~~IX~~ VII
Community Notes
Indianapolis, Ind.
List of principal war plants
Exhibit I Enrollment in Training Sch.
Exhibit II Day Care

Community Notes Indianapolis, Indiana

WOMEN'S BUREAU FEB 26 1943 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

February
E.E.

General

Allison Engineering making liquid cooled airplane engines and Curtiss Wright making aircraft propellers are the two largest war factories in Indianapolis. When these two reach their peak production, it is estimated that nearly 2,000 will be employed and both already have large numbers of women and the proportion of women are expected to increase. Indianapolis has a large number of plants on war products, many of which are small. Normally Link-Belt and Real Silk were the largest employers. Now there are four or five which are larger. The employment of women has increased more rapidly than men and from May 1942 to January 1943 in the 39 firms which do 90 percent of the manufacturing, women increased from approximately 6600 to approximately 15,000 or more than 100 percent. The proportion of women ~~xxx xxxxx~~ in manufacturing was 15 percent in May and is about 26 percent in January 1943.

Demand for women

It is anticipated that there will be an overall demand in Indianapolis for 44,000 additional workers in 1943 and one-half of this will have to be women. Estimates for women as a source of labor:

Women in Metropolitan Indianapolis

Ages	Percent Employable	Number of Women
15 - 19	40	7691
20 - 24	70	14522
25 - 44	53	41576
45 - 64	33	16431
65 & over	8	1428
	Total	81648
Estimated employed		56732
Estimated available for recruiting		24916
Additional women from outlying areas		2009
Total supply of women		26925

There has been considerable inmigration from surrounding agricultural areas, large and small towns but it is not anticipated that this will continue ~~at as to any marked~~

Employment of women in the principal war industries firms in Indianapolis, their total numbers, products and anticipated peak employment in January 1943 is:
* Scheduled or visited by Women's Bureau Agents

~~Xxxxxxxx~~ Firm	Product	Total Employed	Women	Peak
Aircraft				
* Allison Engineering	Engines	17,129	3768	25,000
*Curtiss-Wright	Propellers	3,624	929	6,000
U. S. Mch. Co	Parts	630	140	700
Mouldings Inc.	"	291	115	400
Mitchell-Scott	"	297	60	360
*Chevrolet	"	1,510	195	2,810
Climax	"	201	40	209
Ordnance -(Prime contractors)				
* Lukas Harold	Naval instruments	3484	1394	7300
Link Belt	Shells, Chains, Bearings	3515	771	3614

Indianapolis
February 1943

Firm	Product	Total Employed	Women	Peak
Bridgeport Brass	Shell Cases	1725	220	3000
Stewart Warner	Gears, Bomb fuzes	1103	395	2200
Schwitzer-Cummins	Shells, Vehicle Parts	1460	164	1600
Marmon-Herrington	Tanks, Trucks	961	104	1100
Basca Mfg. Co.	Hubs, Pumps, Mufflers	314	82	600
Packard " "	Rifle slides, turrets	495	184	500
Zenite	Incendiary Bombs	308	23	350
Grapho	Shells	286	43	300
Holcombe Hoke	Tank parts, tent poles	345	14	300
Other				
International Mch. Tool	Mch. tools	736	50	750
E.C. Atkins	Armor plate	1893	185	2000
Fall Creek Ordnance	" " & castings	In construction		1000
Electric Steel Castings	Steel	333	6	333
Ind'pls Drop Forgings	Shells	310	7	325
*R.C.A. Mfg Co.	Communication Equip.	4114	2158	4500
*P.R. Mallory	Bomb controls(supplies	3671	1600	4250
Electronic Lab.	Vibrators - power/	514	240	1500
International Harvester	Truck engines	2212	105	2400
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.	Chains & sprockets	910	237	981
J. D. Adams	Road graders & steel	825	40	850
Presto-Lite	Welding Equip. & batteries	424	68	775
Merz Engineering	Tools and gages	314	41	350
Indiana Gear Works	Airplane Gears	277	29	300
Rockwood	Power transmission	162	25	273
Universal Gear Corp.	Marine Gears	205	21	250
Ertel Mch. Co.	Valves	205	23	222
Dean Bros. Pump	Pumps	218	12	218
Insley Mfg. Co.	Excavators	156	12	170
Engineering Metal	Hand trucks	142	9	136
U. S. Rubber	Bicycle & tank tires	2036	647	2000
Schact Rubber	Gas masks	1425	450	1400
Kingam & Co.	Meat Pkg.	3718	641	3800
*Real Silk	Parachutes, hosiery	2939	2100	4230
Eli Lilly	Pharmaceutical products	2416	1340	2965

Community notes

Transportation - No particular problems other than usual crowded bus and public transportation problems. Most of plants are located on convenient public transportation.

Housing

A central housing bureau has been set up in a down town hotel. There has been no acute housing problem. The Y.W. reported that they had demands for more rooms than they have in their dormitory and are planning to take on one or more large old houses and convert these into dormitories. Rooms were reported as available but that rents have been increased for furnished rooms and girls have more difficulty in finding suitable rooms than single men. If any marked inmigration of single women should occur in the next year, there would be a housing problem.

Indianapolis
February 1943

See Exhibit *1

Training of women for war industries - See January enrollment - attached

Mr. Edward Greene, director of Indianapolis Vocational Schools, was interviewed and the following information was secured from him. There are two types of training courses given in the vocational schools for war industries training.

1. Courses in afternoon and evening for general skills and without special plant assignment. These are open to any prospective workers.

2. Special courses for specific plants and specially set up for them.
   a. Lukas-Harold. School was equipped by the Navy. The School runs 60 hours a week. Students sometimes first work in the plant a few weeks and then are assigned to the school. 20 percent of the employees are selected for this training. Students do actual production with material supplied b the plant. They make tools and parts to be used in the plant. Pupils are paid while in training.

   b. Stewart-Warner has three full-time classes, using high school equipment.

   c. Signal Corps is training a group of which 10 or 12 are women in radio and electronic equipment.

   d. Bridgeport Brass Company is training 120 women in conveyor inspection.

   e. Allisons have had classes for men but not for women.

Mr. Greene believes the general trend is toward an increasing use of pre-employment courses. He recommends a pool of employee training courses instead of special courses and these to be subsidized by all employers together and from which each may draw workers It would be necessary to have common clearing facilities and physical examinations in order to eliminate those who not fit for work before they have gone through the school.

Many evening and night courses are being given in schools throughout the city. Women who have never before been in the labor market are enrolling and more and more women who have had experience or are employed in ~~xxx~~ non war industries are coming in to prepare themselves for war work. Proportion of women is much higher than formerly.

A course for Army Ordnance Inspectors has just been completed and many were women.

One high school offers defense courses to Negroes but placement after training has been difficult.

The basic courses are 90 hours - 3 hours a day; 5 days a week for 6 weeks. It is possible, however, for a person to attend more than 3 hours a day and to cut the number of weeks. Can get 90 hours of training in 2 weeks if out of work.

Married women with young children are discouraged from taking courses unless they have adequate care planned for children.

All students are cleared through the USES.

Indianapolis
February 1943

* Exhibit 2

Child Care - Miss Elizabeth Coyle, head of the Indianapolis Day Care Service

The day care service is sponsored by the OCD and the Council of Social Agencies. Its purpose is to discover the need for various types of day care for the children of working mothers and to supply this need. The work included:

a. Interviews and consultation with mothers.
b. Investigation of foster day homes.
c. Assignment of children to homes.

The investigation of homes is carried on by volunteers. They are usually women with some training and social work background. They are given a brief courses in the requirements for day homes and in proper use of schedules. Licensing of the homes is done by the State Dept. of Public Welfare after clearance with the State Children's Bureau. Financial arrangements are made individually by the mother and the foster mother.

For pre-school children, the care is all day while for older children, it is to cover lunch and after school care. No attempt has been made as yet to deal with the problem ofcare for children whose mothers work at night.

Up to date, 22 homes have been licensed and 70 are under investigation.

Child care centers are planned to supplement the foster dayhomes. At present there are 4 WPA and 3 private nurseries in Indianapolis. WPA nurseries are closing down and two of the three private are unable to take on further day care. Are seeking Lanham funds for such centers.

Miss Coyle has been workin with employment and personnel directors in plants, some of whom refer to her women employees needing help in placing their children. 700 letters have gone out to employers explaining the service.

A house-to-house canvass will be made to find more homes where children can be taken care of.

See attached reports on Indianapolis Child Care Program.

Recreation

The Y.W. is having increased demands expecially for late parties for the swing shift. Has had severl parties lasting until 4 a.m. and they have been very popular. Plan to have one a week or more if staff can be secured. Y. W. is giving a course to develop leaders for industrial recreation. See Ex.3

Most of the plants have recreation programs of their own and little of a community nature has been done.

The need of increased recreation facilities in connection with schools for children of working mother was stressed by several interviewees.

Labor Organization

CIO has made rapid gains in membership. Many women now enrolled. The following firms which have CIO contracts are: Intennational Harvester, Chevrolet, U. S. Rubber Company, Kingam & Company, Link-Belt, Real Silk, and P.R. Mallory. The A.F.of L has contracts with RCA and Curtiss-Wright. All these have women represented in the union.

☆ ☆ ☆

Recreation has an important part to play in war production. Good leisure-time recreation means better health, better work.

Leaders who can help in the promotion and organization of recreation are needed now.

The Industrial Recreation Training Course presents ways in which you may help in this program of good recreation for women and mixed groups in industry—and help win the war at home.

☆ ☆ ☆

INDUSTRIAL RECREATION TRAINING COURSE

For Men and Women Interested in Recreation
For Women and Mixed Groups

☆

FEBRUARY 9 — MARCH 4, 1943
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY

AT THE

CENTRAL Y.W.C.A.
329 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST.

☆

SPONSORS

CENTRAL Y.W.C.A.

RECREATION ASSOCIATION FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY, OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES, F.S.A.

INDUSTRIAL RECREATION TRAINING COURSE

REGISTRATION BLANK

RETURN NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 5th, 1943

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

I Enclose $2.00 Registration Fee in ☐ Cash ☐ Check

EMPLOYED AT _____

ORGANIZATION _____

SEND REGISTRATION TO — INDUSTRIAL RECREATION TRAINING COURSE, Y.W.C.A.
329 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET RILEY 5471 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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RECREATION ASSOCIATION FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY, OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES, F.S.A.

GENERAL SESSIONS

7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9
"Let's Sing"
Albert Stewart, Faculty, Purdue University

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11
"Leadership and Recreation"
Dr. Floyd Eastwood, Faculty, Purdue University

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16
"Health and Recreation"
Frank Stafford, State Dept. of Public Health

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18
"Technique of Getting Attention"
C. M. Davis, Advertising Manager, L. S. Ayres & Co.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23
"Small Groups Are Fun"
Helen Sanders, Faculty, School for Social Work, Indiana University

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25
"Have a Hobby"
Grace Golden, Director, Children's Museum

TUESDAY, MARCH 2
"The Amateur Artist"
D. K. Rubins, Faculty,
John Herron Art Institute

THURSDAY, MARCH 4
Recreation for Women—Panel Discussion
William G. Robinson, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Dr. Floyd Eastwood and others

WORKSHOP GROUPS

Will Follow Each General Session — Choose One From Each Group

8:15 P. M.

CRAFTS
Daty Healy, Director
Mildred Hoyt

DRAMATICS
Nellie McCaslin, Director

MUSIC
Jane Johnson Burroughs, Chairman

HOBBIES
J. L. Forcum, Chairman

9:15 P. M.

DANCING
Florence Morris Lull, Director

TEAM SPORTS
Clara Hester, Director

INDIVIDUAL SPORTS
Louise Schulmeyer, Director

INFORMAL RECREATION
Elberta Gilmore, Director

ADMINISTRATIVE ROUND-TABLE

8:15 P. M.

A discussion group for recreation directors and community leaders on the opportunities and problems of recreation for women and for mixed groups.

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Elberta Gilmore, Director

ADMINISTRATIVE ROUND-TABLE

8:15 P. M.

A discussion group for recreation directors and community leaders on the opportunities and problems of recreation for women and for mixed groups.

☆ ☆ ☆

The Recreation Training Course is scheduled for every Tuesday and Thursday evening, February 9th through March 4th. General Sessions, beginning at 7:30 p. m., will be followed at 8:15 p. m. and 9:15 p. m. by workshops planned to give leaders information on the promotion and organization of various types of recreation.

Outstanding directors will act as speakers and instructors for each general session and workshop.

Any person interested in recreation for industrial workers may register. The fee for the entire course is $2.00.

For further information call the Central Y.W.C.A., Riley 5471. Ask for Lucy Schulte, Industrial Secretary.

☆ ☆ ☆

Exhibit 1

ENROLLMENT

January 31, 1943

Code	Subject	Total	Male	Female	Negro
IN-319-14	Airplane Eng. Mech	17	17	0	0
IN-313-7	Foundry	22	22	0	22
IN-313-21	Foundry	14	13	1	14
IN-314-4	Sheet Metal	4	4	0	0
IN-317-8	Parts Inspection	165	18	147	55
IN-311-6	Machine Shop	295	183	112	61
IN-311-5	Machine Shop	78	38	40	42
IN-316-2	Radio	23	4	19	9
IN-316-13	Radio Equip.	41	8	33	41
IN-316-22	Radio Wiring	34	0	34	0
IN-312-23	Welding	50	47	3	8
IN-312-3	Welding	50	49	1	50
IN-319-25	Pattern Making	11	11	0	11
IN-319-27	Power Sewing	43	0	43	43
IN-319-1	Misc. Tracer	6	2	4	1
IN-319-11	Tool & Gauge	30	21	9	0
IN-329-18	Airplane Eng. Mech	68	66	2	1
IN-329-28	Truck Mech.	11	11	0	0
IN-321-19	Mech. Shop	208	150	58	8
IN-326-17	Radio	67	67	0	0
IN-326-24	Radio	211	211	0	0
IN-328-26	Blueprint Read.	24	21	3	1
	Totals	1472	963	509	358

Signed Edw E Greene
Director,
War Production Training Program
Indianapolis Public Schools

EEG/gr

Exhibit 3
Indianapolis Child Care

TO:..... Mr. Willis Johnson and the Executive Committee

FROM:..... Elizabeth J. Coyle and Marietta F. Hahn

DATE: ..... 1 - 11 - 43

SUBJECT: ..... Report No. 11 - Day Care Service

Attached is the second summary report of the Day Care Service to the Committee. It includes a statistical report on activities, and notations on contacts made. The major section of the report consists of statements of problems encountered in operations, and the report is included with a list of recommended actions which should serve to clarify these problems to some extent.

Also included is a summary of the Day Care Committee's activity previous to the creation of the operating service.

_____ Counselor

_____ Home Finder

EJC/LL
1/12/43

1. Summary of Activities

A. Statistical Report

1. Statistical report on applications as of 1/11/43

Applications received		104
Withdrawn or postponed	20	
Licensed	18	
Referred	4	
Rejected	9	
Pending	4	
Submitted for license	5	
Assigned (pioneer group)	19	
Assigned (professional group)	11	
Unassigned	8	
Social Service Exchange	3	
Ehildrens' Bureau Licensed homes	3	
TPTAL	104	

2. ANALYSIS OF PRESENT STATUS OF REQUESTS FOR DAY CARE SERVICE
Complete through January 11, 1943

		Number	%
1. Total number of requests for care		71	100.00
A. Request referred, no decision reached		1	1.5
B. Requests, disposition made		11	15.5
1. Indianapolis Childrens' Bureau	6		
2. Catholic Charities Bureau	2		
3, Indianapolis Day Nursery	1		
4. Housekeeper employed	1		
5. Independent placement	1		
C. Requests pending		59	83.0

It should be noted that although approximately one-seventh of the requests received to date show dispositions made, this does not reflect any service on the part of the Day Service Committee staff beyond the ability of the counselor to determine that Day Care Service was not the real need of the person requesting service and the subsequent referral to the proper source for obtaining the assistance needed. The real significance of this analysis lies in the fact that in about four-fifths of the requests there are no existing facilities known to the Day Care Staff for meeting the need of the person making the request. Refer to page one, number of licensed homes, and note that the counselor has to date been able to match only one of the seventy-one requests for service with the eighteen available homes. Also, that this one referral has not yet resulted in the home being used.

3. ANALYSIS OF REQUESTS FOR DAY CARE SERVICE BY AGE OF CHILDREN NEEDING CARE

Complete through January 11, 1943

			Number	%
1. Total number of requests for care			71	100.00
A. Total request for children under 2 years			25	35.2
1. One child only, less than 1 yr.		13		
2. One child only, less than 2 yrs.		10		
3. Two children, both under 2 yrs.		2		
B. Total requests children over 2, under 6..		22	22	31.0
1. One child only, over 2, under 6		11		
2. Two children, oldest over 2, under 6..		11		
(a) Younger under 2	5			
(b) Younger over 2	6			
C. Total requests, one or more children of school age			16	22.5
1. Number also having pre-school child.		11		
2. Number not having pre-school child.		5		
D. Total requests in which age not determined			1	9.8
E. Total request, child not yet born			1	1.5

The most signigicant point in this breakdown is the revelation that in two-thirds of the requests received to date, there is no child of school age in the home. This is a factor to be considered in planning ways of measuring the extent of need for Day Care Service in a given area as some method of reaching the family without children of school age is necessary to get an accurate measurement of the total need.

About one third of the children, for whom care has been requested, are of the nursery age. While another third are under two years of age and will be dependent upon development of boarding homes for day care if service is to be offered to this group.

Less than one-third of all the requests received involved children of school age and of this group two-thirds has pre-school children in addition to the school age children, while one-third was comprised of children of school age only.

In a few requests, accepted before plans for operating were in effect, the age of the children is not known. In a single case a pregnant woman has asked that we help her find a day care home for her child which is to be born in April.

B. Thumb Nail sketches of some requests received.

1. Mrs. L., a young woman whose husband has been inducted into the service. She is employed at the U. S. Army Finance Division. At present, she is pregnant, expecting delivery in April. Hopes to work until March and plans to return to work a month following the birth. Has no plans for confinement and will be dependent upon $34.00 a month allotment during period of unemployment. Asking that Day Care Service watch for good home for baby so she willbe free to return to work as soon as possible. Request for care in April or May may be expected. Referred her to American Red Cross for assistance in planning for confinement and period of unemployment

2. Mrs. R. has a three months old son. She is on maternity leave from the State Board of Health and has until Feb. 1, 1943 to return to her job. Her husband has been called for his physical exam. and expects to be inducted into the Army in the immediate future. Mrs. R. Sees no solution but to return to work, as her husband's allotment will not provide sufficient income to meet their needs. Asking for home by the 1st of February.

3. Mrs. J.R. has a seven months old baby. Her husband enlisted in the Navy and his allotment to her runs about $100. She is employed at the U. S. Rubber Company and earns $135. a month, exclusive of over time. Mrs R. indicated a desire to remain at home with the baby, but felt that such a plan was impossible, since they were badly in debt. Referrred to Miss Schearer at Red Cross Home Service to discuss plans for moratorium of debts and assistance with budgeting within limitations of allotment. Miss S. reported back that this couple obviously budgeted and planned their whole manner of living on anticipated combined income. They had purchased a car in Mrs. J. R.'s name subsequent to his entrance into service and therefore, moratorium on this, the largest debt, was not possible. Since Miss Schearer felt this couple would not accept adjustment of expenditures to the level of his allotment, she saw no solution but for Mrs. J. R. to continue working.

4. Mrs. T., separated from her husband, is employed at Westinghouse Electrical Co. She has a 4 1/2 yr. old son who is living in Illinois with his grandmother. Mrs. T. would like to have her son with her if plans could be made for his care during the day.

5. Mrs. M. is employed as a time-keeper at P.R.Mallory's. She has a three year old son and had planned to remain at home following his birth. however, her husband suffered an injury and she was forced to return to work during his illness. He will return to work as a maintenance man next week but he has an eye injury that may still lead to blindness. Mrs. M. is reluctant to give up her job and lose her seniority since she feels that the burden of the support of their family will eventually fall on her

6. Mrs. B.P., widow, has been employed for six years. She has employed a house-keeper and would still prefer such a plan, but it is impossible to find one. She has a light house-keeping room in her home which she would exchange for care of her children during the day.

Referred to Homes Registry to list quarters for rent.

C. Contacts (Details of interview on record at office.)

1. Mr. Carl Payne, President of the Brookside Civic League. Chairman of Committee to study facilities for child care, appointed by Mr. Paul Wetter. President of Indianapolis Federation of Civic Leagues.

The above group is primarily interested in care for the child of school age. Mr. Payne thinks parent is forced to provide care for pre-school child but is convinced that large numbers of school children are being left to shift for themselves. He feels that the schools are logical organizations to take care of the situation, making facilities available, but believes that care should be taken not to add to the responsibilities of the teachers. The Federation wants to be a factor in determining community needs, but do not want to duplicate action already under way.

2. Miss Young, Womans' pastor at Central Christian Church. Miss Young is aware of community needs in the area surroungding the church. She feels need for great expansion of resources for care and supervision of the children in this neighborhood. Church represents a large physical plant that could be used for home nursery, luncheon plant for school children, and after school plans for children. She believes plans could be made to use church for development facilities needed by neighborhood. Certain reservations were made.

   1. Any programs developed would be under the supervision of Miss Young, Expansion to be made possible by furnishing personnel and funds for expansion of program.

   2. No fees to be charged for any service offered. Miss Young said that it was one of their basic principles not to be selective as to who might come to the church, or to turn anyone away because they were unable to pay.

3. Miss Teeter - United States Employment Service.

Miss Teeter is responsible for women referred to them from U.S.E.S. to training centers. Possible for her to direct women when they go into training rather than at the point of going to work, and needing an immediate plan made.

Miss Teeter gave counselor report on the East Side survey which was planned and executed jointly by the U.S.E.S. and O.C.D. (report on file in office.)

4. Mrs. Coburn - American Women' Volunteer Service
This group interested in establishing night nursery. Asking for assistance of Day Care Service in locating area of greatest need. would also like some help in making plans. Counselor invited to meet and plan with group.

5. Mrs. Wm. C Griffith - Indianapolis Children's Bureau Board
Called to inquire into any plans for course for training volunteer's to work in nurseries.

6. Mr. Griffin and Miss Canary - P. R. Mallory Cp., Inc.
Concerned over loss of employees because women cannot make plans for children. See relationship of this factor to absenteeism and potential employees. Want to work closely with Day Care Service in planning with employees. Interested in develpping facilities for children of present and prospective employees.

1. PROBLEMS IN OPERATION

Day Care Service in Indianapolis is faced with the same problem which perplexes Industry today. Stated somewhat ungrammatically, it is, "How can we do what we have to do with what we have to do it with?" And just as industry is breaking down its jobs into simpler units which can be done with the available labor, so it is necessary to define what is to be done by Day Care Service in terms of what is available in personnel

A. PERSONNEL

Day Care Service at present is made up of one full time and one part time worker, with the remainder of the staff consisting of volunteers. Although we have been extremely fortunate in the interest and ability shown by our present staff of volunteers, personnel of this type always represents a variable factor in work production. The very nature of "volunteer" work denies the existence of regular work hours and makes it impossible to set standards for productiveness. There are two possible solutions to the problem of conducting a program with volunteers:-

1. Give up the attempt and organize a paid staff.

2. Determine the boundaries of work which can be done with volunteer workers, and limit objectives accordingly.

Since the first solution is obviously not possible, the second one must be rewarded as acceptable.

The boundaries to be established for Day Care Service are in two areas:-

(1) Extent of service.
(2) Kind of service

One example might be cited to illustrate limitations which must be recognized in respect to extent of service. At present, the letters which are sent from the State Dept. of Public Welfare at the time a home is licensed., offers a follow-up service to Day Care mothers, urging them to call at the office if any difficulties arise in connection with the service. Obviously, the size of the present job to be done merely in locating homes and counseling mothers is more than can be done by the present staff, and extreme care should be observed in offering service which we may not be able to fulfill.

2. LIMITATIONS IN KIND OF SERVICE.

The entire problem of licensing serves as an example of limitations which must be observed in terms of kind and service. It is not possible to set up our pattern according to the same outlines that might be set up if the program were being executed by any of the various social agencies. In fact, we cannot be sure that it would be at all desirable to establish the same outlines. It is essential in making home studies that we realize that we are not dealing with a complicated social problem needing the skill of a trained social worker. Rather, it is a simple community need. On one side, we have working mothers who need care for their children, and on the other side, we have women who are willing to care for these children. On a practical working basis, we have to get these two sides together, and we must work on two assumptions;

1. We do not assume the responsibility for the child's care. We do not make verification that the physical aspects of the home are adequate, and that there is no apparent situation which might injure the child. Because of the volume of the job to be done, to attempt to do more th this would require a tremendous staff of specially trained people. W

operate on the assumption that the working mothers are competent and able to supervise the welfare of their children. If they are not, the problem should be referred to the proper social agency.

2. If we recognize on a practical basis that we do not pretend to assume responsibility for the child's welfare, that we merely recommend apparently satisfactory day care homes to the mothers; then we can proceed Inexperienced workers can be quickly taught those things which they need to know to make satisfactory home studies of this nature, and there is some chance of accomplishing the volume of the work to be done.

B. LICENSING

The difficulties encountered so far in regard to licensing day care homes rests upon a clarification of the problems discussed above. If it can be clearly understood that Day Care Service does not attempt to do the same job that agencies established for permanent full time placement of children have been doing, there will be no difficulty in respect to licensing.

During the past month considerable effort has been expended to clarify this point, but it is too soon to discern whether the results represent progress or further confusion.

At a meeting held January 4th, at the State Dept. of Public Welfare office, standards for Boarding Homes for Day Care were discussed. All present at the meeting agreed that Day Care Standards, as now written, are sufficiently flexible to permit licensing homes in the volume now needed. However, there is no assurance up to this point that the interpretation of standards, which the State Department has in agreement with that of the Day Care Staff. Successful operation of the program demands uniform interpretation.

C. TRAINING OF VOLUNTEER WORKERS

As implied above, establishing the limitations in the extent and kind of services to be given simplifies the problem of training coluntary workers. If the community is in agreement with the definition of functions as proposed, it will be possible to proceed with the plans for a simplified training course aimed at instructing volunteers in the ty: home study indicated. The problem of recording can also be solved

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according to the method proposed in the special meeting of December 29, 1942. The first voluntary group will, from now on, be called the pioneer group of volunteers, since they were the first to pioneer the home study training course and the actual field work of home studies for Day Care Service. There are approximately twenty women in this group who have given from 12 to 38 hours of work to this project within the last six weeks. They are sincerely interested, make very realistic and factual appraisals of the homes they have studied and have attended, most of them, the three group discussions meetings that have been called by the Supervisor of Home Studies. Three or four of them have given one day a week in the office -- from 10 to 4, answering phones, typing, etc. It is planned to have one or two of the most mature and responsible volunteers to do some of the necessary checking with social agencies and references. A training course for the volunteers, recruited by the C.C.B. will be given on the 13th, 14th, 20th and 21st of this month at 7 o'clock in the auditorium of the C.C.B. About ten other women who had registered with the A.A.U.W. for an evening course will be included in this group.

Another evening course for a group of professional volunteers will be planned to follow this course for C.C.B. volunteers. A day time course will be held sometime late in January for a new group pf lay people who, we hope, will be drawn from a group having as good qualifications as our pioneer group. Publicity for the recruitment of this lay group as well as the professional volunteer group has been delayed because of the proposed plan to change the training course in order to emphasize the following points:-

1. The difference between foster aare and day care.
2. The difference between day care service. which has as its function the performance of a war emergency community service and the social agency, which has as its function a service involving the administering of aid; social therapy and service to dependents; - and service to depemdents; - as for instance, the placement of children in long time foster boarding homes.

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A new and simpler form of recording the facts concerning the appraisal of a day homes course is now in the process of formulation. For the future and after this new training course has been carefully worked out, it is planned to hold training courses, both day and evening ones, as the need for new volunteers arises. For discussion purposes it is felt by Mrs. Alice Smith and the Day Care Staff that no training course should exceed thirty registrations.

A manual for the use and instruction of volunteers in the Day Care Service may be possibly evolved from the material now in the process of being studied and organized into form. At all events, it is felt by Mrs. Hahn and Miss Coyle that some kind of a manual will prove of great value for volunteers in order to give them the benefit of definite and uniform information and to facilitate the learning process while in the field.

D. OUR WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE OCD

The Day Care Staff and the O.C.D. have maintained a good, cooperative relationship during these first weeks of establishing Day Care Service. The O.C.D. has supplied our staff with motor corps help when needed; has sent us a typist when possible; has furnished us with a complete file of social workers registered with the O.C.D. and has put us in touch with Miss Gaston, who is connected with WFBM and who works on radio publicity for all subjects under the sponsorship of the O.C.D.

In a conference with Mrs. Sayles on Friday. Dec. 18. 1942, she appeared much interested in Miss Coyle's plan to have Mary Ellen Brumbaugh, a student at the I.U. Training Course for Social Work, make a study of a small, selected area, to determine the actual need for day care. It was decided that Mrs. Brumbaugh would use volunteer social workers to make the study, but that it would have the blessing of the O.C.D. and would be under its sponsorship.

She also invited our staff to make use of the survey of the city, which is to be conducted the first of this year for the purpose of determining interest in nutrition classes, to distribute literature on the Day

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Care Service. Mrs. Hahn and Miss Coyle made a suggestion that some type of recognition for the day care mother -- and O.C.D. emblem of some type for instance, to put in the window might be of value in recruiting good day homes. One of our professional volunteers had suggested "Victory Mothers" as a good title. Mrs. Sayles thought the suggestion worthwhile and said she would discuss the question with her staff.

E. PUBLICITY

In making plans for our new volunteer training course and for our newspaper and radio publicity, we have been dependent upon the action of the State Dept. of Public Welfare as to the licensing of our homes, that have been studied by volunteers, read and approved by Mrs. Hahn, Supervisor, and Miss Batson of the Children's Bureau. If the plan for licensing of some sort of certification did not mature, our whole approach to planned publicity would necessarily be changed. Our first "licensed home" would have been good publicity had we been assured that the licensing process would proceed without difficulty and delays. We were not sure of that, so our publicity has taken a different slant, stressing the volunteer's home study and the counseling service and industrial needs, and with a soft pedal on the licensing.

Our publicity in neighborhood papers, planned around the catchiness of a "Victory Mother" emblem in the window must waid on the action of the O.C.D. However, we are happy to say that our publicity is on the way. The Star and the Times have been very generous. A radio three minute talk on O.C.D. time will come this Wednesday, Jan. 13th; a longer thirteen minute dialogue at the end of January.

F. SOME QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE DAY CARE MOTHERS

The group discussion meetings have proven a fertile field for getting information as to the present questions and ideas put forth by the Day Care Mothers during the interviews with the volunteers. Several of these Day Care Mothers have been interested in what plans are being made to take care of recreation for the school child during the summer months. They

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seem to feel that taking care of a school child during the school term is one thing that can be managed, but to care for the same child during the summer will involve more responsibility and many of them feel that some sort of organized and supervised recreation should be planned to relieve day mothers of too great responsibility. Another problem that is becoming increasingly important to many of the day mothers is that of the new point system of rationing and how plans can be made between the own mother and the day care mother regarding the child's rationing points.

The question of the health of the child who is to be put into the Day Care Home is often brought up by the Day Mother. The volunteers have told these women that the question of health is one to be discussed with the own mother of a child and that the day care mother has a perfect right to refuse to care for a child whom she feels is too ill to be left with her.

111. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All this has taken time and energy on the part of our staff in addition to the regular routines of counseling mothers and interviewing volunteers and reading home studies and interviewing personnel departments of defense plants, and answering numerous questions as to Day Centers, their establishments and taking applications for positions in prospective day centers since we have felt that a list of day center workers might be valuable in the future. We, therefore, wish to make the following recommendations to be taken under consideration by your committee for action

1. That before too long another part time worker be secured to help in the planning for day centers, etc.

2. The present part time member of the staff cannot possibly give full time to this service, though at present she is giving well over two-thirds of a working day to the office work.

3. That a Speaker's Committee be appointed from the larger committee on Day Care, who will make themselves familiar with the work and can give an adequate discussion of the service and its community implications.

4. That, if possible, a meeting place for volunteers be established, where the volunteers can meet for group discussion and for writing up their notes on home studies without having to return to their

homes to do so. We fully realize that such a meeting place is not obtained but with two or three volunteers waiting for interviews, as well as two or three mothers sometimes there to ask questions, etc. the present office becomes a bedlam.

4. That the following efforts be made in an attempt to obtain specific definition of the kind and extent of service which Day Care is expected to give.

(a) Determine whether Day Care is actually within the legal definition of a "boarding home" requiring licensing. This would have to be determined through attorney general rulings or department rules and regulations since the law is vague.

(b) Include specific interpretation of the program to volunteers, emphasizing that they are not doing "child placement" work.

5. Take steps to ascertain what is being done or can be done to continue efforts to establish nurseries. This is especially necessary in respect to the ground work already accomplished by the W.P.A. The maximum number of private homes which could be established would not meet the total need.

6. Interpret the nature of our responsibilities to other agencies, making clear that outside the boundaries of our service it is our function to make intelligent referral to the proper agency for attention.

7. Set up a liaison committee who would be responsible for coordination of various activities being carried on in respect to Day Care, and would insure that the service has the benefit of surveys or explanation in the field.

To: Mr. Willis Johnson and the Executive Committee

From: Elizabeth J. Coyle and Marietta F. Hahn

Date: 11-30-42

One of the chief reasons for conflict, confusion and inefficiency in many organizations is a lack of a common understanding of principles and objectives of the organization and the specific duties of staff members. This could be particularly true of the day care service since its organizational plan is nebulous at present and will probably never conform with the conventional pattern.

At this point, when the organization is just assuming an operating basis, it seems essential that the operating staff base working plans on the principles and objectives which have given impetus to the activities which have been a part of the formative period. With this aim in view the two staff members have prepared the attached statements representing their understanding of the basic principles of day care service, objectives to be achieved, general duties of each staff member and contemplated plans for immediate action

These statements are submitted for approval and comment to Mr. Willis Johnson, Supervisor of the Day Care Program, and to the executive committee.

Elizabeth J. Coyle Counselor

Marietta Hahn Home Finder

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

Indianapolis Day Care Service

To promote an understanding of the purpose of various activities which will be attempted by the Day Care Service, and to integrate these activities toward a common aim, certain basic principles of operation should be stated, These principles represent the philosophy on which policies and procedures should be based.

1. The placement of a child so that his emotional and physical needs will be satisfied during his mother's working hours should be only one objective to be achieved in Day Care Service. Recognizing that the young child faces a real deprivation in the loss of a close and continued relationship with his mother, the first effort which should be made in respect to any application for day care service is an attempt to meet the mother's individual needs through some means other than her employment.

2. Day Care Service should recognize that the employment of mothers does not promote the best welfare of children. However, it should also recognize that this employment may be a necessity not only to meet war needs, but also because of widowhood, poverty, and lack of the normal income through removal of the wage earner or other reasons. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the service to safeguard, in so far as possible, the security of any child who is deprived of normal home surroundings through the employment of his mother.

3. The facilities of Day Care Service should be offered to all children of working mothers. No discinction should be made either in advice concerning contemplated employment or in actual child placement service on the basis of degree of financial need or type of the mother's employment. Since no definite line can be drawn between war and non-war employment, and since the employment of a mother in a non-war job may release a worker for war employment, adequate day care service must be based upon this premise.

OUTLINE OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

Name: Elizabeth J. Coyle
Title: Counselor, Day Care For Children of Working Mothers
Date: November 30, 1942

A plan of operations for a working organization can be built up only on a definite understanding of the organizations responsibilities, and the responsibilities of each worker within the organization.

The Counselor's major objectives are:

1. To give counseling service to working mothers needing day care for their children.

2. To assist in coordinating the total day care program.

At present, all of the duties by which these objectives can be accomplished cannot be specifically indicated. Although a major responsibility of the counselor is to give advice to working mothers, before this advice can be given, the counselor must be fully aware of the existing and potential resources upon which this advice will be based. Therefore, the first duties will include:

1. Secure and compile data concerning facilities available for day care of children through contacts with agencies and organizations who might offer child care facilities, and through the use of your own registry of homes available for day care. Since the W.P.A. has the largest resources for meeting the problem of day care, securing the cooperation of this agency is a duty of major importance.

2. Organize this information in terms of geographical areas so that advice to mothers can take into consideration such factors as ease of transportation, location of child's school, and environmental background of child.

3. Establish the areas in which day care for children is needed and in what quantity. Any conclusions regarding areas of need must be based on a combination of two factors:

    a. Location of the industry having need for or employing women workers.

    b. Location of mothers who represent a potential or actual labor supply for these industries.

    The sources of this information will be the industries themselves, the United States Employment Service, and the mothers.

4. An immediate necessity is the establishment of a filing system by which the working mothers who are already faced with the problem

of care for their children can be grouped according to location. Obviously, all needs cannot be met immediately, and it will, therefore, be necessary to determine the areas for establishing day care facilities on the basis of the greatest number in need. Plans to be based on the findings of the survey to be conducted by the Indianapolis Public Schools.

5. Establish the mechanics of office routine which will facilitate the accomplishment of those duties which are already recognized, and to adjust this routine as necessary to meet the demands of new duties which may be recognized.

6. In order to avoid any possible duplication of activity, it is necessary, first, to secure information on work done up to the present by the Steering Committee and Subcommittees, and second, to take into consideration work done by the State Committee on Day Care in planning future activities.

7. Plan training courses for volunteer workers as need arises. This function to be closely coordinated with the activities of Mrs. Hahn, who will have direct supervision of their group.

8. Supervision of paid clerical help, which at this time consists of one stenographer, Mrs. Lillian Loudenback.

9. Keep the immediate supervisor, Mr. Willis Johnson, and the Steering Committee Chairman, Mrs. John Messick, and Co-chairman, Miss Bertha Leming, informed of all activities and progress made.

OUTLINE OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

Name: Mrs. Marietta F. Hahn
Title: Supervision of the Volunteers under the Day Care for Children Program

The major objectives of the Supervisor of Volunteers are:

1. To supervise the home investigation of the volunteer group which is organized under the Welfare Division of the O.C.D.

   This may be done either through the method of group discussion of problems or by means of the personal interview as need for it arises.

2. To secure and maintain morale in the volunteer group through close cooperation with the O.C.D.'s plans for volunteers: namely, the earning of insignia through volunteer work hours and the use of the O.C.D. uniform for volunteers or the arm band which combines the insignia of the Council of Social Agencies and the O.C.D.

3. To encourage group meetings under the leadership of Miss Coyle and this worker for the purpose of discussing problems arising out of the interview process and recording.

4. To keep a record of volunteers coming through the O.C.D. registration and through our own office, and to plan with the training course of Social Work to give further volunteer group training classes as the need for them arises.

EVALUATION: Such a volunteer group for the Day Care Program may take a place in the O.C.D. program similar to the Home Service Department of the Red Cross. To that end and for its prestige value the training class under the training school for Social Work will be emphasized and a few simple books on the interviewing process will be suggested in lieu of a text book program.

Since our present space is already over-crowded, it will be necessary to use one of the parlors at the Claypool for group meetings and to call them frequently in order to maintain the espirit d'corps that is established in the O.C.D. offices and the Red Cross through working contacts with other volunteers and which is greatly needed to provide incentive for the group.

However, by means of establishing small volunteer units to work together, in a given area for investigation of homes and through frequent group meetings, volunteer response may be built on a basis that will continue to draw new recruits into the field.

It is the further responsibility of Mrs. Hahn to meet with Miss Batson of the Children's Bureau, and Miss Beck of the State Department, at stated intervals to be determined by the three of them for the purpose

of studying for licensing the homes for Day Care which have been investigated and recorded by the volunteer group.

Plan of Action for December, 1942.

A. As pointed out in the job description for the Counselor under duties, items 1 and 2, little progress can be made in the attempt to counsel working mothers until facilities for day care of children are established. Since the executive committee has emphasized the desirability of using licensed private homes to care for children, it is, therefore, logical to assume that the immediate task confronting both the counselor and the supervisor of home finding is to establish a sufficiently large registry of such homes to provide a practical base for counseling. For this reason it is recommended that the counselor be permitted to assist the home finder during the month of December.

Although the home-finding activities would occupy a large portion of the counselor's time temporarily, nevertheless, it is essential that the following activity be carried on concurrently.

1. Determine and evaluate existing and potential facilities for day care other than licensed private homes.
2. Make any necessary contacts with the U.S.E.S. or private employers to supplement the proposed survey to be made through the public schools to ascertain the amount and kind of day care service needed locally.

B. Set up an adequate filing system including the following:

1. Files for homes pending, investigated and licensed.
2. Files for Community Resources including our own file of licensed homes and nurseries.
3. Applications for work in nurseries.
4. Volunteer files
5. Registry of Volunteer Assignments.

6. File of request for day care service and disposition made.

C. Plan for Study of Homes for Day Care.

1. Division of the groups of volunteers -- 25 registrations - into small units of five with a volunteer leader who has had some experience.

2. Excursions to a selected defense area where homes are to be studied, 8 volunteers to the group. Mrs. Hahn and Miss Coyle as directors.

   Motors Corps help from the O.C.D., has been requested until the volunteer group may secure "B" ration cards.

3. Frequent group discussions in the first month of activity.

4. Conference Plans.

   (a) Individual conferences when necessary will be held with Mrs. Hahn and a volunteer during the period, such conferences to be scheduled by appointment through the office secretary.

   (b) Eventually after the volunteer group becomes more secure supervision of this group will be conducted by office interviews, being scheduled at the rate of five or six daily and on all evenings weekly as need for night interviews may arise.

Report of Activity to Date.
(Period ending December 30, 1942)

A. During the week ending November 30, 1942, the following persons were contacted with results listed:

1. Mr. Harold Porter, Indianapolis Office of the U.S.E.S.

It was determined that the employment service maintain current data concerning actual and potential employment of women compiled in terms of individual employers. However, all of this information is designated as "confidential" by the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. Porter is attempting to obtain permission for the release of this information to the Indianapolis Day Care Service.

2. Mrs. Cline, Assistant Area Supervisor, Children's Protection Program, W.P.A.

It was determined that W.P.A. could consider establishment of as many as 25 nursery schools in this locality, subject to all rules and regulations relative to sponsorship. This organization is desirous of coordinating their activities with the established need of the community as determined by the Indianapolis Day Care Service.

Information was obtained relative to the four nurseries now operating and the one scheduled to open January 4, 1943, at the Fletcher Place Community Center.

B. Under the Volunteer Division of the Service Mrs. Hahn has done the following during the past week:

1. Mailed out a questionnaire to the volunteer group to be filed in the office.

2. A group meeting scheduled for Tuesday, December 1st, for the purpose of discussing field work techniques.

3. The Motor Corps O C D contacted for help.

4. A field trip scheduled for Wednesday, December 2nd.

5. Notices of this pending visit sent to a group of home-care applicants in a selected area.

6. A file of volunteer and part time emergency typists begun.

7. A work notebook for the use of volunteers in the field arranged.

8. Procured time sheets from O.C.D. office for volunteers hours.

C. In addition, activities of the week included:

1. Establishing an office in the Claypool Hotel.

2. Recorded equipment, sorted and listed supplies obtained from the Council.

3. Interviewed and hired a stenographer.

4. Drew up tentative plans for filing system.

5. Read minutes of O.C.D. and Day Care Committee's activity and familiarized ourselves with literature in the field.

6. Numerous and varied telephone and personal contacts.

D. The following are miscellaneous items the staff would appreciate the committee's considering:

1. Rates and fees.

2. Name of organization.

3. Various necessary forms.

4. Letter head.

5. Give information to staff on school survey on children of working parents, especially in respect to scope of the survey, (the newspapers refer to this study as covering "children with both parents working"). Is this limitation true or does it include children with one parent working?

6. Social workers and Social Workers Club provide a volunteer group of professional workers to assist with the licensing of private homes for day care for children.

7. Plans for convenient meeting place for volunteers

STANDARDS FOR BOARDING HOMES FOR DAY CARE

I. Definition

A boarding home for day care is a private family home in which children may be placed during the day while the parents work and pay a regular amount for that care. The children return to their own homes at night. The main difference between a boarding home for day care and a day nursery is that the boarding home for day care is not a social agency having a board of managers to carry continuous responsibility and usually cares for a small number of children.

II. Licensing Responsibility

The county departments of public welfare and the child-placing agencies have the same responsibility for studying boarding homes for day care that they have for other boarding homes. The studies are then sent to the Children's Division of the State Department of Public Welfare for licensing in the usual way. Homes will not be licensed to care for more than six children unless certain additional standards given in the supplement to the Standards for Boarding Homes for Day Care are met. No home will be licensed to care for more than four babies under the age of one year. If four babies are cared for no other children may be taken.

III. Physical Standards of the Home

A. A standard of living must be maintained which will make possible normal family life in healthful and wholesome surroundings. The foster home must conform to the sanitary ordinances of the city or town in which it is located. It must be kept clean and sanitary. Windows and doors must be screened.

B. Sleeping accommodations must have sufficient light and ventilation. If folding cots are used for the children to have naps in the rooms used for play, the cots must be at least eighteen inches apart. Individual bed covering must be provided and this must be marked in some way to be sure that each child uses his own covering. Fresh bed linen s must be provided at least weekly. It is not desirable to have children taking their naps in beds used by some other member of the family at night. However, if this arrangement is contemplated, there must be provision for individual linens and bedding for the children who are taking naps. This bedding must be marked and kept separate.

C. There must be adequate space for indoor and outdoor play. A sufficient supply of toys and other equipment for a constructive recreational program must be available.

D. There must be provision for adequate hygienic toilet facilities and for care of toilet articles where they will be kept sanitary.

E. The milk supply and the water supply must conform to the standards set by the State Board of Health.

F. Meals served the children must be well balanced, well prepared and suitable to the age of the child.

G. Provision must be made for isolation of any child who appears to be ill.

IV. Foster Family

A. General Requirements

1. Boarders and roomers must not be permitted without knowledge and approval of the agency.?

B. Health

A report must be obtained from the family physician concerning the health of each member of the foster family before the home is licensed

for day care. Children must not be placed in the home if any person in the household is suffering from any communicable disease or any disability which would affect unfavorably his ability to have patience and understanding in the care of children.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING INDIANAPOLIS DAY CARE SERVICE, FORM 2, "STUDY OF BOARDING HOME FOR DAY CARE".

I. Identification:

A. Name: surname, followed by man's given name and woman's given name.

B. Address: street number and name, or rural route and box number.

C. Source of Application:

D. List by code all agencies shown on clearance slip.
Under date, put month, day and year case cleared by Indianapolis Day Care Service.

Under "Name of Agency Interested", place name of only those agencies which are to be contacted.

Under "Reason for Interest", indicate why agency had contact.

Under "Date of Contact", indicate date of first and last contact by year.
Example:

Name of agency interested	Reason for interest	Date of Contact
Indianapolis Children's Bureau	Applied to board children	1937-1939

E. Studied by:
enter name of worker studying case

Dates of study:
enter date of first contact and last

Example:

Studied by:	Dates of study:
Jane L. Smith	1-3-43 --- 1-17-43

II. Description of Community:

A. Type: Check word or words that most nearly describes community in which home being studied is located.

B. Proximity to:
Industries - to name those given by applicant plus those known to worker.
Parks - give name of closest park and indicate whether it has supervised playground, swimming pool, community house, other.
Schools - indicate nearest public grade school, parochial, and high school.
Kindergarten - give name and address, indicating whether free or pay. If none near, indicate "o".

III. Description of Home:

A. Check word that most nearly describes home.

B. Number of rooms includes all rooms that can be used the year around. Check rooms which home includes, being certain to underline rooms child will use. Check "yes" or "no" if there is room that could be used for the isolation of a day care child taken ill during the day. This does not mean facilities for infirmary care of a sick child.

C. Check the adjectives which most nearly describe the general appearance and furnishings, or enter a descriptive adjective after "other".

D. Facilities of Home:
Ventilation: Check ( ) if adequate. If inadequate, indicate "c" and explain.
Lighting: State kind, (i.e., electric, oil, or gas)
Heating: State kind (i.e., furnace, stove, or others)
Usual temperature: indicate if comfortable or if below recognized war temperature.
Water supply: Indicate whether city or well. If well, note if inspection made during past year by Board of Health.
Sewage Disposal: Indicate whether city main or cesspool.
Toilet Facilities: Indicate if inside or out.

E. Equipment
1. Play equipment: List all equipment available such as play pens, sand pile, swings. Bear in mind that such articles as pans, spoons, clothes, string, etc., are acceptable to some children.
2. Sleeping equipment:
a. Sleeping equipment used by children: Indicate number of cots and beds, noting whether they are double, single, cribs, etc.
b. Provisions for bedding: Indicate plan.

IV. Boarding Home Family:

Special training: Indicate special training of either or both husband and wife related to care of children.
Example: Nutrition classes, first aid, etc.
Special Experience: Indicate any special experience of either or both husband and wife relating to children.
Example: Four H. Club, Sunday School Class, Scout Troups, Camp Fire Groups, etc.
Membership in organizations: Indicate if either parent is member of clubs, lodges, etc.
Example: Brookside Civic League, P.T.A., etc.

V. Health Situation

A. Basis of determining health situation:
I. Check method of verifying health situation, or explain under "other".

B. Illness of family:
Give date by month or season of year, identify family member by given and surname, give age by year, illness as described by applicant, give duration in weeks. This to include any person living in the home at the time of the study. Not to include common cold.
Example:

Date	Family Member	Age	Illness	Duration
Fall '41	Dick Brown	9 yrs.	measle	6 weeks

C. Physician's Statement:
Enter here the pertinent facts obtained from the family physician.

If family has a physician but worker is unable to obtain a statement from him after a reasonable amount of effort, case should be turned into the supervisor of home study without medical statement. Upon submitting completed case a notation should be made to supervisor of home study that statement from physician is pending and specific information should be included in notation relative to the true status of the pending information. Such as, physician is to mail statement, applicant will

see physician and obtain statement, physician has never been reached, etc. In such cases worker should develop to capacity points 2 and 3 under section VA. (The completed case being withheld from licensing because physician's statement is pending shall be followed up at least once in the first two weeks following date completed by worker. No case is to be held up beyond a two week period following date of completion of case by worker, but shall be submitted for license without physician's statement.)

No family should be asked to have a physical examination except in unusual cases. Unless there is a total lack of information on the health of family from any other source or unless there is reason to question the health of the applicant a physical examination should not be considered a necessary prerequisite for licensing a boarding home for day care.

D. Communicable Illness:
Check yes or no.

E. Summary of Health Situation:
Summarize briefly the health situation as evidenced by the above. There will be no information included in the summary, the source of which has not been indicated above.

VI. Age and Sex Preferred:
Indicate age and sex of child which Day Care Mother would prefer.

VII. Ability to Care for Children:
This section is narrative. Cover the following points:

A. Attitude of mother toward own children. Give paragraph describing and illustrating if possible.

1. Methods of disciplining own children.
2. Does she evidence opinion that her children:-
   (a) Are unfairly treated in school-in neighborhood.
   (b) "Get along" well in school - in neighborhood.

B. If there are no children in the home, give paragraph discussing mother's knowledge of names, ages, interests or other information concerning children in the neighborhood.

C. Describe personality and interests of ~~XXXXXX~~ Day Care mother and all other persons in the household who will have contact with children. (Note particularly whether these individuals are warm, kindly, affectionate, relaxed, cold, tense, timid, talkative, aloof, etc.)

D. Give applicant's reason for wanting to care for children.

E. Describe ~~XXXXXX~~ Day Care mother's plans for the care and training of children she will have in the home, including:

1. Program of the day, such as hours in which home would be available, hours to be devoted to various activities, such as organized play, story telling, sleeping, eating and independent play, etc.

F. Other: Any statement which you may feel is necessary to justify your recommendation.

VIII. Recommendations:
This shall include the volunteer's recommendation as to whether or not home should be licensed and if licensed, for how many children.

STUDY OF BOARDING HOME FOR DAY CARE

I. Identification

A. Name ..... A .....
B. Address ..... Phone .....
C. Source of Application .....
D. Social Service Exchange ..... Date of Clearance .....

Name of Agency Interested Reason for Interest Date of Contact

E. Studied by: ..... Date of Study: .....

II. Description of Community: (check items which apply)

A. Type: Urban ___ Small town ___ Rural ___ Isolated ___ Congested ___
Tenant ___ Homes owned ___ Rooming House ___ Singles ___ Doubles ___
Residential ___ Semi-residential ___ Primarily business or residential ___ well kept ___ run down ___ Mixed ___ Other ___ White ___
Colored ___ Foreign ___

B. Proximity to:
Industries ..... School .....

Parks ..... Kindergarten .....

III. Description of Home: (Underline rooms child will use)

A. Type: Single dwelling ___ Double dwelling ___ Apt. ___ Other ___
B. Size of home: Number of rooms ___ Includes: Living room ___
Dining room ___ Kitchen ___ Bedrooms (number) .....
Bathroom ___ Other (specify) .....
Room for isolation? Yes ___ No ___

C. General Appearance:

Attractive	Furnishings:
Homelike	Tasteful .....
Barren	Adequate .....
Crowded	Comfortable .....
Orderly	Meager .....
Disorderly	Other .....

D. Facilities of home:

Ventilation	Water Supply .....
Lighting	Sewage disposal .....
Heating	Toilet Facilities .....
Usual Temperature	

E. Equipment

1. Play equipment (list)

2. Sleeping equipment used by children:
   a. number of cots and beds _____
      (1) Size: _____
   b. provisions for bedding _____

IV. Boarding Home Family:

A. Husband

B. Wife

Special Training

Special Experience

Membership in organizations

V. Health Situation:

A. Basis of determining health situation
   1. Statement from physician
   2. Applicant's report on:
      a. Children's health checked in school
      b. Husband's health checked in place of employment
   3. Applicant's statements as to health of family:
   4. Others (explain)

B. Illness of family members during past 2 years:

Date	Family Member	Age	Illness	Duration

C. Physician's statement

D. Are any communicable diseases present in the family: Yes ____ No ____

E. Summary of health situation

VI. Age and Sex Preferred:

VII. Ability to care for children:
(separate sheet to be used - follow outline of items on instruction sheet)

VIII. Recommendations:

VII

South Bend, Ind.
Community Notes

Copy to M-EC
13 Jan. 1943.

VII

Interview with Miss Laura J. Dillingham,
YWCA, So. Bend. Ind.

There is no influx of women workers into the area. When Studebaker starts its large-scale employment of women (which has already been publicized) there may be such an influx.

3 nurseries in the community. Public Welfare + the social agencies are working on child care program. O.C.D. is doing little on it. Interested in foster homes for children of ~~wo~~ women in war work.

Shift rotation is found to be bad for the girls.

YWCA "young reservists" helping on survey of no. of working mothers.

Housing for single women not a serious problem in S. Bend.

WIINS Emphasize recreation now, rather than educational program. No need for special recreation program for night workers. WIINS meet from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. - so that both 1st + 3d shift women can be accommodated.

Wages still low in service industries + stores.

NYA is training 100 ~~wo~~ girls for Conn Co., Elkhart.
— nurses

VII
Original copy
Kingsbury, Walkerton
Area - Ind.

no copy
12/13/43

Recommendations for Kingsbury Ordnance Plant area

1. Major Ray, Vice-Pres. of Co., stressed need of obtaining action concerning needed facilities as result of federal surveys made. - He would like any definite information which our Bureau can obtain. — Mr. Rohrbaugh of Farm Security Admin. in Washington is said to have information concerning a recreation bldg. to be built by WPA on dormitory grounds. Also Mrs. Stritz of National Catholic Community Service in Washington has been in La Porte and would know what plans N.S.O. may have for the community. Likewise Mr. Rohrbaugh will know whether N.S.O. would be welcome to use building at the dormitory. Mr. Zachary, state representative for Federal Security Agency (Indianapolis) may also have made some report to Washington.

It would seem advisable for Bureau to write to Mr. Ray, if possible,

concerning any definite information obtained.
Also, if any report concerning recommendations made about dormitories by Women's Bureau could be sent to him, he would be interested. —

2. Mr. Armond & Co. stressed need of providing care for overnight in many cases. Travelers aid might be contacted on this.

3. (In general, apparently Farm Security Admin., considering need of having recreation buildings now — reported the matter being considered by project directors at Romona).

Question —

Plants very interested in giving information + their occupations. — Co's. sometimes want to know what specific use can be made of this material.

Kingsbury Indiana -
Community Notes :-
additions about dormitories
and recreational facilities in Miss
Wolfe's letters of Jan. 10 (Cannon's file)
" 11

Community Notes

Copy

December 29, 1941

Major Martin H. Ray, Vice President
Kingsbury Ordnance Plant
Kingsbury, Indiana

Dear Major Ray:

Our field agents, Miss Ziegler and Miss Wolfe, have reported to us the need for recreational facilities for women, in view of the type of women's dormitories built in Walkerton. This matter is being taken up and will be followed through until favorable action is secured and the recreation hall is under way.

We will keep you in touch with developments.

Sincerely,

Bertha M. Nienburg,
Acting Director

BMN:LW

Indianapolis News 12/15/41

Aircraft Welding School Here Will Open Classes for Women

Announcement was made today by Paul E. Tucker, president of the Indiana Aircraft School of Welding, 224 East Ohio street, that a division of the school will offer instruction in welding to women, classes starting about January 1.

Officials of the school pointed out that women have been calling at the school for months requesting an opportunity to prepare for aircraft welding. The applicants have been turned down in the past because there was little chance of them securing jobs at the end of their training. The recent war developments have completely changed this picture and the women will now be given their opportunity. The same training program will be put into effect that is now in operation at the school for men, using all modern equipment and latest training methods. James Q. Perkins, chief instructor, will also serve as consulting engineer for the ladies division, thus assuring them of the best in training.

Both night and day classes will be held, and a convenient payment plan is being worked out, according to Tucker.

Women interested in this course are urged to contact Mrs. Paul E. Tucker, Hotel Lincoln, Wednesday. Out-of-town applicants may write the school for full particulars. It was pointed out that the first class will have a limited enrollment.

PAUL E. TUCKER

no copy found - 12/13/43

Rumely Hotel
LaPorte, Indiana
December 18, 1941

Dear Miss Nienburg,

Yesterday afternoon Miss Wolfe mailed our report and our notes on the Charlestown, Indiana area to you. If you do not wish to keep the detailed notes in your file they could be filed in the drawer in room 1328 which we marked before leaving. This morning we mailed some things that we forgot and also a summary of what seemed to be the chief recommendations gleaned frm our interviews. Now I am enclosing still another 'schedule note' with reference to the company's survey concerning the sources of labor supply which should have been attached to the schedule-in fact I intended to make the note on the bottom of the same sheet where that survey is summarized.

I am also enclosing a clipping from one of the Indianapolis papers which might interest you. Naturally there does seem to be more interest in the employment of women now although it is difficult to say as yet just how much more. Since we were in Indianapolis anyway we did call at the main office of the State Employment Service. There we obtained information about another government ordnance plant which is going to employ women in Indiana, and perhaps is already. This is the East Coast Ammunition Depot, located at Burns City in Martin County, which is being operated by the Navy Department. In addition to being a storage center for various types of ammunition for the Navy star shells and bombs are to be assembled there. An Employment Service estimate of last June stated that 1600 people are to be employed in the star shell and loading plants of whom about 1220 will be civilian workers and many of these will be women. Perhaps it would be possible for me to visit this place when I get back to the southern Illinois region that is if I find that Crab Orchard Lake is nearing completion so that it might be advisable to go there in another month or so. No doubt the Navy Department will have to be contacted in Washington first, though, if it seems advisable to visit the Burns City Depot. The Wabash Ordnance Works, also to be in Indiana, is in the very early stages, -in fact construction has not actually begun as yet. As far as we were able to learn it is to make T.N.T. and no women are scheduled for use in production. The state of Indiana ranks very high among the states in the amount of defense contracts which have been received.

Miss Wolfe has just come in from a visit to the local employment office here in LaPorte and to the Chamber of Commerce, both of which had considerable information. However most people seem to feel that we shall have very little success in getting much information from the Todd and Brown Co. which is operating the plant here but we shall try tomorrow. We have heard from several places that this plant has been interested in trying to get the night work law changed as also the Hoosier Ordnance Plant at Charlestown. Apparently the company here has revised its estimates very recently so that a very high proportion of women are likely to be employed. I wrote Miss Anderson this morning concerning our interview with Mr. Hutson in Indianapolis. Miss Wolfe and I think that the Hoosier Ordnance Plant would probably be quite cooperative about maintaining high standards for night work.

According to a person I interviewed this afternoon, Mr. James Zachary the Federal Security Agency representative in ~~the~~ Indiana recreation work was in LaPorte last week with some representatives of the U.S.O. discussing what might be done in this area. LaPorte as yet is not very receptive, I judge. I thought about trying to see Mr. Zachary when we were in Indianapolis but we were very busy writing up our notes and I rather forgot about him at the end of our stay. If you think it is important I could probably arrange to see him sometime before leaving this general region. The Farm Security Administration is building some dormitories in this area, by the way, at Knox and Walkertown, Indiana. Unfortunately they are not quite completed but are supposed to be in January. A trailer camp is also being constructed.

Since we want to visit both Walkertown and Knox and probably also Mihigan City, as well as the plant, we may not be able to finish this area before Christmas. However if we cannot get much information at the plant we may not spend very much time there. It would be best for Miss Wolfe to leave by next Tuesday noon in order to get a satisfactory train connection back to Washington. If we cannot finish I could of course come back here again after the holidays. However according to all reports this plant is not as yet operating to any very large extent, -in fact the employment office believes that women have been working less than two weeks. Therefore it might be better to come back here sometime later after visiting Elwood, and perhaps Burlington. We shall know more about the situation, of course, after visiting the plant, and I shall then write you again. Of course we shall try to finish.

We remembered this afternoon that we did not attach a list of the names of all the persons interviewed in the Charlestown area to the summarized report as we had planned, but lists of these by towns are on the notes for the different towns. I am sorry we forgot this but hope someone in the office has time to compile a list for you.

Sincerely,

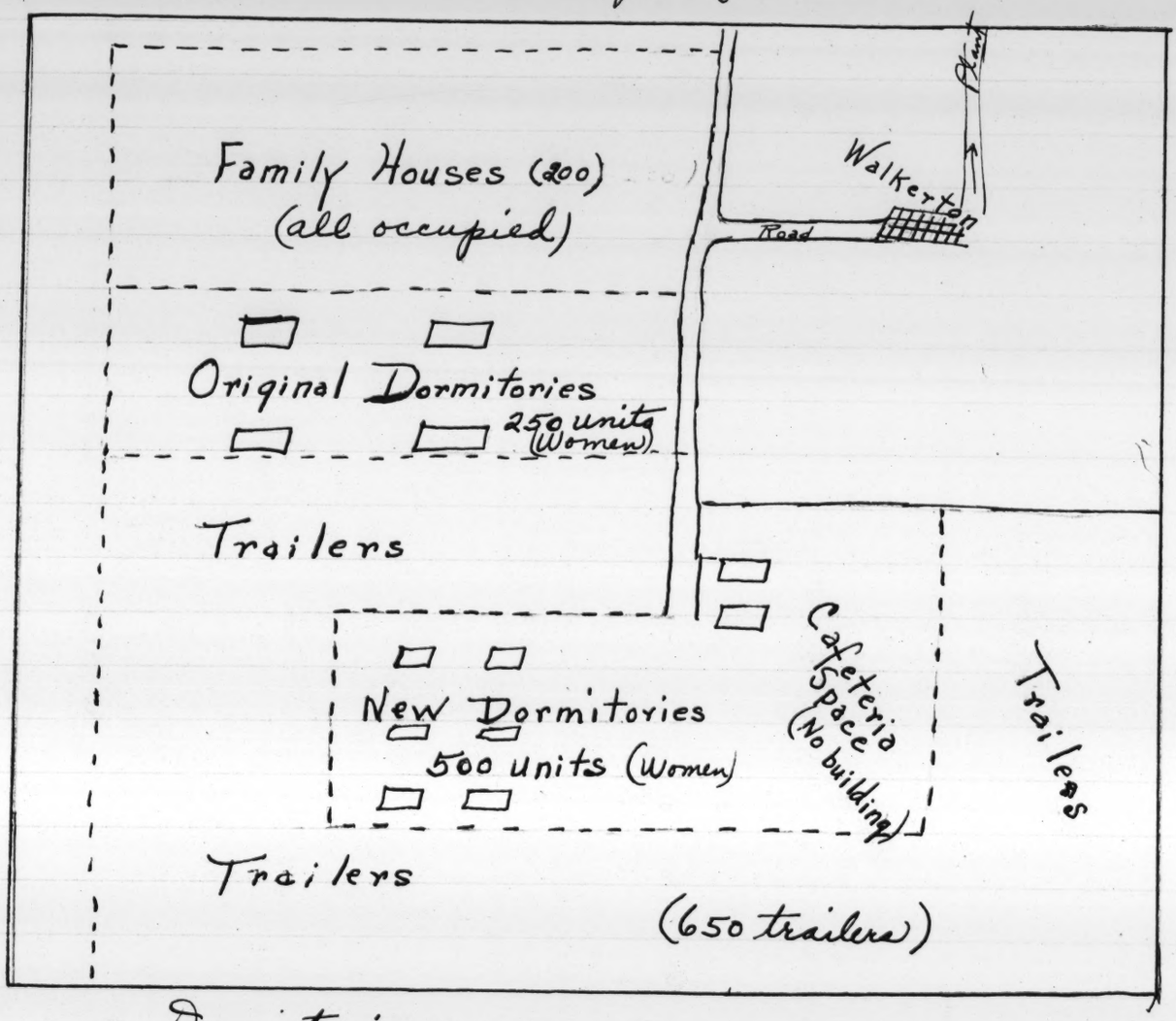
Martha Ziegler

E. Wolfe
10/27/42

VII

II. Defense Housing in Kingsbury Area

I Walkerton, Ind. (13 miles from plant)



a. Dormitories:

Number of female occupants - 71 (10/27/42)
" " Rooms available - 679
Original group - 179
New Dorms - 500

The new dormitories are completed and ready for occupancy except to make the beds. The four original dorms. may be used for men after women move to the new buildings.

Defense Housing in Kingsbury Area

Dormitories (cont.)

Plan is the same as the original one but finishing is more attractive.

Furniture - Wood, instead of metal.

Each double room has two single 39 inch beds, one dresser with top drawer that pulls out forming a writing desk, two straight chairs a linoleum rug covering center of room, and two small built in clothes closets without doors. Venetian blinds have been ordered for the lobby in each building and one or two additional easy chairs. There is also a writing desk, accommodating two persons, in each lobby.

Laundry

All dormitories, old and new, now have a fairly well equipped laundry - 2 stationary tubs drying rack and lines, shelves and ironing board. Girls furnish their own electric irons.

Cooking facilities - None. However, some girls make coffee and toast in their rooms.

Landscaping has been done and hard surfaced roads built thruout Trailer Park and Housing area. Flowers were planted around dormitories this summer.

Administration

The Federal Housing Authority did not take over the Dorms. and trailers until Oct. 1st. Miss Reichert, Mgr. of Women's Dorms. (over) is still there. Mr. Baasch is in charge of Dorms & trailers.

Miss Reichek stated that no problems of discipline had arisen and that the different age groups mingled very well. However, the Mgt. is planning to hire an Ass't Project Mgr. (Women) who will remain in the dormitories at night.

Defense Housing in Kingsbury Area

(a) Dormitories (cont.)

A Central Rental Office for all Gov't Housing in the Kingsbury area is to be opened Oct. 29th at Kingsford Heights. Hereafter all employees desiring Gov't Housing will apply there rather than at the Co. office as they have done in the past. Mr. A. J. Parkin has been made General Mgr. of all Housing Projects in this area.

(b.) Trailers

650 trailers, many of which are the expandable type for large families, have been set up and 440 are ready for occupancy as soon as the water is turned on — merely a matter of an O.K. by the Health Dept. or some such formality. The remaining number (210) are complete except for electric wiring and that (copper wire) is now available so the entire 650 units will be ready for occupancy within a very short time.

Reasons for Vacancies in the dormitories:

1. Lack of eating facilities. This need can not be too greatly stressed. Every person contacted spoke of the poor eating facilities available in Walkerton and the inconvenience of getting to the one and only restaurant up town. Many of the girls living in the dormitories go without breakfast. Miss Reichert said the girls expressed a desire for a "Snack Bar" more than anything else — some place where they could go and get a bite any hour of the day.

Defense Housing in Kingsbury Area

(1) Lack of eating facilities (cont.)

The concensus of opinion of all persons interviewed was that the dormitories would not rent until some food was provided near by. When the trailers are rented there will be quite a number of people, probably 3500 to 4000 persons in the Housing Area. These trailer occupants would, no doubt, patronize a cafeteria.

Mr. Ormond and the Housing Officials ask if it would not be possible for the Women's Bureau to intercede in their behalf concerning a cafeteria with the Housing Authority in Washington.

2. Lack of Adequate Transportation Facilities

Altho' buses do pass the dormitories they are not well scheduled, and lately breakdowns have been rather frequent. There is no bus service in the evening so the girls can't go out of town unless they go in private cars.

According to one report, the Greyhound Bus Co. has made some offer to provide transportation in that area, providing the Go't guarantees them a specified amount. No confirmation of this rumor was obtained but some better service is needed.

3. Girls do not like such a small town as Walkerton where there is nothing much to do as far as commercial recreation is concerned.

Dormitory rentals have been reduced. Rate is $3.00 single and $4.25 double.

Defense Housing in Kingsbury Area

II Kingsford Heights (New development near Plant Gate)

Number of family units under construction - 3150 homes

Of this number 2700 are completed except for water pipes and electric wires.

Mr. Ormond said they hoped to get the necessary materials so that occupancy could begin Jan. 1st.

This Gov't Housing Project will have stores, movies and schools. A hospital of 30 to 50 beds, has been requested for Kingsford Heights.

III Knox, Ind. (About 18 or 20 miles from Plant)

a. Dormitories (men)

Number of rooms occupied - 17 10/27/42

" " " available - 175

One dormitory building in Knox is being used for a school during the process of construction of a new school building. Mr. Ormond stated that the dormitories at Knox may be moved to Kingsford Heights since it is so difficult to rent them. He believes that the distance, with increasing transportation problems, to be the principal cause of the Knox vacancies.

b. Trailers

There are 60 vacancies in the trailer camp at Knox (10/27/42)

Comments on Housing: (Confidential)

All persons concerned with Defense Housing now realize that the location of the

Defense Housing in Kingsbury Area

Comments (cont.)

dormitories and other Public Housing in small towns 13 to 20 miles from the Plant was a big mistake. Unfortunately this error can not be easily rectified. The best solution, it seems to me, is to provide - if possible - the necessary facilities for food and transportation, particularly at Walkerton where the new Dorms. and trailers are located.

Despite the vacancies at present, Co. officials are asking for additional housing. They believe that all employees will be forced to move within 20 miles of the plant before many months have passed. Many employees are still commuting long distances but with gas rationing going into effect in early November much of this driving will be curtailed.

III. Recreation – Kingsbury Area

I. Walkerton

U.S.O. – (N.C.C.S.)

Miss Loughran who came to Walkerton originally as Director is still there. Her present ass't, Miss Dumbovy, has been transferred from Texarkana.

The community seems to have accepted Miss Loughran and she now reports very good cooperation from the local people. Altho' the numbers participating in U.S.O. activities are not large, they are carrying on a well planned program that evidently fills a need in the community. If the Gov't Trailers and dormitories are fully occupied the U.S.O. will no doubt be crowded beyond its' present capacity. The U.S.O. center is located on a large room above a store on Main St. – the original site.

Thus far, not many of the girls from the dormitories have joined in the activities. The young men and girls living in private homes in Walkerton are more active. Miss Loughran believes the lack of interest on the part of the Dormitory girls is due to the following reasons:

1. Distance from dormitories to U.S.O. Center (approx. 1 mile)
2. Quite a number of Dorm. residents are older women who are not interested in the same activities and, furthermore, are too tired to make necessary effort.

Recreation - Kingsbury Area

Walkerton - U.S.O. (cont.)

3. Girls at Dorms. go out principally on dates with men. As yet, there are many more men than girls in the area so girls are popular. Quite a few of these Dorm. residents are divorced or separated.
4. Week-end exodus still takes place.

Miss Loughran said she considered planning some activity one night per week at the dormitory. However, during the summer a W.P.A. Playground & Rec. Supvr. lived there and tried to interest the girls in group activities, without much success. According to Miss Loughran, the W.P.A. Rec. leader was a very fine young woman with plenty of pep so she didn't feel very hopeful as far as her program was concerned. Apparently the majority of the dormitory girls want to find their own amusement but after gas rationing goes into effect their attitude may change.

Another W.P.A. worker, Miss Grossman, has replaced the young lady mentioned above. Miss Grossman is also living at the dormitory but is working principally with the children in the Housing Project. She was not in Walkerton on the day of my visit but the Project Mgr. said Miss Grossman brought some craft work in the lobby one night and some of the women seemed to enjoy it.

U.S.O. Program (See attached literature)

In addition to the program in Walkerton, the U.S.O. has a weekly square dance and party in a modern Barn near two private

Recreation – Kingsbury Area

Walkerton – U.S.O. (cont.)

trailer camps that house 50 or 60 defense families. People in the community also come to these dances on Wed. night. Miss Loughran reports that the trailer families mixed very well with the other people.

On Thursday nite the U.S.O. has games etc. at this barn. This party is for the trailer families only. These trailer camps are between Walkerton and Kingsbury.

Knox, Ind.

U.S.O. – Mr. R.B. Bassler, Director

This is a new center which is reported to be very attractive. Mr. Bassler has a young woman assistant but the Club is primarily for men.

Commercial Recreation

Walkerton has a new bowling alley (7 alleys)

Like to Square Dance?

Beginning Wednesday, September 23rd

THE USO WILL SPONSOR ROUND AND SQUARE DANCING AT JOHANNI'S BARN 8 MILES WEST OF WALKERTON ON U. S. 6

Admission:—Invitation Card, plus twenty-five cents to cover expenses.

Cards Must Be Obtained in Advance at USO Club
No Admission Without Invitation Card

——NO DRINKING ALLOWED——

Come One...Come All... Bring Your Friends...

Allemande Left and Swing Your Partner!

Time...Wednesday Nights

8:00 to 11:00 P. M.

Place...JOHANNI TRAILER CAMP

U. S. 6 — East of Gate 5

USO CLUB

603½ Roosevelt Road, Walkerton

Open Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

(Except Saturday Afternoon)

Telephone 227-R

For Men and Women Engaged in War Industries and Local Families

OFFERING

Lounging Facilities

READING AND WRITING TABLES
CARD AND TABLE GAMES
RADIO - VICTROLA
PING PONG

Informal Classes in

SEWING - - KNITTING - - PERSONALITY
HANDCRAFT - - HOMEMAKING - -
CHORAL WORK.

Dramatics - Discussion Clubs
Hobbies - Information Service

USO CLUB

603½ Roosevelt Road Telephone 227-R
Walkerton, Indiana

Take Part in Activities at the USO Club

SUNDAY

CAMERA CLUB—3 to 7 P. M.
(Complete Dark Room Equipment)
OPEN HOUSE—7 to 11 P. M.
(Relax - Read - Play Games - Radio - Victrola)

MONDAY

SOCIAL DANCING CLASS—7 to 8 P. M.
(Learn to dance . . IT'S FUN!)
RED CROSS—8 to 10 P. M.
(Home Nursing)

TUESDAY

CRAFTS (Adults)—1:30 to 4 P. M.
(Personalize Your Christmas Gifts)
CRAFTS (Juniors)—4 to 6 P. M.
SUPPER CLUB—6 to 7 P. M.
(You Cook 'Em . . You Eat 'Em)
TIPS ABOUT HIPS—7:30 to 8:30 P. M.
CRAFTS—Posters (Adults)—8:30 to 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY

TIPS ABOUT HIPS—2:30 to 3:30 P. M.
(Streamline Your Figure)
DRAMATICS CLUB—7 to 10 P. M.
(One Act Plays, Sketches, Radio Technique)
PRESS CLUB—7 to 10 P. M.
(Copy and Lay-Out for Monthly Bulletins)
SQUARE DANCING CLUB—8 to 11 P. M.
(Allemande Left and Swing Your Partner)
SWING SHIFT SUPPER CLUB—12-2:30 A. M.
(Sign up before Wednesday noon)

THURSDAY

CRAFTS (Adults)—2 to 4 P. M.
CRAFTS (Juniors)—4 to 6 P. M.
CARD PARTY—7:30 to 10 P. M.
(Bridge, 500, Pinochle, Euchre, Table Games)

FRIDAY

MOVIES—7:30 to 8:30 P. M.
(News Reel - Short Subjects - Comedy)
COMMUNITY SINGING—8:30 to 9:30 P. M.
(On the Banks of the Wabash)

SATURDAY

CHILDREN'S DAY—1 P. M. to 5 P. M.
HIGH SCHOOL NIGHT—7 to 11 P. M.
(Happy Days Are Here Again)

WALKERTON USO INDIANA

VOL.1 OCTOBER 20 1942 NO.1

This column invites YOU to be a member of the Bridge Club every Thursday evening from 7:30 to 10 PM. in the USO Social Hall. Mr. Otto Mougher will conduct classes for all who wish to brush up or learn the fundementals of Contract

Those who wish to play pinochle, 500, Euchre and other table games may pair up with non-bridge players and join in the Thursday night adult program devoted exclusively to card playing and serious study of the rules.

NAME YOUR NEWSPAPER

Do you like these?? Or can you think of a better one?? (1) USO OAKLEAVES (2) USO PACEMAKER.

FOLKS YOU KNOW

Miss Mary Loughran, USO Club director, from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., i quite convinced that "It's fun t be '42 at the USO Club."

Miss Irene Donbovy, Ass't. Director from St. Cloud, Minn., sees a warm winter ahead...because there is no "Freeze" on fun at the USO Club.

Miss Margarita Couch, Secretary, of South Bend is the young lady with auburn hair and charming smile who never misses a trick.

FSA RECREATION COMMITTEE
"USO News is Good News."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
"USO is welcome to use our new mimeograph duplicator any time.

MAYOR HAROLD CHANEY
"The Walkerton USO Club compares with the best in the big towns." (He's just back from Washington D C)

TODD & BROWN INC.
"The Club stands Ace High with KCP employees."

KEEP
'EM
FLYING!

WALKERTON

USO

CALLING ALL CLUB MEMBERS

The USO Club 603½ Roosevelt Road is a House of Hospitality and Hobbies open seven days a week the year round to all persons who now work or live in or near Walkerton Ind.. During the past eight months more than 1200 persons have answered a cordial invitation from United Service Organizations, Inc. to the Community by participating extensively in local leisure time programs.

By the way, if you enjoy reading these notes or if you wish to receive them twice a month, let's hear from all you Folks in West York and East York. If you will assist with the business of supplying news items, pep talks, hobby notes, cartoons, clubby ideas, lay-out sketches, verse and punch lines, USO will appreciate the favor and assign you to PRESS CLUB duties at once. If a reporter calls at your house for news be sure to TELL ALL YOU KNOW in order to make this vest pocket GAZETTE a big success once every month.

USO has a standing invitation to run off reams of copy on the new mimeograph machine at the Walkerton High School. The stencil for Vol. I, No.1 was prepared and cut in the USO office. Drop in any time folks... The USO CLUB is a HOME for FOLKS Away from Home.

YOU NEED THE USO-USO NEEDS YOU

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Sunday:-
- CAMERA CLUB--------3-7 PM
- OPEN HOUSE---------7-11

Monday:-
- DANCING CLASS------7-8 PM
- RED CROSS-----CHILD CARE 8-10PM
- PRESS CLUB---------8-10PM

Tuesday:-
- CRAFTS---Adults---1:30-4
- SUPPER CLUB--------5-7 PM
- TIPS ABOUT HIPS--7:30-8:30
- CURRENT EVENTS-----8-10PM

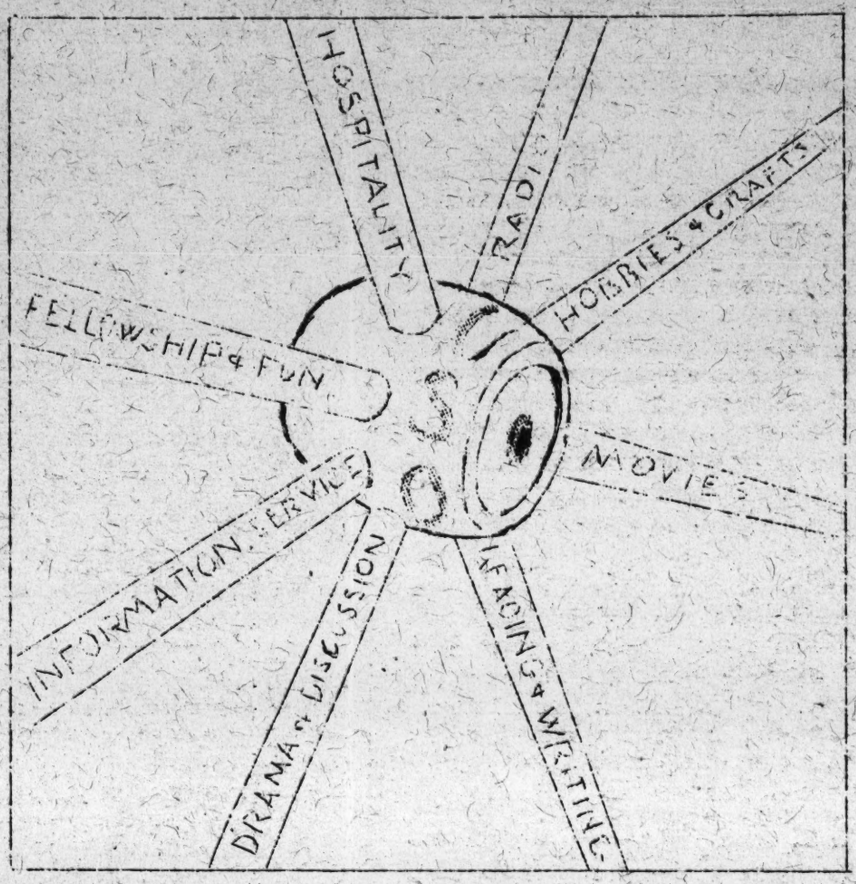
Wednesday:-
- TIPS ABOUT HIPS--2:30-3:30
- DRAMATICS CLUB-----7-10 PM
- SQUARE DANCING-----8-11 PM
- SWING SHIFT SUPPERS*12-2:30

Thursday:-
- CRAFTS---Adults----2-4 PM
- CRAFTS---Juniors---4-6 PM
- BRIDGE CLASS & CARDS--- 7:30-10PM

Friday:-
- MOVIES---------7:30-8:30PM
- COMMUNITY SINGING-8:30-10

Saturday:-
- STUDENT DAY----------1-5PM
- HIGH SCHOOL NIGHT---7-11PM

TIRE SAVING MAY MEAN TIME SAVING FOR THE THINGS YOU LIKE TO DO



STARDUST

If you attended Movies under the Stars in Place Park this summer, you already know that these programs were sponsored by the Town Council and USO. Interesting short subjects and cartoons are now shown indoors at the USO Club. See schedule.

UNDER THE BIG TOP

Where are we going to put our awnings??? Don't worry! The local Fire Dept. is lending a hand and Ball's Bowling Alley is lending storage space for the bulky canvas frames and screens till summer comes.

THE LISTENING POST

During periods of war it often becomes necessary for large numbers of families of the nation to change homes, occupations and environment. It is quite an inconvenience to the people making the change, as well as to the new community to which these people move and to the home community from which they came. People moving into a new community find that they are strangers not only to the townspeople but to other people who are new in the community themselves. The character of the work required during the period of national emergency and strain is quite different from the ordinary pursuits of normal times. This work is some times hazardous, exacting and the hours of employment somewhat irregular. The Federal Government and the United Service Organizations of America, realizing that all these impingements and unusual condition would be prevalent in defense communities, have attempted to administer to these unusual social conditions, by providing activity centers, under USO auspices. The USO Club, located at 603½ Roosevelt Road, Walkerton, Indiana, undoubtedly has helped to make both new and old residents of this community less conscious of the strains of war work, and more conscious of the better things of the community. The Club certainly promotes a more efficient and more effective war society. We feel that the entire community is indebted to the United Service Organizations Inc. for the splendid facilities it provides.

Milton J. Sellers
Supt. of Schools,
Walkerton.

WANTED: Overweight women; ages 18 to 78; experience unnecessary; must be ambitious to join "Tips about Hips" class on Wednesdays from 2:30 to 3:30 PM. See Miss Dombovy at the USO Club.

FOR SALE--Ideas.....Knowledge... Technique...in original paper work...Make novelties for your home...Your own Xmas cards.... Have Fun.....See Miss Dombovy Adults on Thursday from 2:00 to 4:00 PM----Juniors on Thursday from 4:00 to 6:00PM at the USO Club.

FREE MOVIES

Johanni Trailer Camp Thursday evening at 8 PM.

USO Club Friday Night 8 PM

Elsie Wolfe

Conference on Day-Care of Children of working mothers, called by Todd and Brown, Operating Co. of the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant, Kingsbury Ind. Oct. 26, 1942

The meeting opened soon after 10:30 a.m. with Mr. Ormond presiding. Unfortunately none of the State agencies invited, and few of the Federal representatives, were able to attend the conference. Those present were:

Mr. Neal Ormond - Public Relation Mgr. (Todd & Brown)
Mr. Sawyer - Ass't to Mr. Ormond (" ")
Mr. Mitchell - U.S.E.S. Mgr., La Porte, Ind.
Mrs. L.J. Philon - Ass't Dir. O.C.D. La Porte County
Mr. Leahy - County Welfare Dir.
— - 2 Public Health Nurses (County)
Mr. Godwin - Supt. of Schools, La Porte
Mr. Scott Knoll - " " " La Porte County
Miss Loughran - U.S.O. Dir., Walkerton, Ind.
" Dumbovy - Ass't U.S.O. Dir. " "
Mr. Baseler - U.S.O., Knox, Ind.
Elsie Wolfe - Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Mr. Ormond requested Mr. Mitchell to tell the group about the labor needs and source of labor supply for the Kingsbury plant. The U.S.E.S. now recruits all labor for the Ordnance Plant. Mr. Mitchell stated that a total of 15,000 workers would be needed in the next six or eight months for expansion and replacements at the Kingsbury Ordnance. Terminations have exceeded hires in the last few

months, therefore many replacements are needed. (For further details see part of report on Plant)

Mr. Mitchell stated that the majority of these new hires must be women and that the only available local supply is the housewives, many of them with small children. He does not believe it possible to fill the total need with local workers but at least several thousand can be recruited. Mr. Mitchell emphasized the need for Child Care facilities — an immediate need that can not wait for Federal funds. He believes "Foster" homes might be secured for some of the children until more adequate facilities are provided — that mothers with one or two small children might be persuaded to care for an additional child and release the other mother for work in the plant.

Mr. Ormond then called upon me to give the Women's Bureau policy in regard to Child Care and ask what other areas had done in regard to this problem. According to instructions from Miss Anderson before leaving, I emphasized the need for Child Care on a 24 hr. basis where women were working on all three shifts, and also mentioned the fact that some arrangements for a community laundry and kitchen would have to be made if housewives were expected to work full time at the factory. Since none of the areas visited had a Day Care program in full operation at that time, no specific example

could be cited. However, I told them what had been planned in Conn. & some other sections and mentioned the unsuccessful attempt to secure Foster mothers in Conn.

A general discussion followed on types of Child-Care, methods of securing Federal funds etc. One of the Pub. Health Nurses spoke of the lack of Care for the Children with minor illnesses when mother was working and children were left to shift for themselves.

Miss Loughran reported on the survey made at the Housing Project in Walkerton to determine how many women would work if Child Care were provided etc. The results were as follows: 10/8/42

Would work if Child Care were provided	- 12 women
Might " " " " " "	- 2 "
Not interested (Children of Nursery age)	- 27 "
Working now, others care for children	- 15 "
No children (Nr. if working)	- 42 "
Children above age (Nr. if working)	- 24 "
Interested in a Part time Nursery-Play School	- 39 "
No response	- 17 "
Plan to move	4 "

In addition to the housing project (200 units) there are 650 trailers about ready for occupancy. These trailers should have many potential women workers if Child Care is provided.

Some plans have been made to open a Child Care Center in Walkerton with the aid of W.P.A. but no one present knew if a letter had been sent to the State W.P.A. Office

Conference on Child Care

requesting aid.

The matter of finding a suitable building for the Child Care Centers was discussed. Mr. Goldwin, Supt. of Schools in La Porte, believed that part of the school building might be used. The possibility of using one of the houses in each project or one of the empty dormitories was brought up but, inasmuch as none of the Housing Officials were present, no definite action could be taken. One of the empty dormitories at Knox is now being used for a school bldg. The plan for Kingsford Heights includes a building for Child-Care purposes but it has not been constructed as yet. Since Kingsford Heights can not be occupied until the copper wire and water pipes are allocated to them by Priorities Com., it was decided that the localities requiring immediate action were La Porte, Walkerton and Knox.

Mrs. Philon, O.C.D., is much interested in the Child Care problem and believes that she could get co-operation from the local Women's Clubs, Jr. League, Amer. Univ. Women etc. to the extent of securing the necessary furnishings and voluntary helpers for La Porte. She is in favor of training vol workers for this program. Mrs. Philon expects to write Miss Schmidt, Dir. of Community Services, W.P.A. for Indiana, and request some supervisory aid, if nothing further can be given.

La Porte is not in the same County as Walkerton

or Knox, therefore it is necessary to have separate plans for each locality, as far as O.C.D. is concerned.

The meeting adjourned about 1 P.M. No definite action was taken but Mr. Ormond believed that much had been accomplished by arousing the local people to the need and enlisting their aid in solving the problem. Undoubtedly more specific results would have been obtained if the Governmental agencies, having authority to carry on these welfare projects, had sent their representatives.

(Copy)

List of Persons invited to Conference 10/26/42 at Kingsbury Ordnance

A. J. Parkin – Gen. Mgr. of U.S. Gov't Housing Projects in Chicago
Fed. Housing Authority, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mildred Arnold – Dept. of Public Welfare, Indianapolis
Hans Baasch – Project Mgr. Fed. Housing, Walkerton, Ind.
R. B. Bassler – U.S.O, Knox, Ind
Wilfred Clapp – Sr. Specialist for School facilities
Defense, Health & Welfare, Chicago
Gene Darling – Project Mgr. Pub. Housing, Knox, Ind.
Miss Helen Dart – Bureau of Public Assistance
Social Security Bd. Indianapolis
Wendell R. Godwin – Supt. of Schools, La Porte
J. G. Henry – " " " Knox
Roy Hoyek – Fed. Sec. Recreational Rep. for Indiana
Eric Hulbert – Community Relations Advisor
Fed. Pub. Housing Authority, Chicago
John K. Jennings – State Admin. of N.Y.A.
D. R. Kennicott – Regional Dir. Fed. Works Agency
Chicago
Scott Knoll – Supt. of Schools La Porte County
Miss Mary Loughran – U.S.O. Walkerton, Ind
H. L. McCarthy – Reg. Director, Defense, Health & Welfare
Chicago
Dr. C. T. Malan – State Supt. of Schools, Indianapolis
J. M. Sellers – Supt. of Schools, Walkerton
Charles L. Schottland – Director of Day-Care Section
Office of Defense, Health & Welfare, Wash. D.C.
John M. Sullivan – Project Mgr. of Housing Project, La Porte
E. R. Westphal – O.C.D. Dir. for La Porte County

RESULT OF NURSERY SCHOOL SURVEY IN WEST YORK
(FSA HOUSING UNIT) WALKERTON, INDIANA

12 Would Work
2 Might Work
27 Not interested--(Children of Nursery Age)
42 No Children
15 Work but others care for children
39 Nursery-Play School
17 No Response
24 Children above age.
4 Plan to Move
5 Vacant

188--TOTAL

Findings of the Survey on Day-Care in 200 West York Homes, the FWA Housing Project in Walkerton, Ind.

1. Eight replies to the questionnaire were brought in to the Housing Manager by 8 tennants.

A USO volunteer canvassed five blocks of the area . The USO Assistant Director covered the last block, since she was made chairman of the Child Care Survey. The chairman of the FSA Recreation Committee disscussed the Project at the September 21st meeting of the Community Council.

WEST YORK HOMES
Walkerton
Ind.

U.S.O. CLUB
WALKERTON, IND.
OPERATED BY N.C.C.S.
WOMEN'S DIVISION

Bulletin #6 October 8, 1942

SURVEY FOR DAY NURSERY--PLAY SCHOOLS & CHILD CARE:

We have been requested to obtain information from the mothers residing in our project as to whether or not there is a need for a nursery, which would cover day care for children, a children's play school and general child welfare.

It is felt a need may arise for this type of service, and accordingly, we would be pleased for the mothers to give us in writing the following information

(1) If a nursery school were provided where a mother could feel her child was being adequately cared for while she was employed, would she accept employment in a defense industry?

(2) Those mothers now employed in a defense industry who have made arrangements for the care of their children should respond to this inquiry.

(3) How many mothers would be interested in only a play school for their children where the children might be cared for while the mothers availed themselves of a few hours of relazation either for shopping or other diversifications?

If we are supplied with the information above requested, we can then relay this information to the authorities that would be responsible for the furnishing of this service.

Accordingly, on the margin below on the line provided, please let us have your response to this inquiry so that we might have accurate information.

_____
(Housing Manager)

_____

I would enter employment at the defense industry if I could be certain my children would be properly cared for during my hours of employment.

_____
(Signature)

I am now employed in the industry and have made arrangements for my children.

_____
(Signature)

I would be interested in a play school where I might leave my children while I take a few hours leisure.

_____
(Signature)

Hotel
PHILLIPS
TWELFTH AND BALTIMORE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

C. E. PHILLIPS
MANAGING DIRECTOR

WOMEN'S BUREAU
NOV 2 1942
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Oct. 29, 1942

My dear Miss Nienburg:

I am mailing the Kingsbury report this morning therefore I will not go into details but there were several things I wanted to bring to your attention.

The dormitory situation at Walkerton is a serious problem - 71 girls are now living in the Dorms. No eating facilities have been provided and with 5 new dormitories for women ready to open in Walkerton, some action should be taken.

Mr. Ormond, Co. official, and the local Housing Mgr. ask if the Women's Bureau would try & push the construction of a cafeteria or restaurant via the Washington office of Fed. Housing. I believe it might be well to contact Defense, Health & Welfare also as they might bring some pressure to bear. Miss Buchanan knows whom to contact, also Miss Cannon.

Federal Housing did not take over the Dormitories until Oct. 1st. There is a general feeling that some action might result now that all housing is under one central office.

The Housing Mgr. ask if it would be possible for me to stop at La Porte on my return trip

Hotel
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TWELFTH AND BALTIMORE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

C. E. PHILLIPS
MANAGING DIRECTOR

to Washington. If you think it advisable I could stop without much extra expense.

The lay-off at Kingsbury was quite serious as you will note by the report. The labor shortage is now a real problem since the great majority of workers dismissed left the area and found jobs elsewhere.

As yet, I can give no report on my efforts in Kansas City. I have been busy with the other report but shall tackle K.C. insurance to-day.

Sincerely
Elsie Wolfe

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Women's Bureau
12/22/41

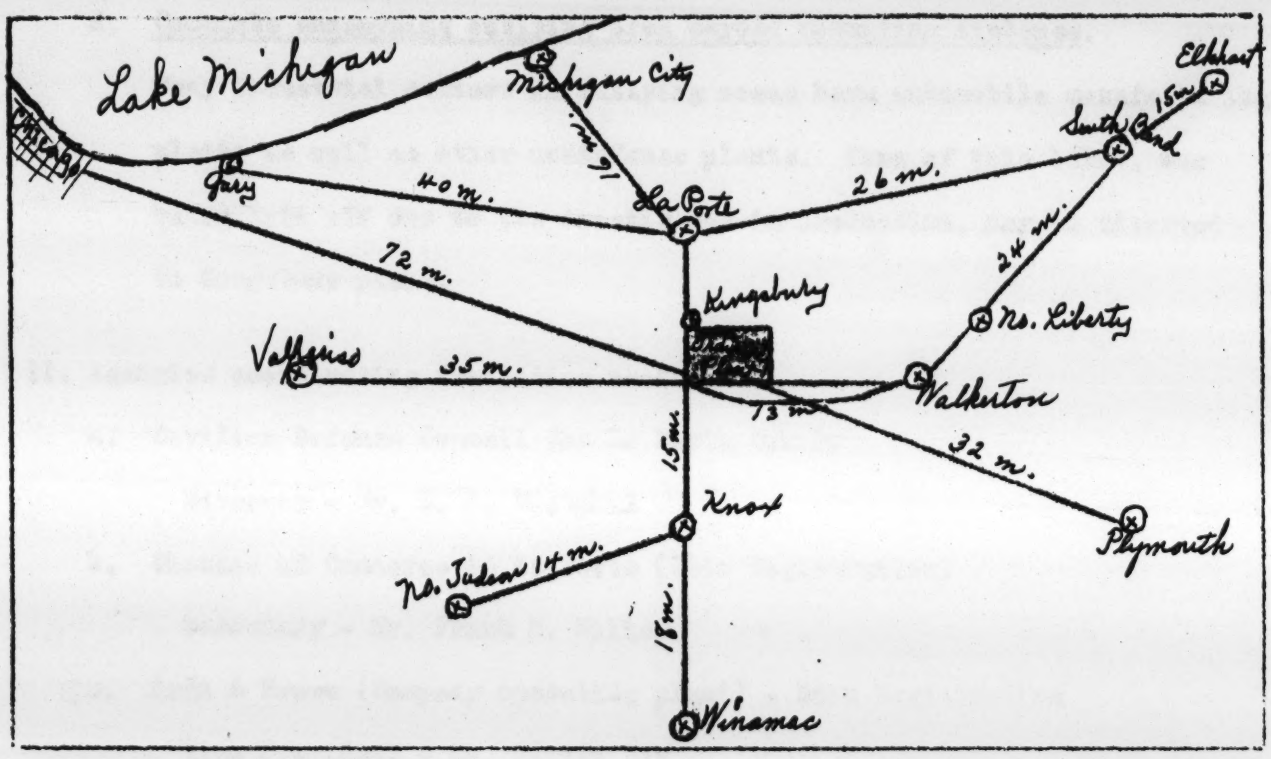
Duplicate

Kingsbury, Indiana **DEFENSE AREA SUMMARY**

I. Areas affected by defense plants

a. Defense plant visited: **Location**

Kingsbury Ordnance (shell loading), Kingsbury, Indiana
Fuze assembly
& loading



b.

Towns within area	1940 Population	Economic Structure
Gary	111,719	Industrial center - steel mills
South Bend	101,268	Industrial center - autos, airplane parts
Michigan City	26,476	Resort town - Lakeport and some industries
La Porte	16,180	Industrial center - 1 large Chalmers plant 3 garment factories 14 or 15 small mfg. firms
Valparaiso	8,736	College town - a few industries
Plymouth	5,713	Not reporting
Knox	2,165	Rural - no industries
Winamac	1,835	Not reporting
Walkerton	1,178	Rural - no industries
Kingsbury	Approx. 300	" " "

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Kingsbury, Indiana

c. Characteristics of surrounding rural area -

A region of large fertile farms; corn being the principal crop. Many hogs, sheep and dairy cattle are raised.

d. Comments concerning outlying area beyond commuting distance.

Many industrial centers in outlying areas have automobile manufacturing plants as well as other nondefense plants. Some of this labor, now being laid off due to the drastic cut in production, may be diverted to Kingsbury plant.

II. Agencies coordinating facilities needed.

a. Civilian Defense Council for La Porte County

Director - Mr. E. E. Westphal

b. Chamber of Commerce in La Porte (Room Registration)

Secretary - Mr. Frank E. Miller

c. Todd & Brown (Company operating plant) - Room Registration

Vice President - Mr. Martin Ray

Director of Public Relations - Mr. Neal Ormond

d. Community Activities Committee in Walkerton

Chairman - Mr. Sellers

e. Farm Security Administration - Walkerton and Knox

Area Housing Director - Mr. J. F. Perkins

(Mr. Perkins is interested in recreational facilities for girls in dormitories at Walkerton.)

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III. Adequacy of Community Sanitary facilities for an increased population.

According to Mr. Ormond, the sanitary facilities in area were not really adequate to meet the needs of much additional housing, but town officials insisted they were adequate. A new sewage disposal plant was constructed by P.W.A. several years ago in La Porte.

Walkerton requested additional facilities for sewage and water supply but Federal authorities granted only $7,000 for a new water main. This amount was turned down by town council. Mr. Sullivan, Director of Defense Housing (F.W.A.) in Walkerton stated that sanitary facilities were adequate for dormitories and housing projects.

IV. Transportation facilities on the whole, very poor, but arrangements are being made by Company to provide better bus transportation from all surrounding towns to the Ordnance Plant.

La Porte - 5-cent bus service within the city.

Buses to plant morning and afternoon - 25 cents one way, 45 cents round trip.

Walkerton and Knox at present have practically no bus service to plant but new arrangements now being made will give transportation at approximately 1 cent per mile.

Michigan City - transportation by bus or private car is via La Porte - no connecting road.

V. Housing.

Rooms in private homes (Rooms Registration Office at plant keeps an up-to-date file and room inspection is made. Chamber of Commerce service in La Porte is not up-to-date and no inspection is made. The following report is from Company's files except apartments listed at Chamber of Commerce office.

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Housing (cont.)

Rooms available 12/22/41

La Porte - 50	Total 68 rooms, 13 with board
Michigan City - 4	5 apartments in La Porte
Knox - 2	
Walkerton - 1	
North Liberty - 5	
Valparaiso - 3	
Bremen (40 miles) - 3	

Rates of Rooms (Chamber of Commerce & Company office)

Single rooms - $4.00 to $7.00 - Average $5.00 to $6.00

Double " $3.00 to $10.00 - Average $4.00 to $5.00

Mr. Ormond definitely felt that dormitory rooms will be cheaper than most available rooms in private homes. He estimated that about 500 people had been placed in rooms, principally men - some married couples, very few women. Chamber of Commerce file showed only 5 homes that were open to women. All others wanted men.

Rates for apartments (furnished) La Porte

No report on rates for two apartments listed. The three listed were:

(1) $18.50 per week - 3 rooms (upstairs) including gas, heat and light.

(2) $25.00 per week - 4 rooms (downstairs) including heat.

(3) $22.00 per week - 2 rooms. No report on heat, gas & light.

Private homes erected:

La Porte - approximately 100 houses in 1941.

Walkerton - 2 or 3 houses.

Knox - 2 or 3 houses.

Housing (cont.)

Government Family Units (none completed - occupancy about Jan. 2)

La Porte - 400 (200 considered permanent)

Walkerton - 200 (prefabricated demountables)

Knox - 200 (prefabricated demountables)

Michigan City - None

Rents:

$27.50 per month for 1-bedroom houses - 20 percent of houses.

$30.00 per month for 2-bedroom houses - 60 percent of houses.

32.50 per month for 3-bedroom houses - 20 percent of houses.

35.00 per month for detached house.

The rates quoted above do not include utilities.

According to Mr. Sullivan, utilities would cost from $7.00 to $9.00 per month additional. Oil burners are provided for heating.

Dormitories (Farm Security)

4 units housing 250 women - Walkerton, Ind.

4 units housing 250 men - Knox

Rates of rooms

$3.50 - single

$5.00 - double

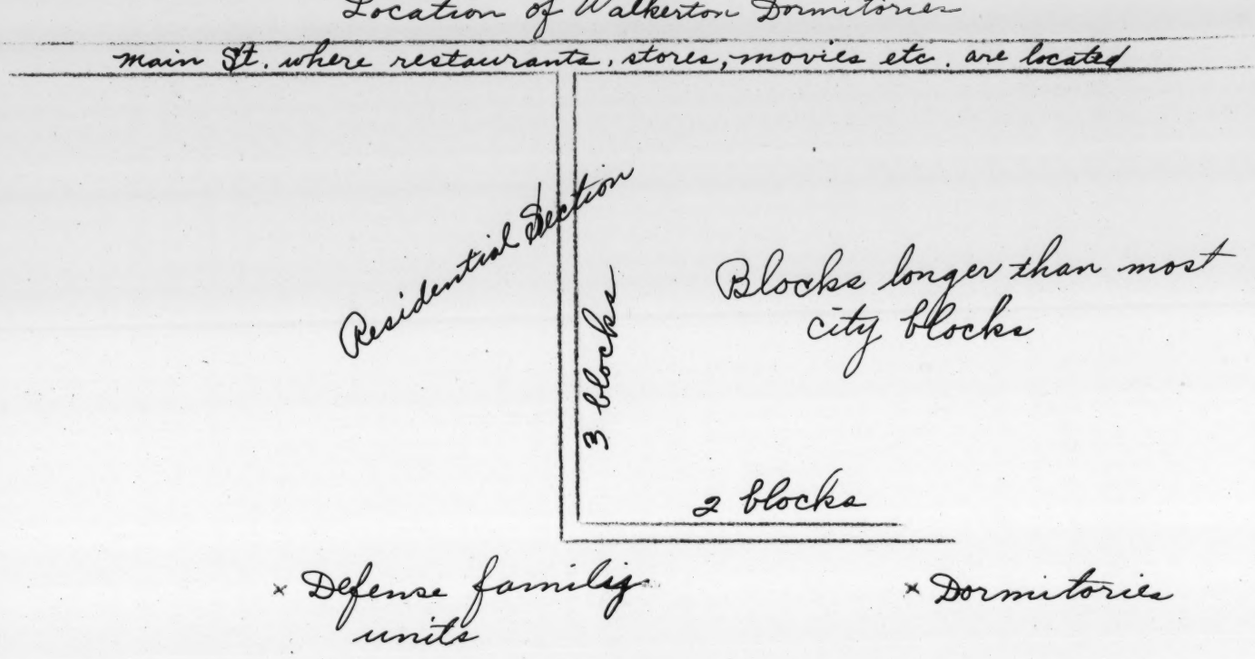
Date of completion - Jan. 15, 1942

Location of Women's Dormitory in Walkerton (See map on page 5.)

Comments

Dormitories are of regulation size in regard to room dimensions, bathing facilities, etc. However, the general appearance from the outside is much better and location is more desirable than at Aberdeen. Buildings have green roofs which relieves the sefereness of all white. Grounds are to be landscaped later.

Comments (cont.)



Mr. Perkins said curtains had been ordered for the women's dormitory.

Person in Charge when occupied will be a young woman between 35 - 40 years. She is a college graduate with institutional experience and a very fine person, according to Mr. Perkins. Her name was not given us but she has been hired.

Eating facilities - None. Restaurants are 5 blocks from dormitory. However, the manager is hoping to get some one to open a restaurant near the dormitory after girls are located. No one was willing to open a lunch room until after building was occupied. Mr. Perkins agrees with the Bureau that some cooking facilities should have been provided. He thinks a hot plate could be installed without too much difficulty.

Housing (cont.)

Provisions for care and food during minor illnesses - None.

Extent of Self Government - Unable to determine as yet. Manager said girls could not be "regulated" to any great extent and thought they should have self-government with some supervision.

Recreational facilities - None, except the small lobby. The lack of these facilities has caused Mr. Ray, Vice President of Company, much concern and he thinks something must be done soon to remedy this situation. This problem is also recognized by Mr. Perkins. He said a letter had been received 12/20/41 from Mr. Rourbaugh, Farm Security man in Washington office, stating that a recreational building could be erected, using W.P.A. labor and lumber on hand. This building would be built adjacent to the dormitories and would be used for parties, games and general recreation. There would be no cooking facilities, merely a large hall or room for group activities.

Mr. Sullivan, manager of the Housing Project, told of tentative plans for a recreation center on their site but this would be principally for family groups, if built, and according to Mr. Perkins, would not solve the problem at the dormitories. He thought the men's dormitories should have been built in the same town in order that a joint recreation plan might have been effected. There are no single men in Walkerton and no single women in Knox - per Mr. Perkins.

Trailer Camps Inspected by State Board of Health:

La Porte County - 22 camps with approximately 500 trailers.

Porter County - 30 camps - No report on number of trailers.

Starke County - 5 camps - " " " " " "

Housing - Trailers (cont.)

Practically all trailers are inhabited by families. A government survey showed an average of 3 persons but Dr. Anderson, Head of Board of Health, said many families had more than 3 children. He did not think many of the women living in trailers were working at the plant.

The two largest camps have about 100 trailers each. Quite a number of the camps have laundry facilities, showers and flush toilets. Trailer camps are inspected at intervals, as need arises.

Ground Rent for trailers

$2.50 to $4.00 or $5.00 per week depending on facilities available.

Some camps have trailers for rent.

Government Trailers

249 trailers, owned by Government to be set up in Knox.

Rate of Rent - $6.00 per week; including electric lights and laundry facilities with electric washing machines, also toilet and bathing facilities.

Fuel is not included in rental.

Additional Housing Needed - difficult to determine as yet.

Mr. Mitchel, manager of State Employment Office, stated that the housing shortage was the biggest problem. Company officials had the same opinion. However, Government Project Manager thought the shortage would be much less acute after houses were occupied. Future needs might then be determined.

Kingsbury, Ind.

Housing (cont.)

Additional Housing Needed (cont.)

Company is planning to allocate rooms in Government projects carefully, according to size of family. Single people will be referred to the dormitories. Company will pursue policy of placing those living too far to commute easily, first on available housing list. Some people are now commuting from Chicago (72 miles one way). These will be given first choice. However, it is hoped that workers living in South Bend, Michigan City, etc., will continue to commute.

Over Night Housing needed for workers who come in early in the morning and are hired later in the day. Mr. Ormond said this was one of the big problems of the Company and would become increasingly worse. Workers must have place to stay for at least one night until they can locate a permanent place. The Travelers' Aid could perhaps give valuable assistance with this work.

VI. Meals.

Existing facilities may not be adequate for a large increase in population but the Chamber of Commerce and Housing officials seemed to feel that additional restaurants would be provided when the need arose. Prices of meals have advanced, according to local people. Dinners 65 cents to $1.00 in La Porte restaurants.

VII. Arrangements for Care of Children whose mothers are employed.

This problem has been discussed but no definite steps taken. Mr. Knoll, County Superintendent of Schools, did not believe the schools could furnish that service. One of the County nurses stated that thus far they had not encountered children left alone but that a nursery would be needed and that probably it should come under the County Public Welfare Department.

Both Mr. Ray and Mr. Perkins spoke of this need but had no concrete plans or suggestions.

VIII. Health Facilities

Existing Hospital facilities

Michigan City - 2 hospitals (60 beds & 105 beds)

LaPorte - 2 hospitals (30 beds and 100 beds)

A community drive, beginning Jan. 12, 1942, to raise $60,000 for addition to Fairview Hospital.

Federal Government to give $155,000 for hospital.

Knox and Walkerton have no hospital facilities

Valparaiso - "Fairly good-sized" County hospital

South Bend - Several hospitals.

IX. Recreational facilities

LaPorte - (1) Civic Auditorium, seating 3,600 , is a very fine building - a gift from one of the town's benefactors, built in 1929.

(1) Civic Auditorium has a very large gym where basket ball games and tennis matches are played. Band concerts and dances are held here. Bowling Alleys are in basement.

IX. Recreational facilities (cont.)

(2)
LaPorte - Parish Hall of Luthern Church - fairly large: used for banquets, lectures & parties. 4 bowling alleys in basement.

(3) St. John's Church basement has several bowling alleys.

(4) 1 new commercial bowling alley, 1 or 2 old ones.

(5) Public Library.

(6) Municipal 18-hole Golf Course.

(7) Outdoor tennis courts and playgrounds.
Band concert out of doors in summer.

(8) 4 movie theaters

Walkerton -

1 movie

Knox - 2 movies, no bowling alleys

Kingsbury - Nothing except school gym which is not available much of the time.

Additional requirements needed

Although Laporte has a great many facilities for recreation it does not have enough to meet the needs of the increased population. This is particularly true in regard to bowling which is by far the most popular sport. Unless you belong to a team it is almost impossible to find an available alley, according to Superintendent of Schools, and other people interviewed. However, the Civic Auditorium Bowling Alley is open Sunday afternoons to non-league players but it is always filled. Every night is taken by leagues.

IX. Recreation - (cont.)

Mr. Ormond from Plant Office, said the Civic Auditorium was of very little help to their employees because it was in use all the time. Since bowling is so very popular, Mr. Ormond has tried to reserve alleys certain nights for their workers. He finally succeeded in getting facilities for 56 bowling teams in LaPorte, largely because of a new establishment being opened. Thus far, he hasn't been able to obtain any for the women. Both Mr. Lahey, Director of Public Welfare, and Mr. Ormond felt that some trained personnel was needed, probably a paid recreation director for the city. The Civic Auditorium has a Building Manager but it lacks adequate supervision. Up until the present time LaPorte has not wanted the U.S.O. but if many additional workers should come to live in LaPorte probably the community would reconsider, according to Mr. Lahey.

Kingsbury - County now using the school gym several nights per week for basket ball, hand ball and volley ball. This gym is the only available facility for recreation and it is very inadequate. Government has made a grant for a new school building for Kingsbury but no auditorium or gym has been included.

Knox and Walkerton - Very few facilities of any kind. School gym can be used when school activities are not being held there.

The Consensus of opinion was that the greatest need for recreational facilities was at Walkerton and Knox since the dormitories were located there and neither town had adequate facilities. In each town there are some church facilities available, but, according to Mr. Ormond, the problem is to convince most of the congregation that their facilities should be made available to these defense workers.

IX. Recreation (cont.)

A meeting, composed of local people, Company officials, and Government representatives, was held last week in regard to establishing a U.S.O. Center at Walkerton and LaPorte. Mr. Zackary, Federal Security Representative for Indiana, and Mrs. Jeanette Stirits, N.C.C.A. Representative, were present. Also Mr. Perkins from Farm Security and Mr. Sullivan, Housing Project Manager.

After some discussion on oppositions raised, an invitation was finally extended the U.S.O. to come into the community. We talked to two local members of the Committee appointed in Walkerton and they seemed favorable but did not know if any definite steps had been taken.

We were requested by Mr. Ray, Vice President of Company, to contact the Federal Agencies represented and determine what was being done. He would like to have a letter as soon as possible.

The following persons should be able to give some information -

(1) Mr. Rourbaugh, Farm Security in Washington, regarding the proposed Recreational building at dormitories in Walkerton.

(2) Mrs. Jeanette Stirits - N.C.C.A. (U.S.O.)
Mrs. Stirits might be Y.W.C.A. - no one seemed certain.

(3) Mr. James Zackary, or some Federal Security Representative in Washington, in regard to the U.S.O.

Kingsbury, Ind.

Persons interviewed in regard to community:

Mr. Michael J. Lahey, Director of Public Welfare

Dr. W.C.Anderson, Director of Board of Health

Mr. Scott Knoll, County Superintendent of Schools

Miss Mary Jane Hannon, County Nurse

Chamber of Commerce office girl

Mr. Mitchel, State Employment Office

Rev. Stanley Johnson, Baptist Minister

Mrs. Wolfram, Member of Walkerton Community Council

Mr. Sullivan, Housing Director at Walkerton

Mr. Perkins, Farm Security Area Director of Dormitories

Mr. Ormond & Mr. Ray, Public Relations Rep. at Company Office
Mr. Harold Chency, Walkerton Chairman of Town Council

Feb 17, 1942

Recreation Note for Walkerton - Knox -

From NCCS.

"as shown in the survey, we have two NCCS workers in the Walkertown - Knox area. Under the auspices of the Womens Division of the NCCS they are planning to open a USO club there in the very near future. The director of the housing unit has offered

them one of the apartments as the beginning set-up until more adequate facilities can be obtained. The director is also investigating the possible use of a store for activities. —

Feb. 17-1942

CONFIDENTIAL

no original found - 1 copy in current files
3/13/42
Duplicate

Return Visit to Kingsbury, Ind.

Report on Women's Dormitories at Walkerton, Ind., for employees of Kingsbury Ordnance

Built and operated by - - - - - - - Farm Security Administration
Project Manager - - - - - - - - - - - -Mr. John Sutherland
Assistant Proj. Manager - - - - - - Miss Reichick

Opening date of dormitories - Feb. 9, 1942
Location - Three-quarters of a mile from Main St. and nearest restaurant
Number of women who can be accommodated - 227
Number of women living in dormitories (4/30/42) - 63

Facilities

Same as original plan with the exception of one room set aside as a laundry.

Laundry facilities - 2 ironing boards (no irons provided)
2 drying racks
To be added - 2 tubs have been on order several months but have not been delivered.
Bathing facilities - 2 bath tubs)
3 showers) Approx. 52 girls
5 toilets)

Room Description

Same as original plan. However, each room has one or two small metal wardrobes with doors. Curtains have not been provided but many of the girls have purchased their own curtains and bed spreads.

Rate of rooms - $3.50 per week - double
5.00 per week - single

Room Service - Maid Service every day. The dormitory was very clean and well kept.

Eating facilities --None. The nearest restaurant is ¾ mile on Main St. The lack of eating facilities seems to be the greatest objection to living in the dormitories.

Provisions for care and food during minor illnesses.

None. However, some of the women have their own electric toasters and coffee percolators. Project Manager said he raised no objection but if electric light bill assumed too great a place in the monthly expenditures, he would be forced to curtail the use of electric appliances.

Transportation

Up until recently no transportation was available but plant bus now passes dormitory. However, if girls eat breakfast they must walk up to the Main St. and get breakfast before the bus comes at 7 o'clock.

Recreational facilities in dormitories

None, except Lobby which is not large and very bare and unattractive. Draperies were purchased for the windows.

Extent of self government

According to Project Managers, there are no "rules" or regulations except that visitors (male) must be entertained in the lobby. There is no check made on the time coming in at night. In fact, the Assistant Project Manager does not live in the dormitory. She has a room in Walkerton but occasionally spends a night in the dormitory. A watchman is on duty at night.

The ages of the women occupants vary from 19 years to over 40 years. There is quite a large group 19 years old, both married and single, and then the next age group begins at 30 years. There are no girls at present between 20 and 30 years. The difference in age has not caused any conflicts, and they seem to enjoy each other's society. Mr. Sutherland said he believed they preferred a mixed age group. The older women mothered the nineteen year olds and they seemed to like it. Both office and production employees are living at the dormitory, some of them rooming together.

Comments

The general administration of the dormitories seems to be very good and community has been cooperative and friendly, so evidently the vacancies are due to other causes. The major objection, according to all persons contacted, is the lack of eating facilities. The following reasons were given by various persons contacted:

1. Cost of transportation - 30¢ round trip on 10 day ticket book.
2. Inadequate bus transportation as yet:
   Bus schedule - 6:05, 6:25, 7:05, 8:30, a.m.
   Office girls must leave at 7:05 in order to get there on time. However, they can eat breakfast at the plant cafeteria. Line operators can not get breakfact because cafeteria does not open until 7 o'clock.
3. Lack of food facilities near the dormitories.
4. Small town life does not attract the majority of girls.
5. No space for writing letters.
6. No recreational facilities near the dormitories.
7. Lack of home atmosphere. Majority of girls prefer renting a room in a private home even though facilities for bathing etc. are not as good.
8. Rent is too high for facilities offered, according to one person.

Comments (cont.)

Miss Reichack stated that girls were always on the "look out" for housekeeping apartments and that several of them had rented a cottage at the lake in order to have a place to cook and entertain. Quite a number of the women have inquired about the rental of trailers but unless it is a family group, women can not rent them.

Men's Dormitories in Knox, Ind., are not filled either. At present there are 78 men living in the dormitories which were built to accommodate 250 men. According to Mr. Bosch, Manager of both projects, six men checked out last week and took cottages at the lake. There are a great many cottages, estimated at 600 to 1500, on Bass and Coon Lakes. Bass Lake is about 25 miles from the plant and Coon Lake about same distance. Mr. Bosch believes that the majority of these cottages will be occupied by defense workers. He is renting one for $40.00 per month.

Women living in the dormitories come from Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Gary, Terre Haute, E. Chicago.

Additional Housing Facilities to be erected in Walkerton:

500 dormitories will be ready for occupancy July 1. Company officials are not yet certain if they will be allocated to men or women but will decide before toilet facilities are installed. These dormitories are now in the process of construction.

650 family size trailers - The additional dormitories and trailers are located on 73 acres across the road from the present dormitory site.

Additional plans - not yet approved.
A combination Cafeteria and Recreation Building to be built between present dormitories and new site. Plans are being drawn with Mr. Lucas, Manager of Ravenna, acting as consultant.

Existing family units (Defense Housing Project)

200 houses completed
155 houses occupied
45 houses unoccupied but there is a waiting list so it is merely a matter of waiting until applicants are contacted.

Additional Recreational facilities provided

1. Roller skating rink just opened. This is an out door rink with a circus tent covering. It is located 2 blocks from the dormitories and cost of skating is 25¢ for one and one half hours.

2. U.S.O. Center -- opened March 15, 1942
Operating agency - N.C.C.S.
Miss Mary Loughran - in charge
Miss Anna Petrula - N.C.C.S. worker
This center is located on a second floor of a bank building and was formerly the Masonic Hall.

Additional Recreational facilities provided (cont.)

The facilities are:

(a) One large room with platform at one end. This room is dark and needs painting. At present U.S.O. is using the Lodge furniture but they expect to have their own chairs, etc. The equipment consists of one ping pong table and several card tables with games, puzzles etc. There is a piano at the present time but I believe it belongs to the Lodge.
(b) Office space
(c) A small kitchen with electric plate where coffee can be heated.

Miss Loughran was much concerned over the summer heat in the rooms. It was very hot the day of my visit. She thought some kind of ventilating system might be installed.

U.S.O. Program

Saturday nite - card and game session with U.S.O. furnishing cookies and coffee
Friday and Sunday nites -- Informal dancing and cards.
Thursday nite - Motion pictures when available. They have had three films to date.
Tuesday nite-- Community singing, radio drama discussion

Letter writing has been quite important. Book quota has not been received but is on the way now.

Mother's Club meets once per week.

A sewing machine has been ordered so that girls can sew if they wish.

Soft Ball teams - 3 games thus far

Boating and picnics planned.

Archery planned

Comments on U.S.O.

Miss Loughran said that the great majority of new people living in Walkerton left over the week-end so that their week-ends were rather poorly attended. She said thus far the women in the dormitories had not participated to any extent but she hoped to interest more of them as time went on. Miss Loughran feels that U.S.O. center should be closer to the dormitories but there were no vacant houses available. The men boarding or rooming in Walkerton have used the U.S.O. more than the women. After trailer camp is occupied she will have more people with whom to work. Trailers are to be ready for occupancy June 1.

Recreational program at Kingsbury Ordnance Plant

The following poster information was on exhibit at Mr. Ormond's Office (Public Relations)
Athletic field and Field House (Located back of the Administration Bldg.)

Soft Ball diamonds)	
Volley ball courts)	
Tennis courts)	
Horseshoe courts)	Ready for use
Handball courts)	
Archery Range)	
Ping Pong)	

Mr. Ormond stated that recreational activities on the area had not been very successful, due to long distances employees were commuting and the general difficulties in transportation. Therefore, most of their activities have been carried on in the towns, principally in La Porte. Bowling has been very popular. At present there are 600 bowlers and during the season there were 1000 bowlers. However, the facilities on the area are used between 11:30 and 2:00 p.m. (lunch) and from 4:00 to 7:00 pm. One of the buildings used most has been a W.P.A. portable library building which the company secured. They have 400 books, according to Mr. Ormond, which are very good and are being used. This building is also used for letter writing. Mr.Ormond said he met with the U.S.O. and .W.P.A. (Mr. Armstrong) every 2 weeks to discuss recreational problems.

Gardening

2 dozen plots 50' by 60' on area
5 acres at Knox for occupants of trailers
Some acreage at Walkerton

Additional Housing Project near Kingsbury Ordnance Plant

Location and area

775 acres of land across the highway from Ordnance Plant near the little town of Kingsbury.

Name and size of proposed city

Kingsford Heights -- 3150 family units - demountable houses 500 dormitories (a possibility - Company requested 1000). Construction is to begin immediately and contract calls for 120 days of completion.

Schools - 1 High school and 2 Elementary schools
Recreation Center - Indefinite (Temporary Structure)
Movie Theaters - " " "
Stores " " "

Comments

Mr. Ormond was quite concerned over the possibility of the

Comments (cont.)

schools at Kingsford Heights being under the control of the Township School Board.

Child Care Center

Mr. Ormond thought this should be included in the general plan but as for as he knew no definite plans had been made.

Kingsbury, Indiana, Defense Area

Work copy

Check with Miss

Sent to USO agencies

DEFENSE AREA SUMMARY - CONFIDENTIAL

Summary of needs at time of visit, December, 1941

I. Housing -

a. Overnight Housing:

Workers who come in the morning and are hired later in the day must have a place for at least one night until they can make permanent arrangements. Workers who have to wait for several days before they are hired also need temporary rooms. This need for overnight housing will become increasingly acute, as employment increases.

b. Dormitories:

The Women's Bureau recommended to the Farm Security Administration improvements in the dormitories. It has been possible to include a few of these suggestions in the dormitories at Knox such as some laundry facilities, facilities for preparing simple meals for girls who are ill, drinking fountains in the lobby and corridor. Venetian blinds will replace the shades as originally planned.

Better bathroom facilities are being considered for future dormitories and further investigations will be made.

II. Eating Facilities -

Eating facilities near the dormitories are needed; also snack bars to accommodate girls on night shifts.

III. Leisure Time and Recreational Facilities Planned for and with Women Workers -

a. To date the recreation activities in the available gymnasiums and recreation halls have been geared to basketball and men's activities. Women's needs have been considered very little.

b. Because adequate facilities have not been provided in the dormitory, plans have been made for the W.P.A. to construct a library and recreation building nearby. (The site had not been decided upon.) This experiment will indicate any future shortcomings. Increased employment will mean the need for more facilities.

IV. Better Transportation Facilities -

V. Arrangements for the Care of Children -

Some definite plan needs to be made.

because the decision had not been made about which dormitory the nursery would occupy

Confidential

Kingsbury, Indiana **DEFENSE AREA SUMMARY** 12/22/41

I. Areas affected by defense plants

a. Defense plant visited: **Location**

Kingsbury Ordnance, Kingsbury, Indiana

b.

Towns within area	1940 Population	Economic Structure
Gary	111,719	Industrial center - steel mills
South Bend	101,268	Industrial center - autos, airplane parts
Michigan City	26,476	Resort town - Lakeport and some industries
La Porte	16,180	Industrial center - 1 large Chalmers plant 3 garment factories 14 or 15 small mfg. firms
Valparaiso	8,736	College town - a few industries
Plymouth	5,713	Not reporting
Knox	2,165	Rural - no industries
Winamac	1,835	Not reporting
Walkerton	1,178	Rural - no industries
Kingsbury	Approx. 300	" " "

Kingsbury, Indiana

c. Characteristics of surrounding rural area -

A region of large fertile farms; corn being the principal crop. Many hogs, sheep and dairy cattle are raised.

d. Comments concerning outlying area beyond commuting distance -

Many industrial centers in outlying areas have automobile manufacturing plants as well as other nondefense plants. Some of this labor, now being laid off due to the drastic cut in production, may be diverted to Kingsbury plant.

II. Plant Information - Confidential -

Since war contract plants regard their information as confidential, very little specific data can be given.

It is anticipated that there will be thousands of women in production by spring of 1942, and the office force of 450 will increase by 25 to 30 percent.

Labor Supply:

At the time of the visit workers were being recruited for the most part from within a commuting area. The company hoped to get sufficient numbers from the State of Indiana, but it will not be possible to recruit enough workers within commuting distance as the plant swings into full operation. In the beginning they came from La Porte, Michigan City, South Bend, Gary, and surrounding area. The company is planning to use Negroes in production and arrangements are being made for them to commute from Gary.

Working Schedules:

Men and women in production work 8 hours per day. Office employees work 7 1/6 hours for 5 days with 4½ hours on Saturday. Thus far, there had been only one shift, but the company expected to go on a 3-shift, 7-day week schedule soon.

Lunch Periods:

Factory now has one-half hour but the office force still has 1 hour for lunch.

No rest periods.

Employee Organization:

No organization within plant but Teamsters' Union and Railroad Brotherhood are represented. Personnel Manager had appointments with several union groups the day of the visit.

III. Transportation facilities on the whole, very poor, but arrangements are being made by Company to provide better bus transportation from all surrounding towns to the Ordnance Plant.

La Porte - 5-cent bus service within the city.

Buses to plant morning and afternoon - 25 cents one way, 45 cents round trip.

Walkerton and Knox at present have practically no bus service to plant but new arrangements now being made will give transportation at approximately 1 cent per mile.

Michigan City - transportation by bus or private car is via La Porte - no connecting road.

IV. Housing.

Rooms in private homes - Rooms Registration Office at plant keeps an up-to-date file and room inspection is made. Chamber of Commerce service in La Porte is not up-to-date and no inspection is made. The following report is from Company's files except apartments listed at Chamber of Commerce office.

Rooms available 12/22/41

La Porte - 50	
Michigan City - 4	
Knox - 2	
Walkerton - 1	Total 68 rooms, 13 with board
North Liberty - 5	5 apartments in La Porte
Valparaiso - 3	
Brem (40 miles) - 3	

IV. Housing (cont.)

Rates of Rooms (Chamber of Commerce & Company office)

Single rooms - $4.00 to $7.00 - Average $5.00 to $6.00.

Double " $3.00 to $10.00 - Average $4.00 to $5.00.

Mr. Ormond definitely felt that dormitory rooms will be cheaper than most available rooms in private homes. He estimated that about 500 people had been placed in rooms, principally men - some married couples, very few women. Chamber of Commerce file showed only 5 homes that were open to women. All others wanted men.

Rates for apartments (furnished) La Porte

No report on rate for two apartments listed. The three listed were:

(1) $18.50 per week - 3 rooms (upstairs) including gas, heat and light.

(2) $25.00 per week - 4 rooms (downstairs) including heat.

(3) $22.00 per week - 2 rooms. No report on heat, gas & light.

Private homes erected

La Porte - approximately 100 houses in 1941

Walkerton - 2 or 3 houses.

Knox - 2 or 3 houses.

Government Family Units (none completed - occupancy about Jan. 2)

La Porte - 400 (200 considered permanent)

Walkerton - 200 (prefabricated demountables)

Knox - 200 (prefabricated demountables)

Michigan City - None

IV. Housing (cont.)

Rents

$27.50 per month for 1-bedroom houses - 20 percent of houses.

30.00 per month for 2-bedroom houses - 60 percent of houses.

32.50 per month for 3-bedroom houses - 20 percent of houses.

35.00 per month for detached house.

The rates quoted above do not include utilities.

According to Mr. Sullivan, utilities would cost from $7.00 to $9.00 per month additional. Oil burners are provided for heating.

Dormitories (Farm Security

4 units housing 250 women

4 units housing 250 men

Rates of rooms

$3.50 - single

$5.00 - double

Date of completion - Jan. 15, 1942

Comments

According to latest reports women will be placed in the dormitories at Knox - 15 miles from the plant. Dormitories are of regulation size in regard to room dimensions, bathing facilities, etc. However, the general appearance from the outside is much better than the first ones constructed in other places. Buildings have green roofs which relieves the severance of all white. Grounds are to be landscaped later. Mr. Perkins said curtains had been ordered for the women's dormitory. The Farm Security Administration which is in charge of building the dormitories has agreed to use almost all the

IV. Housing (cont.)

Comments (cont.)

suggestions for improvements submitted by Women's Bureau. Some changes could be made in the dormitories at Knox but they were too near completion to be changed radically.

Person in Charge when occupied will be a young woman between 35 and 40 years of age. She is a college graduate with institutional experience and a very fine person, according to Mr. Perkins. Her name was not given us but she has been hired.

Eating facilities - None. Restaurants are 5 blocks from dormitory. However, the manager is hoping to get some one to open a restaurant near the dormitory after girls are located. No one was willing to open a lunch room until after buildings was occupied. ~~Mr. Perkins agrees with the Bureau that some cooking facilities should have been provided, and Government agencies and the plant are working on the problem.~~

Provisions for care and food during minor illnesses - None.

Extent of Self Government - Unable to determine as yet. Manager said girls could not be "regulated" to any great extent and thought they should have self-government with some supervision.

Recreational facilities for the dormitories - At the time the community was visited there were no recreational facilities for those living in the dormitories except the small lobby, and the lack concerned the plant managers and the local housing administrator.

Plans have been made for the W.P.A. to construct a library and a recreation building to be placed near the dormitories. The library to be 24 feet by any multiple of 6 can be erected without delay. An additional room will be added for reading, writing, and lounging.

IV. Housing (cont.)

Comments (cont.)

The recreation building 48 by 192 feet will be built of prefabricated material. This will be a so-called "knock-down" building ~~and material~~. It is understood that equipment and staff for both library and recreation building will be supplied by W.P.A.

Trailer Camps inspected by State Board of Health

LaPorte County - 22 camps with approximately 500 trailers

Porter County - 30 camps - no report on number of trailers

Starke County - 5 camps - " " " " " "

Practically all trailers are inhabited by families. A government survey showed an average of 3 persons but Dr. Anderson, Head of Board of Health, said many families had more than 3 children. He did not think many of the women living in trailers were working at the plant.

The two largest camps have about 100 trailers each. Quite a number of the camps have laundry facilities, showers and flush toilets. Trailer camps are inspected at intervals, as need arises.

Ground Rent for trailers

$2.50 to $4.00 or $5.00 per week depending on facilities available. Some camps have trailers for rent.

Government Trailers

249 trailers, owned by Government to be set up in Knox.

Rate of Rent - $6.00 per week; including electric lights and facilities with electric washing machines, also toilet and bathing facilities.

Fuel is not included in rental.

IV. Housing (cont.)

Additional Housing Needed - difficult to determine as yet.

Mr. Mitchel, manager of State Employment Office, stated that the housing shortage was the biggest problem. Company officials had the same opinion. However, Government Project Manager thought the shortage would be much less acute after houses were occupied. Future needs might then be determined.

Company is planning to allocate rooms in Government projects carefully, according to size of family. Single people will be referred to the dormitories. Company will pursue policy of placing those living too far to commute easily, first on available housing list. Some people are now commuting from Chicago (72 miles one way). These will be given first choice. However, it is hoped that workers living in South Bend, Michigan City, etc., will continue to commute.

Over Night Housing needed for workers who come in early in the morning and are hired later in the day. Mr. Ormond said this was one of the big problems of the Company and would become increasingly worse. Workers must have place to stay for at least one night until they can locate a permanent place. The Travelers' Aid could perhaps give valuable assistance with this work.

V. Meals

Existing facilities may not be adequate for a large increase in population but the Chamber of Commerce and housing officials seemed to feel that additional restaurants would be provided when the need arose. Prices of meals have advanced, according to local people. Dinners 65 cents to $1.00 in La Porte restaurants.

VI. Arrangements for Care of Children whose mothers are employed

This problem has been discussed but no definite steps taken. Mr. Knoll, County Superintendent of Schools, did not believe the schools could furnish that service. One of the County nurses stated that thus far they had not encountered children left alone but that a nursery would be needed and that probably it should come under the County Public Welfare Department.

Both Mr. Ray and Mr. Perkins spoke of this need but had no concrete plans or suggestions.

VII. Health Facilities

Existing Hospital facilities

Michigan City - 2 hospitals (60 beds & 105 beds)

La Porte - 2 hospitals (30 beds and 100 beds)

A community drive, beginning Jan. 12, 1942, to raise $60,000 for addition to Fairview Hospital.

Federal Government to give $188,000 for hospital.

Knox and Walkerton have no hospital facilities.

Valparaiso - "Fairly good-sized" County hospital

South Bend - Several hospitals.

VIII. Recreational facilities

La Porte - (1) Civic Auditorium, seating 3,600, is a very fine building - a gift from one of the town's benefactors, built in 1929.

(1) Civic Auditorium has a very large gym where basketball games and tennis matches are played. Band concerts and dances are held here. Bowling Alleys are in basement.

VIII. Recreational facilities (cont.)

La Porte (cont.)

(2) Parish Hall of Lutheran Church - fairly large; used for banquets, lectures and parties. Four bowling alleys in basement.

(3) St. John's Church basment has several bowling alleys.

(4) 1 new commercial bowling alley, 1 or 2 old ones.

(5) Public Library.

(6) Municipal 18-hole Golf Course.

(7) Outdoor tennis courts and playgrounds.
Band concert out of doors in summer.

(8) 4 movie theaters.

Walkerton -

1 movie

Knox - 2 movies, no bowling alleys.

Kingsbury - Nothing except school gym which is not available much of the time.

Additional requirements needed

Although La Porte has a great many facilities for recreation it does not have enough to meet the needs of the increased population. (In addition it is ~~21 miles away~~ between 15 and 20 miles from the girls' dormitories.) This is particularly true in regard to bowling which is by far the most popular sport. Unless you belong to a team it is almost impossible to find an available alley, according to Superintendent of Schools, and other people interviewed. The Civic Auditorium Bowling Alley is open Sunday afternoons to non-league players but it is always filled, and every night is taken by leagues.

VIII. Recreation (cont.)

Mr. Ormond from Plant Office, said the Civic Auditorium was of very little help to their employees because it was in use all the time. Since bowling is so very popular, Mr. Ormond has tried to reserve alleys certain nights for their workers. He finally succeeded in getting facilities for 56 bowling teams in La Porte, largely because of a new establishment being opened. Thus far, he hasn't been able to obtain any for the women. Up until the present time La Porte has not wanted the U.S.O. but if many additional workers should come to live in La Porte probably the community would reconsider.

Kingsbury - ~~County~~ Company now using the school gym several nights per week for basketball, hand ball and volley ball. This gym is the only available facility for recreation and it is very inadequate. Government has made a grant for a new school building for Kingsbury but no auditorium or gym has been included.

Knox and Walkerton - Very few facilities of any kind. School gym can be used when school activities are not being held there.

The Consensus of opinion was that the greatest need for recreational facilities was at Walkerton and Knox since the dormitories were located there and neither town had adequate facilities. In each town there are some church facilities available. A meeting, composed of local people, Company officials, and Government representatives, was held last week in regard to establishing a U.S.O. Center at Walkerton and La Porte. Mr. Zachary, Federal Security Representative for Indiana, and Mrs. Jeanette Stiritz, N.C.C.A. Representative were present. Also Mr. Perkins from Farm Security

VIII. Recreation (cont.)

and Mr. Sullivan, Housing Project Manager. According to a later report Miss Lenglin, N.C.C.S. representative of the U.S.O. had come into the area and would probably establish a center at Knox where the dormitories which girls will use are located.

Persons interviewed in regard to community:

Mr. Michael J. Lahey, Director of Public Welfare

Dr. W. C. Anderson, Director of Board of Health

Mr. Scott Knoll, County Superintendent of Schools

Miss Mary Jane Hannon, County Nurse

Chamber of Commerce office girl

Mr. Mitchel, State Employment Office

Rev. Stanley Johnson, Baptist Minister

Mrs. Wolfram - Member of Walkerton Community Council

Mr. Harold Cheney, Walkerton Chairman of Town Council

Mr. Sullivan, Housing Director at Walkerton

Mr. Perkins, Farm Security Area Director of Dormitories

Mr. Ormond & Mr. Ray, Public Relations Rep. at Company Office

Agencies coordinating facilities needed -

a. Civilian Defense Council for La Porte County

Director - Mr. E. R. Westphal

b. Chamber of Commerce in La Porte (Room Registration)

c. Todd & Brown (Company operating plant) - Room Registration

Vice President - Mr. Martin Ray

Director of Public Relations - Mr. Neal Ormond

d. Community Activities Committee in Walkerton

Chairman - Mr. Sellers

e. Farm Security Administration - Walkerton and Knox

Area Housing Director - Mr. J. F. Perkins

(Mr. Perkins is interested in recreational facilities for girls in dormitories)

original in old files
1/13/43

PLANT INFORMATION

1. Name and address of plant - Kingsbury Ordnance, Kingsbury, Ind.

   a. Firm operating - Todd and Brown

2. Date operations started on defense production

   About August 1, 1941. However, few production workers were employed until later in fall. Women were not employed until latter part of November. The completion date for plant is March 31, 1942.

3. Products

   Shell loading

   Fuze assembly and loading

4. Labor Supply - area of recruiting

   Present - Being recruited from within a commuting area, generally, but comparatively few have been hired as yet. Workers come from LaPorte, Michigan City, South Bend, Gary and surrounding area.

   Plans for future labor supply (women)

   Company hopes to get sufficient numbers from the State of Indiana but it will not be possible to recruit enough workers within commuting distance.

   Transportation facilities - Not very good at present, but Company is working on a new transportation system with a Bus Company whereby service will be better and rates reduced. Present round trip fare from LaPorte to plant is 45 cents. One way is 25 cents.

   Bus service from Walkerton and Knox also planned at approximately 1 cent per mile cost.

Methods of recruiting and hiring

Many hundreds applying at Company employment office each day. State Employment Service sends some workers to Company office. Detailed applications filled out and physical examinations given at hospital adjacent to employment office. Finger prints are taken and checked, and a strict investigation of employee's background is made. All references are checked also.

Requirements - Age, sex, marital status, race, experience, etc.

Personnel Manager said Company has no specific requirements "so long as person can do job for which he is hired." Employees must pass physical examination and a physical recheck is planned at stated intervals. Overweight is considered a hazard and such people are not hired if they are considerably overweight.

Personnel Manager stated that the first 10 percent of employees were recruited very carefully. From past experience Company believes these will bring up standards of the other 90 percent.

Company is planning to use Negroes, probably on one entire loading line. There is quite a large Negro population in Gary and plans are being formulated to run a train or bus from Gary so that they can commute.

No one hired under 18 years but no limit on age - depends principally on health of individual. Marital status does not affect hiring of women.

Present turnover

No definite information. Since not many productive workers have been employed for any great length of time, it is too early to tell what turnover will be.

Numbers employed

There were less than 3,000 men and women employed in plant in the early part of December. About one-third of the total number were office workers with approximately 45 percent women. The percentage of women employees in the factory was much lower - about 25 percent were women in production. However, the percentage of women in plant operations was increasing daily as assembly and loading lines were completed.

There were over 5,000 construction workers still employed.

Anticipated maxim labor force

Total 20,000 probably sometime in late spring of 1942.

Office force expected to increase 25 to 30 percent.

Future rate of expansion

During week of visit to plant about 1,000 persons hired, including perhaps 400 women. On December 19 Personnel Manager said 100 women had been hired. Employees, both men and women, are being hired as fast as they can be recruited and examined.

Hours of work

Men and women in factory work 8 hours per day.

Office employees work 7 1/6 hours for 5 days with 4 1/6 hours Saturday.

Thus far, there has been only 1 shift per day.

Hours of work (cont.)

Factory (7:30 to 4:30 with 1 hour lunch) ~~but~~

Office (8:50 to 5 p.m. with 1 hour lunch 5 days
(8:50 to 1 p.m. Saturday

Since plant is still in process of construction it has been operating on a 5-day schedule, 1 shift per day. However, Company expects to go on a 3-shift, 7-day week within 1 month, or less time if possible.

Lunch periods

Until recently 1 hour for all employees. Factory now has one-half hour but office force still has 1 hour for lunch.

Rest periods - None

Overtime - No overtime up to 2 weeks ago. Company policy was not to work overtime until plant was completed but after war was declared an effort was made to speed up production so some overtime was put in, principally in the employment office.

Training

Preemployment training - None

Supplementary training during employment - chiefly office workers who take Industrial Relations courses at Notre Dame or Purdue University. Some girls taking stenography.

Purdue University plans to establish some kind of Research Department at Kingsbury. Vice President of plant said they were interested in using the plant as an experimental field along sociological and psychological lines.

Training within plant - All factory employees are trained on the job. Last August 225 employees, 20 of which were women, were sent to Picatinny Arsenal for 2 weeks' intensive training. Before

Training (cont.)

leaving they were given 1 week's training in the plant and 3 weeks' additional training, after returning, on Advanced Theory of Ammunition, Safety, First Aid and Foremanship. These trained people, now foremen and foreladies, will train the new employees.

Upgrading

Vice President, Mr. Ray, said they were trying to carry out this theory with women as well as men.

Personnel policies

a. Medical - examinations, first aid, hospital, etc.

Company has a well staffed medical department with hospital on grounds and a registered nurse at each First Aid Station. Every line has a First Aid Station.

There are 6 full-time doctors and 25 nurses. Medical examinations are given to all applicants - heart, lungs, eyes, blood pressure, etc. Kahn test given to all employees (used instead of Wasserman test).

Uniforms for women workers

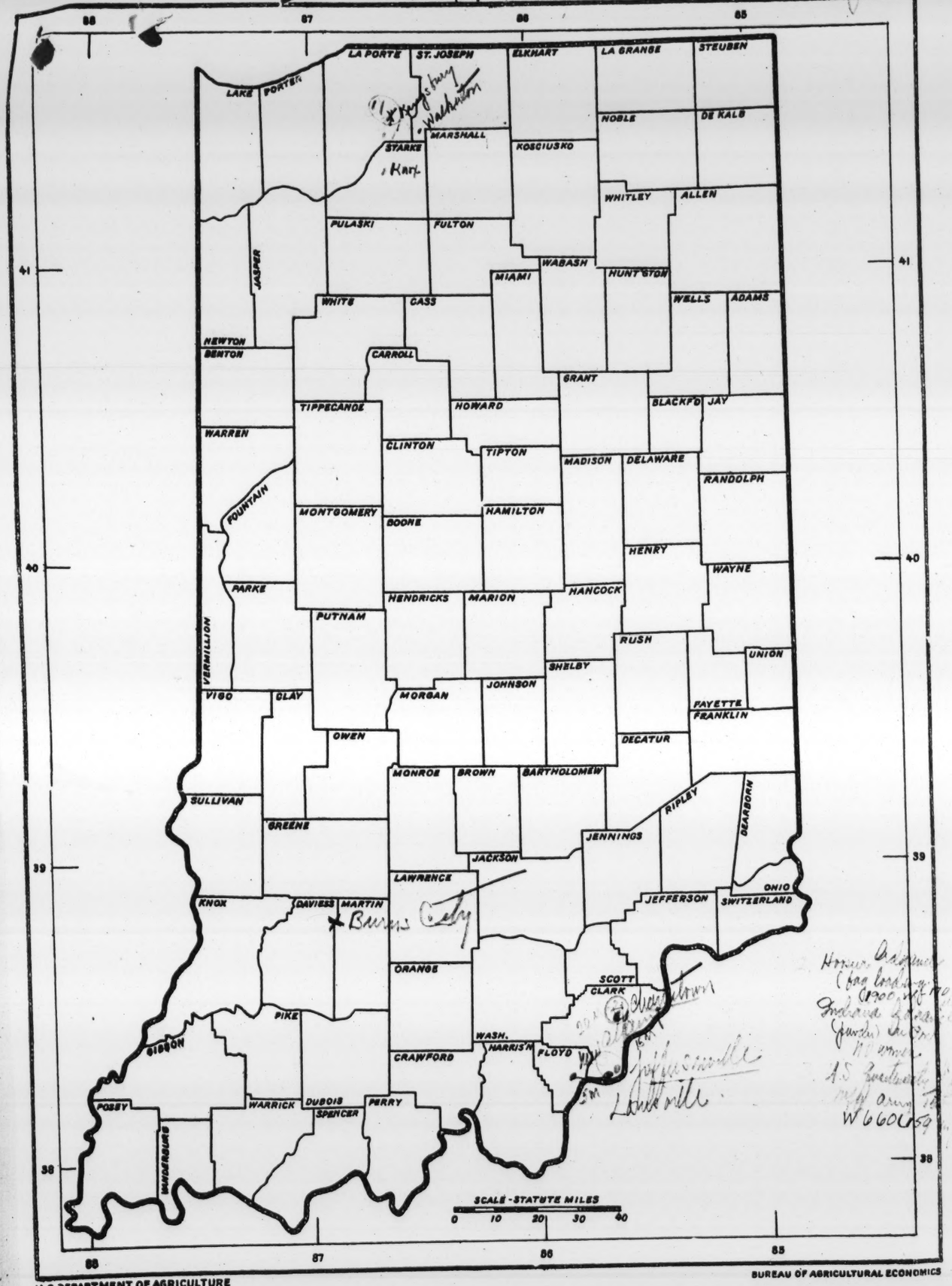
Women, as yet, have not worn a uniform, except powder shoes, which are provided by Company for all employees. Men working with tetryl wear a uniform - one-piece garment made of unbleached muslin. Women are to have similar garments except those working on fuze and detonator lines where they may not wear a uniform.

Employee organization - No organization within plant but Teamsters' Union and Railroad Brotherhood are represented. Personnel Manager had appointments with several union groups on day we visited him.

Name of person in charge of Personnel Relations for women

Mr. C. A. Hodgins, Personnel Manager. No woman has been hired in that capacity as yet but Mr. Ray said the Company was giving some thought to the matter.

INDIANA, 1933



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

KENOSHA

WISCONSIN

GENERAL COMMENTS

OF

WORKERS

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

SCHEDULE NO.

1. Office Clerk-Typist-Filing,American Brass Company. Attended State Teacher's College. Worker's mother is financially independent. Has own income. After war, worker plans to reside in Washington,D.C.

6. Final Inspector - Cooper's Inc. - Bomb chutes. Worker likes employment and would like to continue indefinitely. This answer by worker occasioned disapproving glances by husband and son. Worker explained they want her to stay home but she likes the work, and as long as her house doesn't suffer or isn't neglected - why shouldn't she continue she queried. Both house and family looked well-cared for - so worker is obviously able to manage both home and job efficiently.

7. Asst.supervisor - Bomb chutes - Cooper's Corp. Three years correspondence school in addition - Divinity School.Expects to work for 2 more years. Then attend theological school for one year and become minister of "Church of God" - (Protestant) Evangelical Sect.

12. Time-keeper and gauger, Press Room - Shell Casings. Worker pays maid, who also does light household tasks, $10 weekly. Worker's husband has been ill, and can only do very light work - insufficient for them to live on.

20. Order Clerk-Miscellaneous Jobs, - typing-filing, Snap-On Tools Corp. Worker single and she and mother live together. Mother evidently has some savings and refuses to accept more than $7 weekly from daughter, or to apply for allotment for Service son in Italy. Home extremely neat and tidy. Worker's mother admitted she occasionally goes to bank and draws money to supplement daughter's contribution.

23. Tool Grinder - Machine Grinder - Tri-Clover Machinery Company - Dairy fittings. Company's business is now about 60% on ammunition parts and 40 percent on regular products, which are fittings for chemical,food, dairy,pharmaceutical, and synthetic rubber industries. All business is considered essential. Earnings $42.00 weekly.

24. Airplane parts - Finley's Manufacturing. Worker separated.Actually worker and her child live with friends to whom she pays $10 weekly for room and board for herself and child. Formerly from Warren, Ark. Two children live with parents of worker in Arkansas, and worker's parents receive $10 weekly from her.

26. Wrapper and packer - Zion Candy Mfg. Co. Brother, a school-boy, is a part-time, after-school worker. Uses his money to buy his own clothes, school supplies, etc. Worker's father (now dead) was a policeman. Mother receives $69.75 monthly pension. This is decreased $6 monthly, as each child reaches the age of 16 years.

SCHEDULE NO.

47. Inspector - Underwear, Cooper's Corp. Worker planned to marry Service man, and quit work at war's conclusion, but he was killed in action. Worker lives at home with mother. Earnings average $25 weekly.

53. Engines-Aircraft. Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. Worker annoyed because she quit sales job paying $21 weekly and went to Nash because of increased
L.O. earnings and then was laid off July 17, 1944 and store now has no openings for her. "Department Store most dependable." Worker had been contributing her total earnings and pooling with husband. Since her dismissal from Nash, she has made no contribution (financial) to household upkeep.

55. Burr Bench - Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Hired November 1943 - left in April "leave of absence" for 3 weeks. Returned in May and while paid 95¢ an hour "top of code" (beginner's rate is 65¢ hour). However lost senior-
L. O. ity and therefore was dismissed July 22, when married women and single women without seniority were laid-off. Very indignant.
Worker, now unemployed, makes no contribution. Had taken an expensive vacation trip (3 weeks to New Mexico) which depleted her accumulated savings and led to loss of job, so that parents, at present, do not require that she use any of remaining savings for present living at home.

56. Packer and unpacking for DeGreaser Machine - Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Worker, now unemployed, makes no contribution. While in Nash worker, she and husband pooled their earnings and besides paying current living
L. O. expenses, tried to make payments on house which they had bought while worker was employed, and which they now occupy. Worker pregnant. Expects baby in January.

59. Comptometer Operator - Simmons Co. Cots and bunks for Army and Navy, Saves husband's allotment. Worker's husband stationed at Carmel, Calif. for short time. Worker joined him there. They liked it and agreed that it would be ideal place to live after war, if employment opportunities were available. Otherwise, they will remain in Kenosha.

64. Stamper - Bench work, Cooper's Corp. Father receives old age pension. Twenty odd dollars per month. Worker very critical of management for their attitude toward workers particularly in last 2 weeks. Says Cooper's has already started plant alterations which, by using conveyor belt system throughout and shifting varioys departments to different floors, will keep production normal levels, but use only 50% of present employees. Worker remarked "Is this co-operating with the Government by helping to maintain full employment after the war? No - Cooper's is planning just the opposite."
C.I.O. Industrial Council President had mentioned these post-was plans of Cooper's to Miss Ziegler and Agent on Saturday August 19 --but did not seem to be aware of the fact that Cooper's was already starting on alterations. Furthermore, worker continued - management seems to be trying to provoke workers in some departments to strike. They they will be out of the way while they make alterations - and because they are strikers won't be entitled to unemployment compensation. Here's an example; --On Saturday girls in the Shirt room were handed pre-war work - and told that they would be paid the pre-war rate 42¢ an hour. According to worker - these girls were furious - on Saturday - they should be receiving time and a half - - but in this case, since it was pre-war work - they asked management to pay their

GENERAL COMMENTS OF WORKERS KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

64. (continued)
usual day rate but were refused. (I believe the usual day rate is 65¢ hour.)
Worker says it's her seniority (13 years) that makes her hesitate to leave.

65. Power Machine - Cooper's Undergarment Corporation. Worker in 50 & over group. Husband almost blind - has not worked for last 12 years. Niece receives allotment for husband. Worker's niece resides with her.

66. Power Machine - Cooper's Inc. Mother and worker occupy house owned by brother "rent free." Worker's mother receives allotment for worker's brother.

67. Button-hole machine & Miscellaneous Machine Jobs. Cooper's Undergarment Corp. Mother supplied information. Father actually very ill and unable to work. However, owns a small bakery employing 4 workers which carries on without his supervision and continues to pay him a salary.

68. Folding - Cooper's Undergarment Co. Worker said that she has complete responsibility for household expenses. Worker's mother received $560 gratuity pay for worker's brother killed in Italy. Mother will receive pension.

69. Edging machine - Cooper's Undergarment Co. If single girls need worker's job and worker's husband is employed - worker would relinquish job to single unemployed women - otherwise would prefer to keep it.
Worker feels women should work if they have no household responsibilities but strongly disapproves of tenant downstairs who leaves 3 children (4 years - 2 years - 7 months now in hospital with pneumonia) with 13 year old girl. Woman sleeps all day. 13 year old girl lives with them and does household tasks as well. Worker felt such cases should be reported, since children are neglected and lack proper supervision. Further questioning revealed husband - and father of these children had been dismissed from Nash, and is now jobless.

70. Labeling Machine - Cooper's Inc. Attended Vocational School for 2 years in addition to other schooling. Future husband a Service man - was stationed near Kenosha - where worker met him. After war they will settle down in his native city - Albany, New York.

74. Salvage Inspector - Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. 2 years Vocational school in addition to one year High School. Worker resides with parents. Fiance' a Service man killed in France. Earnings $32 - $78 weekly, 25-29 age group.

78. Filing and grinding, Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Worker divorced. Very enthusiastic about working at Nash's and proud of the fact she is one of the few women still retained to do a man's job. $30 allotment monthly for worker's son. Worker's ex-husband in Army.

GENERAL COMMENTS OF WORKERS KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

SCHEDULE NO.

80. Inspector - Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Feels husband will need a rest. Plans to work when he returns. Saves husband's allotment. Earnings $31 weekly.

81. Inspector - Nash-Kelvinator Corp. As worker explained her job, it is primarily clerical - and would be ordinarily termed "checker." She checks supplies, records etc., and fills out forms and record sheets. Wants to work - so they will have something some day. Saves husband's allotment.

90. Filing-Bench Work, Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. Worker pregnant, expects baby in December. Plans to quit work after Labor Day - and resume work in January 1945. Claims this has all been arranged and O.K.'d by Plant. Receives allotment from husband.

91. Nurse - Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Worker had 2 1/2 years Nurse's Training in addition to 4 years of High School, Madison Nurse's Training School. Worker would like to be Air Line Stewardess after war.

98. Drill Press Operator - Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Earnings $35 weekly. Brother and father saved money jointly and formerly lived together. Then worker (daughter) wanted to buy house, so father gave her the money for it, (the money coming from the joint savings account of father and brother). --Now, father and brother live with worker - and in part re-payment for the money, she permits them to both live with her "free".
(Note - Miss Payne reported that worker's father and brother receive free "board" as well as housing - M.Z.).

99. Film Developer - Laboratory - Nash-Kelvinator Corp.Worker formerly from Hollywood, California. Future husband originally from Hartford and plans to return there after war. Mother of worker has an independent income. Plans to marry co-worker at Nash at conclusion of war and reside in Connecticut.

100. Bkpg.-Clk. & Filing - Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. Worker at first said she does "housekeeping" but she has had no previous experience in such work. Later she said she does posting, makes out reports concerning efficiency, and does filing.
Worker gave following notes on employment history. Worked at Cooper's for 3 years after leaving high school. (Graduated at 18) after marriage stayed home for most of time until recently. Applied at Nash for a job and eventually was called and asked if she would accept an office job. (Originally she thought of factory work).
Worker was employed at Frost Company for about a month in summer of 1943. Hours were too long, 6 full days and every other Sunday.
Also worked for 2 months at Samuel Low Co., (paper novelties, boxes, children's books, etc.)

103. Anadize Inspector - Nash-Kelvinator. Dismissed July 31, 1944. No seniority and one of the last women to be hired. Earnings $36 weekly.
L.O. Niece receives monthly allotment for child, ex-husband now in Service. At present, although not working, still makes a contribution to household upkeep by using some of accumulated savings. However, cannot afford to do

GENERAL COMMENTS OF WORKERS KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

SCHEDULE NO.

103. (continued)
this indefinitely. Must find work fairly soon.

104. Bench Work - Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. Worker was educated in Germany. Wants no other work. Desires to return to old job at
L. O. Nash but feels there is little hope, because of rules against employment of married women. Earnings $39.62 weekly. Worker, now unemployed, makes no contribution to household. Formerly pooled her total earnings with husband's.

105. Inspector - Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. Dismissed July 1944. In addition to one year in high school - attended Vocation School 2
L. O. years. Worker has enrolled in Beauty Culture School in Milwaukee.

107. Sweeping floors around machines - Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. Educated in Czecho-Slovakia. Attended citizenship classes in U.S.
L. O. Dismissed July 17, 1944. Worker, now unemployed makes no contribution to household. Comment on the high cost of bringing up a family - and her need for work in order to augment family income. Daughter works part-time after school. Earnings were $37 weekly, at Nash-Kelvinator.

108. Cleaning-Sweeping floors around machines. Attended night school in U.S. Educated in Czecho-Slovakia. Earnings were $32.64 weekly. If available work in vicinity of her home. Worker now unemployed, makes no contribu-
L.O. tion to household. Although admitted while she was working, she and husband were able to save out of combined earnings. Coffee was boiling and she commented "Some people like to go to tavern, have beer and drinks. We stay home - have cake and coffee, save our money, and buy bonds."

109. Inspector - Nash Kelvinator. Earnings were $41 weekly. Has already stopped - dismissed by Nash July 27, 1944. Receives husband's
L. O. allotment. Worker now unemployed, makes no contribution. Parents perfectly willing to accept this arrangement. Worker has small child, whom mother cares for.

111. Burr Bench - Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. Educated in Italy. Earnings
L.O. were $41 weekly. Worker, now unemployed makes no contribution. Husband cared for son when worker was employed 4.00 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. shift.

113. Burr Bench - Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. Worker working part-time (2 or 3 days weekly) at Radigan's Restaurant (had worked there in the
L.O. past) preparing salads.) Receives 50¢ an hour - about 15 hours weekly but really wants steady work. Earnings $35 weekly at Nash-Kelvinator. Worker's contributions to the household are now much less than they were when she was employed at Nash-Kelvinator. Earnings at Nash are shown, when all was contributed to household. Worker's husband works nights and he looks after son, when she is employed.

(L. O. -Laid off at Nash-Kelvinator Corporation.)

SCHEDULE NO.

116. Wiring - Aircraft Engines - Nash Kelvinator. Worker receives allotment from husband in Service. Earned $62 week. Worker is no longer an earner
L. O. since her dismissal from Nash but is still contributing $8.00 a week, as room and board. She pays this out of husband's allotment. She paid same amount while working at Nash. Used most of Nash earnings to pay up back bills. Stated she has very little left "except her bonds."

Sister-in-law has been employed at Nash quite a long time but was away from work during part of time worker was employed there, because she had to have an operation.

Grade 7 equal to 1 year Junior high. Worker attended Vocational School 3 years in addition. Some of this must have been full time, but no definite report.

Dismissal during plant lay-off. Was on a "man's job" for last 1½ months but did not have enough seniority to be retained even on a women's job. (Was first on bench assembly work.)

Worker has some hopes of being called back to former Nash job. Likes the pay and said the job was not "too hard on her eyes," as many jobs are.

If cannot have the job at Nash back, does not want factory work. Thinks she would like to work in a store or as a waitress.

Most factory work is "too confusing" and too hard on worker's eyes.

Actually, though, worker will probably go to some town near the place where her husband is stationed, if she finds that he is to be kept in the Navy for the duration and is to be stationed in the U. S. She will try to get a job in any town to which she goes.

If husband leaves the country worker will seek another job in Kenosha, if she is not called back to Nash.

If husband should receive a medical discharge worker will probably not hunt for work if her husband gets a job.

She hopes to know more about her husband's status, and therefore her own plans, within 2 or 3 weeks.

117. Clerk-Stenographer - State of Wisconsin - Court House. Earnings $57 semi-monthly. Contributes all to household. Father an electrical repair man. Works at odd jobs "on his own" - not regularly employed by any company. His work and financial contributions very irregular.

118. Analysis-Clerk, First National Bank. In event of mother's death (she is old and ailing) worker will move with husband to Racine where he works and will not work there. Worker likes occupation, but realizes she will be unable to remain in present place of employment, because at conclusion of war, former rule against employment of married women will again take effect. Mother receives allotment for worker's brother, and old age pension.

119. Stenographer-Typist - First Natl. Bank. Earnings $43 semi-mo. Wants to do secretarial work in either air lines or Government agency. Feels there is no future for women in banking. Plans to make a change into either of these fields 2 years after war. Father now dead, was disabled World War I veteran. Mother receives Government pension for dead husband.

L. O. Laid off at Nash-Kelvinator Corporation.

GENERAL COMMENTS OF WORKERS KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

SCHEDULE NO.

121. Billing and Typing. Yule Trucking Lines Incorporated. Worked at Nash May - July 1944. Laid off. Former Nash boss secured present job for
L.O. worker (personal favor). Never applied U. S. E. S. Earnings $21.75 weekly, $5 weekly to household. Worker single, 20-24.

126. General Duty Nurse - Kenosha Hospital. Earnings $51.45 semi-monthly. Worker lives at Nurse's Residence. Room and meals included as part of her pay so that $51.45 semi-monthly represents "clear money" - from which no living costs must be deducted.
Worker lives at Nurse's Residence in connection with hospital. Besides 4 years high school - worker had 3 Year's Nurse's Training School in addition.

131. Senior Assistant Librarian - Gilbert Simmons Library. One year Graduate Library work at University of Wisconsin. Earnings $55 semi-monthly. Age 20-24. Worker from Storrs, Connecticut. No contributions to household or others.

132. Chief Librarian - Gilbert M. Simmons Library. Attended Library School in addition to 4 years high school. Holds Wisconsin State Certification - Highest Grade. Earnings $170 semi-monthly. Worker single - 50 & over age group.

138. Doctor's Assistant - Medical Assistant & Secretary, Dr. Alex Schlapick, M.D. Earnings $20 weekly. High school graduate. Worker was ill in T. B. Sanitarium for 8 years. Single, 35-39 age group. Father receives old age pension. Mother also receives old age pension. Each receive $24 monthly. Worker contributes $10 weekly to home.

139. Saleslady - Barden's Department Store, Shoe Department. Prefer to remain in Kenosha, if husband able to keep job at Nash, otherwise will move wherever employment opportunities. Worker from Waukegan, Illinois. Earns $23.70 weekly. Worker has three children.

143. Saleslady and Cashier - National Tea Company. 14-17 age group. Attends Vocational School 1 day a week. Earns $18 weekly, $7 weekly to household. Worker's mother entitled to allotment for worker's brother. Not yet received it but application filed. Worker's mother supposed to receive alimony from former husband (refused to state amount) but claims she never receives it.

144. Clerk-Schuber's Bakery. Earnings $24 weekly. Daughter part-time worker at bakery during school vacation. Returns to school in fall. During the summer vacation period, worker's 15 year old daughter supervises younger children. However, when school resumes worker's mother returns and lives in household. She manages household and takes care of children, but always leaves in summer while older children are free and returns in fall.

150. Head Ironer-Mangle - Kenosha Laundry Co. Divorced. Earnings $22 weekly. Worker stressed fact she had to work and refused to state amount of alimony - "that's too personal" but agent felt worker afraid because then Govt. might decide she really didn't need a job. Has 2 children. Worker's mother in same house across hall.

L.O. Laid off Nash-Kelvinator Company.

SCHEDULE NO.

155. Waitress - Valley Restaurant. Earnings $25 weekly. Husband and mother next door care for worker's small child. Worker's hours usually 4.00 p.m. until midnight. Contributes all earnings to household.

156. Cook - Wisconsin Tavern. Prior to Pearl Harbor was W.P.A. Cook in School Lunch room. Educated in Italy. Night school three nights weekly for 3 years in U. S. Earnings $27 weekly. Worker's daughter expects to return to college in Madison, Wisconsin, September 20th.

158. Hair dresser and Beautician. Worker receives allotment from husband in service. Worker's employer a personal friend. While worker officially works 48 hours weekly - actually her attendance at work is very irregular and she is frequently absent. Therefore, employer decided to put her on straight weekly salary rather than hourly basis and excuses necessary absence. Worker has three children (2 of whom live with her). Uses allotment money of husband in Service to pay mother. $30 monthly to mother for care of one child. Worker's cousin cares for two children while she is employed.

ITEM 12a S T O P W O R K KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

SCHEDULE NO.

1. Plans to marry Service man. When earner returns from service.

5. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

8. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

12. Worker started to work one year ago because husband became very ill, stomach ulcers - and was unable to work. At present he is working at very light sales (store) work - which pays only a small salary - insufficient for them to live on. As soon as husband is pronounced completely recovered, he expects to resume work at good-paying job in factory and worker will stop work. She considers her job merely a temporary emergency measure - to meet an unexpected situation. Had never really planned to work after marriage.

19. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

21. Intends to marry Service man. Will not work if he has good job.

32. She is willing to quit whenever single girl, or returning soldier needs her job.

33. Possibly part-time work, if any. Merely working now at doctor's suggestion, to keep her mind occupied while son in Service. When son returns - she will quit (at son's request) but may consider part-time employment as she enjoys work - at same place of employment, preferably.

35. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

36. Plans to marry. "Can't do justice to home and work. If man can't support you - then he shouldn't marry."

39. Intends to marry Service man.

40. Intends to marry Service man.

42. Intends to marry Service man.

43. When earner returns from service. If husband has a job.

44. If husband is employed. When earner returns from service.

45. Plans to marry Service man will work 6 months to 1 year after marriage.

46. Will work for short time after marriage - possibly six months. Intends to marry Service man at conclusion of war.

52. Intends to marry Service man.

56. Worker not interested in work at present, On dismissal from Nash, learned she was pregnant. Expects baby in January.

ITEM 12a S T O P W O R K KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

SCHEDULE NO.

58. Worker very tired - ready and anxious to quit now, but has promised employers she will stay until after war and they are able to find workers.

59. Prefers not to work - unless her skills are needed in re-conversion period.

61. Plans to marry. Worker prefers to work after marriage but feels fiance' will not permit it.

70. Future husband a Service man, was stationed near Kenosha - where worker met him. After war they will settle down in his native city - Albany,N.Y.

72. Merely working in order to pay debts incurred on purchase of farm. Plans to quit work as soon as she has accumulated sufficient money - expects this will take about 6 more months.

83. Plans to marry Service man.

90. When earner returns from service.

92. When earner returns from service.

93. Intends to marry Service man. If he is employed, she will not work.

95. Plans to marry Service man. Will quit work if he has job.

98. When earner returns from service.

99. Plans to marry co-worker at Nash at conclusion of war.

100. If can get job, wants to continue working for about a year after the war.

109. Worker's husband in Service. When war job ends.

114. On dismissal from Nash - 7/1944.

116. Worker very undecided about plans at time of interview. Her husband is in Navy hospital in California. He may have rheumatic fever although the doctors are not certain yet. If husband recovers his health and has a reasonably steady job after the war, worker will probably leave the labor market. She might be tempted to work if plenty of jobs should be available but if single girls need jobs and her husband is employed, she will not expect to have a job. (Worker's husband was formerly an automobile worker - at Nash Co. Frequently he did not have steady work and so worker has had to work part of the time since her marriage in 1934. However, had not worked since 1939 until her recent employment) after husband was drafted.

122. Plans to marry, Service man.

129. Worker, an alumna of this school, merely teaching in response to appeal by school administrators because of scarcity of available teachers. Will stop whenever she can be replaced.

ITEM 12a S T O P W O R K KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

SCHEDULE NO.

131. Plans to marry Service man.

139. Merely working to help out war effort and need for workers.

141. When husband returns from service.

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153. Plans to marry Service man.

158. When husband returns from service.

159. "Give younger workers a chance." Wants to stay home and enjoy new home she and husband bought.

160. "I'm working now to help the war and be able to buy bonds."

10

C H I L D

C A R E

P R O B L E M S

K E N O S H A,

W I S C O N S I N.

SCHEDULE NO.

69. Worker feels women should work if they have no household responsibilities, but strongly disapproves of tenant downstairs who leaves 3 children (4 years - 2 years - 7 months now in hospital with pneumonia) with 13 year old girl. Woman downstairs works in Racine from 11.00 p.m. - 8.00 a.m. - and sleeps all day. Thirteen year old girl lives with them and does household tasks as well.
Worker felt such cases should be reported since children are neglected and lack proper supervision. Further questioning revealed husband - and father of these children had been dismissed from Nash and is now jobless.

143. Worker's mother entitled to allotment for worker's brother. Not yet received but application filed.
Worker's mother supposed to receive alimony from former husband (refused to state amount) but claims she never receives it.
Three children. One - 2-5; one 10 - 13; and one 14-15 years.

S T O P W O R K C O M M E N T S

I T E M 1 2 a

K E N O S H A,

W I S C O N S I N.

ITEM 12a S T O P W O R K KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

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Region ~~IV~~ VII

Milwaukee Community Study

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

2/27/43 – 3/17/43

VII

Plants Visited

	No. Employees	No. Women Employees
1. Milwaukee Ordnance Plant (ES 270)	3,046	1,119
2. Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.	16,778	2,608
3. Supercharger Plant (Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.) (– Requested letter for statistical information.)		
4. International Harvester	5,725	617
5. Cutler-Hammer, Inc.	8,096	3,418
6. Briggs & Stratton Corp.	1,892	627
7. A.O. Smith Corp.	12,814	1,321
8. J. Greenbaum Tanning Co.	965	310
9. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.	2,186	605
10. Blatz " "	885	55

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

VII ~~IX~~ 3/43 2

Notes

Persons Interviewed

Miss Maud Swett - State Industrial Commission
" Alice Smith - " "
Mr. B. H. Thompson - Mgr., U.S.E.S. - (749 N. 2nd St.)
" Lester Brown - Area Director, W.M.P. - (5th Floor - Plankinton Bldg.)

Mr. Walter J. Burke - Secy-Treas., Milwaukee District C.I.O. Council - also negotiates for U.S.A.
" Meyer Adelman - ~~State~~ President - C.I.O. State Council & Rep. of United Steel Workers of America - C.I.O.
" Lawrence Jacobson - Int. Rep. U.E.R.M.W.A.
" Geo. Bradow - " " Leather Workers Union
" A. H. Tomlinson - " President " " "
Miss Katharine Hartman, Organizer Fur " "

C.I.O. Headquarters Cawker Bldg., 3rd & Plankinton

Mr. Walter Cappell, Int. Rep. - U.A.W.A. - C.I.O. - (Plankinton Bldg.)
Mr. Bailey - Int. Rep., Machinists Union, A.F.of L. - (Metropolitan Bldg.)
Mr. Brody - Brewer Workers International Union - Local #9 - Independent - (563 W. Juneau St.)
Miss Alice Bartlet - Genl. Secy., YWCA.
" Ruth Morton - Secy., War Extension Program - YWCA
Mrs. Rosel Winckler - Internal Security - District 2 - (P.O. Bldg.)

Milwaukee Wis -

Usld (Source - War Manpower Commission) Milwaukee Area Office

Labor Demand

	Employment Jan '42	Jan '43	Jan '44
Total - all establishments -	119,171	159,024	211,067

Employers generally able to meet month-to-month hiring schedules without undue difficulty from the supply provided by progressive curtailment of less essential activity, recent graduations, in-migration & greater utilization of the currently unemployed.

5000 workers may be added to available supply by curtailment in construction field -

Need to accelerate rate of transfer from civilian to war industries; the enrollment & training of women not normally in labor market & more extensive employment of disabled to meet anticipated demands -

One major construction under way - General Mitchell Air Field

Normal Labor Supply in Relation to Demand

	To July 43	To Jan. '44
Total demand	35,077	52,043
" normal supply	11,429	14,896
Shortage or surplus	-23,646	-37,147

Additional Source of Supply in Relation to Demand

	July '43	Jan '44
Total Demand	35,077	52,043
Total Supply	58,058	61,525
Normal Supply	11,429	14,896
Additional " of women	36,802	36,802
" " from trade & service	9,827	9,827
Surplus or shortage of Local supply	+22,981	+9,482
* In-migrants for which facilities are available	6,000	6,000

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Notes (Source – (Wm. P. Commins)

* In-migration may be assumed to be negligible factor in future because of dwindling supply in communities usually drawn from & also because of controlling features in the local stabilization plan.

5000 & 6000 (of the 16000 workers which local labor leaders estimate will be released from construction work) could be transferred to war production work.

Job breakdown, upgrading & training of semi-skilled & unskilled workers, male & female, continue to improve the general labor market conditions.

Facilities for women have been more adequately provided in many of principal establishments.

Hours of work – close to 48 in war production plants – in many up to 70 hrs for men.

Greatest demand for workers – in heavy metal industries (foundries, forge & machine shops, packing houses, & tanneries) due to insufficient numbers of unskilled workers for heavy physical labor.

Women are being employed in limited numbers in foundries (as core pasters, assemblers & bench molders) where lifting loads up to 35 lbs. is required.

Training of women for war production is progressing

Estimated Potential Labor Force of Women in Milwaukee ~~& W~~ County & Waukesha City — 144,681 (138,479 urban & 6,202 rural)

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Community Notes

I. Working Conditions For Women - (Mrs. Maud Swett - State Ind. Commiss.)

Hours of work - Employers must file application for extension of hours, for starting 2nd & 3rd shifts & for 7 day ~~work~~ week. Only granted when shown that real emergency exists. 7 day week has been allowed in a few instances only.

Question about equal pay for women to asked on application form.

Rest Periods - Altho not required by law employers are encouraged to allow rest periods - 1/2 hour lunch period is being allowed on application instead of the 3/4 or 1 hour required by law.

Child Labor - Offices are flooded with applications for work permits. Permits are issued only with understanding that will be revoked if school record is not good. Permits are not issued without a recommendation from school (up to 18 if full time school)

II. Employment of Women (B.H. Thompson, Mgr., U.S.E.S.)

Some firms, Mr. Thompson stated, were still reluctant to swing over to use of women workers, preferring to hire men.

A survey, just completed of 26 major industrial establishments indicated that over 7000 women workers will be needed in the next three months.

Women are restricted to jobs where do not lift over 35 lbs.

The U.S.E.S. is using aptitude tests to sell women the idea that they can do work

III. Labor Supply & Plans For Meeting Demands (Lester Brown, Director, W.M.P. Milwaukee area)

There are no critical shortages of labor at present time. Many of firms have signed labor stabilization agreement. A women's recruitment committee has been set up. A recruitment drive is to be instituted without much publicity & fanfare, beginning with one industrial district of the city and then extending to others. Radio & newspapers will be used.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Notes

A demonstration center, showing work women can do will be set up.
Day nurseries (see Notes - Child Care)
A spot check made of 26 major industrial establishments indicated that 7,325 women will be required for next 3 months -
Some employers are holding age limits to 18-35 yrs.
Transportation is adequate. The Power Co. cooperates by extending services for plants where needed.
Overcrowding of cars & buses is general.

IV. Training

Of the 10 plants visited most of them reported that it was immaterial as to whether workers had pre-employment training. Usually training is done on-the-job, with foremen or instructors assigned to this work. Of the 7,325 anticipated hires of the next three months, less than half require outside job training

Milwaukee Vocational Schools are said to be the best in the country. They are located in the down town ~~industrial~~ section of the city and in various industrial districts. Both long & short courses are offered and these are open to men & women & to non whites.

N.Y.A. offers training. Most of their trainees are girls

The A.O. Smith Corp. reported using the local facilities extensively. Trainees are not paid but tuition fee is provided. This company has initiated several training plans which were opened up to the community as well.

The Milwaukee Ordnance Employment Director reported that he felt the need to place workers coming out of homes in training & pay them but that he was not free to do this because of the army restrictions at this plant.

Milwaukee, Wis.
Notes

60% of N. ya. trainees are women. No special VE ND courses ~~In VE-ND courses~~ for women only ~~there are no women~~ Milwaukee Vocational Schools have 500 women enrolled & other schools from 150 to 200 women for a labor pool.

The women go into training for machine shop, electrical & inspection work. Courses are provided for meeting immediate needs but a course in auto & truck repair is needed.

IV Transportation —

Persons interviewed at all plants visited reported that transportation facilities were adequate. However, overcrowding of buses & street cars is general and winter conditions have caused many breakdowns & tie-ups. No record shows the number of man hours lost because of this.

One plant visited is located quite far from the center of the city which necessitates a change from the car to a bus in order to reach it. All plants had committees or services departments taking care of working out share the ride plans & helping with gasoline rationing difficulties.

O.D.T. and local war transportation committees have indicated that a unified program to promote & supervise group riding must be accomplished.

V. Housing

A survey made by the National War Housing Committee revealed shortages but indicated that much of the shortage could be met by opening up homes where single rooms could be rented. Mrs Alice Bartlett, General Secretary of the YWCA stated that residences in the central district were full and that young people often did not

like to go out some distance to single rooms in residential districts.

The Y.W.C.A. residence, Mrs Bartlett said, had been remodelled & houses 150 girls. Rooms rent — single & double — for $3.50 & $6.00. A Methodist home & a club accomodate women workers.

There is no shortage of family size homes in the upper rent bracket but an insufficient number are available in lower rent brackets.

VI. Child Care

Some publicity was being given to the question of child care in the local press due to the announced liquidation of the three WPA nurseries which took care of 475 children. A survey had been conducted which was not successful but the C.I.O. unions were beginning another through the unions in cooperation with the social workers.

The local School Board refused to apply for Lanham funds to make possible the continuance of the nurseries. The question was made an issue in the School Board election. The C.I.O. unions were supporting the candidacy of Miss Katharine Hartman of the Furs & Leather Workers union, who had included the provision of day nurseries in her platform. A considerable vote was produced for her but failed to win a place.

The nurseries were extended two weeks & then liquidated.

Mr. Lester Brown (W.M.P.) felt that the present need was not as great as the potential future need.

(See Milwaukee Ordnance Schedule)

Milwaukee, Wis

Notes

cont. whole page

VII Recreation

Miss Ruth Morton Y.W.C.A. War Extension program Secretary, reported that through the public schools extension service, Milwaukee had excellent recreational facilities - Expenditures of public schools & private agencies for leisure time activities (social centers & night schools) in Milwaukee are $1.75 per capita ($1.46 public funds & .33 private funds) as compared to Buffalo with an expenditure of $1.13 per capita (.60 public & .54 private) & Washington with an expenditure of $1.16 per capita (.43 public & .73 private)

The Y.W.C.A. war extension program is being carried to women in plants where facilities are available. At present programs have been started in two plants - the Allis Chalmers & the Supercharger plant. The company bears the cost of a meal or refreshments, the workers paying only a small fee. The program is one of participation. The Secretary stated that this kind of program would be extended to other plants as it was requested by employers - that employers, however, probably "did not realize the value of such a program which could prevent a lot of the labor trouble they were having". Mrs Bartlet, the General Secretary, stated that the Allis Chalmers local union (C.I.O.) had called up to object to the program at the Allis Chalmers plant.

The Y.W.C.A. also operates a negro branch which is a social center for negro women who like having a place of their own. Dances for negro women & service men are held at the central association building.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Notes

VIII. Race

Of the 10 plants visited 6 are employing negroes and reported it to have been no problem. However, agent saw no negro women on production in only 3 of these plants. 4 plants do not hire negroes.

One plant, Cutler-Hammer, was hiring gradually but stated it to be no problem. The International Machinists Union representative (A.F.of L.) stated that this union did not admit negroes to membership but that they did not try to keep the company from hiring them & the union bargained for them.

The W.M.P. area report states that there is no problem in the employment of non whites.

IX. Labor Organization

Union representatives, both A.F.of L. + C.I.O. stated that they were having to put up a real battle to get equal pay for women. Employers claim that the job is not the same, that women require more help + are not trained to do as many kinds of work as the men are. They stated, too, that there was a need to stress the importance of improved sanitary facilities, rest rooms, locker rooms + better food service. One woman representative stated that there was also a need to secure equality for women in the unions.

In some union contracts there are clauses providing that the women are to relinquish their jobs after the war (A.F.of L. Machinists - Cutler-Hammer local union + U.A.W.A.-C.I.O. - Allis-Chalmers local). Union representatives stated that this was necessitated by

Milwaukee, Wis.

Notes

the need to protect Seniority rights

I. General Notes

Shopping hours - Stores downtown did not appear to be crowded at any time. They remain open one night a week until 9:00 P.M.

Eating Facilities - Restaurants generally were crowded. At night there were usually long lines everywhere except at hotels. Most places are short of help & there must be a long wait after being seated also.

Industrial Accident Cases are rather high and deaths, resulting from industrial injuries have gone up. The reason is probably because of the employment of many persons not accustomed to shop work & in some cases of overtiredness as a result of long hours.

Labor Turnover - Average for Milwaukee area is 10%. The causes - military withdrawals, job transfers & wage differential difficulties -

Absenteeism - Ranges from 1 to 6 percent, averaging 3%. Causes - mostly due to illness. Job shopping is suspected of being a large factor - Labor-Management Committees are undertaking improvement of the situation.

Milwaukee

Who'll Build Houses?

Milwaukee has a housing shortage. It also has a series of federal agencies with much to say about housing.

The FHA undertakes to finance construction or insure mortgages; one of its branches provides or withholds priorities for building materials; the OPA sets rent ceilings; the Milwaukee war housing center, with the NHA in the background, attempts to guide "conversions"—reconstructions of existing buildings to give them more dwelling units.

It may be that these federal agencies will, in the end, give Milwaukee more, better and cheaper housing. Up to this time they have given the town an attack of indigestion induced by an unassimilable diet of red tape.

One federal agency seems to approve a project, another to hamper it. One's rules appear to conflict with another's. All impose various regulations and restrictions on construction or building operations until, in instances, the projects collapse under this weight.

We are not attempting, at this time, to fix blame, specifically criticize, or closely analyze faults, errors, omissions or commissions. We seem to note, however, that building, or housing improvement, is making real progress only when one or more of the federal agencies give private operators authority to proceed. Then new houses or converted homes actually appear.

In other words, insofar as housing can be tackled privately and locally it makes some progress. Insofar as it is enmeshed in red tape it slows to a snail's pace or comes to a standstill.

In Milwaukee the war housing center functions under the control of a local committee as well as under the more general control of the NHA. And that local committee doesn't just rubber-stamp the sometimes cumbersome or impractical ideas originating in Washington.

Headed by Mayor John L. Bohn, it takes the position that Milwaukeeans perhaps know something about Milwaukee's needs and how to meet them. It is right about that. And the more firmly control of local housing is exercised locally, the better.

What the city needs to meet its housing problems appears to be little more than freedom to go ahead, insofar as the war and the national welfare permit.

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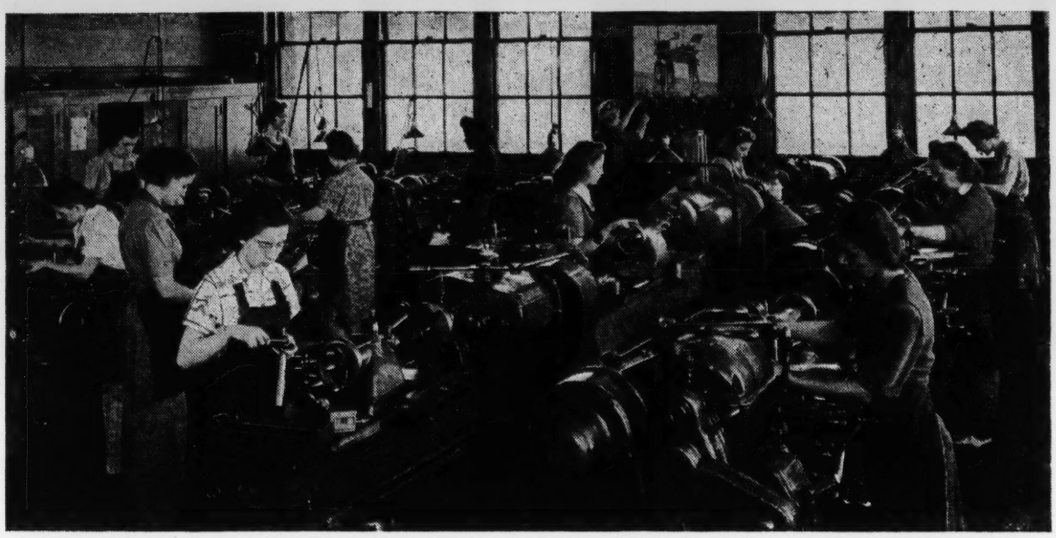
DAY and NIGHT CLASSES

Milwaukee Vocational School

1015 North Sixth Street



War Production Classes

for WOMEN

WHO ARE PREPARING FOR WORK IN WAR PLANTS

★ ★ ★

The preemployment courses listed below provide specific and intensive training to persons who will be available for placement in War Plants upon completion of training:

Electricity	Foundry, Coremaking	Power Sewing
Electrical Assembly	Inspection and Testing	Sheet Metal
Foundry, Molding	Machine Shop	Welding, Electric

★ ★ ★

TIME OF ATTENDANCE — Night: 9 p.m. to 3 a.m., or 3 a.m. to 9 a.m., six nights a week. Day: 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., five days a week.

HOW TO REGISTER — Secure a referral card from the United States Employment Service, 749 North Second Street, and take it to the Milwaukee Vocational School, 1015 North Sixth Street.

★ ★ ★

There Are No Registration or Course Fees for These Classes.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN, FORM D-1

APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY MODIFICATION OF STATE LABOR LAWS FOR PURPOSES OF WAR PRODUCTION WORK

State what Modification of the Laws is Needed _____

_____

_____

1. Employer _____

2. Address _____
   If Branch, Main Office Address _____
   (Give Name Also if Other than Above)

3. Products Manufactured _____

4.

Gov't. Contract Register No.	Commodity	Delivery Date

5. Per Cent Gov't. Contracts is of Total Production _____

6. If Modification is not Requested for Work on Government Contract, how is Commodity or Service Needed for War Purposes? _____

_____

7. Total No. of Employees: Men _____ Women _____
   No. on Government work: Men _____ Women _____

8. Present Schedule of Hours Worked:

				Weekly Hours	Number of Shifts
Men: From ____ To ____		Meal Period From ____	To ____	____	____
____ To ____		____	To ____	____	
____ To ____		____	To ____	____	
Women: From ____ To ____		Meal Period From ____	To ____	____	____
____ To ____		____	To ____	____	
____ To ____		____	To ____	____	

9. Proposed Schedule of Hours:

Men: From ____ To ____		Meal Period From ____	To ____	____	____
____ To ____		____	To ____	____	
____ To ____		____	To ____	____	
Women: From ____ To ____		Meal Period From ____	To ____	____	____
____ To ____		____	To ____	____	
____ To ____		____	To ____	____	

10. What Additional Compensations are Planned for those Employes Working on Shifts Starting at 10 P. M. or Later? _____

(over)

11. No. Employes Affected by Modification: Men_____ Women_____

12. Period for which Modification is Requested: From_____ To_____

13. State Specifically why Modification is Necessary (Use Additional Sheet if Needed)

_____

_____

_____

_____

14. What are the Transportation Facilities for Employes Working at Night?_____

_____

15. What Supervision is provided for Women Employes Particularly those Working at Night?_____

16. If Labor Supply is Inadequate, State Results of Recent Efforts to Obtain Workers:

Date Order Placed	Who was Requested to Furnish Workers? (Public Employment Office, Trade Union, Private Agency, etc.)	Occupation for which workers were Requested	No. Requested	No. Referred	No. Employed

17. Is your application supported by Letters from the War Department, Navy Department or W.P.B.: Yes_____ No_____. If so, attach Copies of such Letters Herewith.

18. (A) Have your employees notice of this application?_____ If not you should notify them before mailing in this blank and advise the Commission that you have done so.

(B) Are the employees in your plant organized?_____ If they are, please accompany this blank with a letter from Officials of the Union in which they state their reaction to your application.

19. Are you paying men and women equal pay for equal work? _____

I Certify that this Establishment is Operating in Conformity with Applicable Federal and State Labor Laws, that the Exemption Requested is Necessary for Purposes of War Production and that the Information given above is True and Accurate.

Signed_____

Date_____ By_____

_____
(Official Position

NOTE: KINDLY FILL OUT THIS BLANK IN FULL; OTHERWISE TIME MAY BE LOST IN CORRESPONDENCE.

Community Notes
Iowa Ordnance Plant

Women's Bureau - Feb. 19, 1942
E. W.

CONFIDENTIAL IX

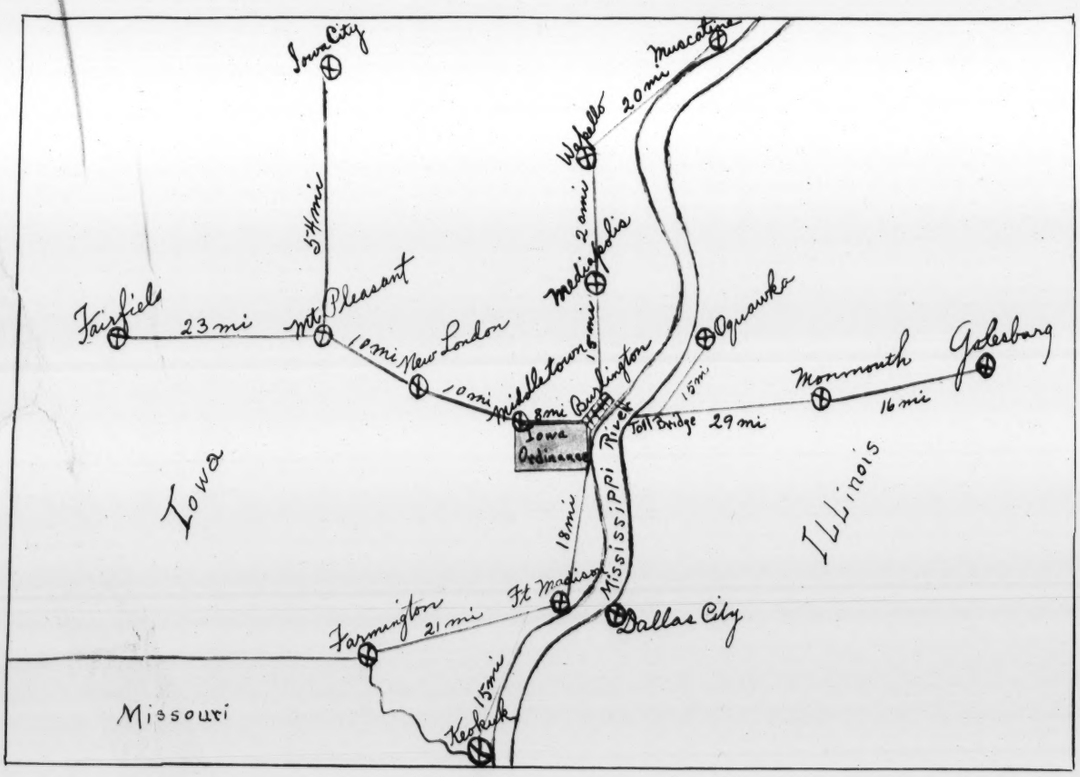
Dupl. copy - are report in old file. 12/1/43

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE BURLINGTON, IOWA DEFENSE AREA

I. **Areas affected by the defense plant:**

a. Defense plant - Iowa Ordnance, Burlington

b. Towns within area



1/ Map of defense area is not included in report sent to other agencies.

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE BURLINGTON, IOWA, DEFENSE AREA

Towns	1940 Population
Burlington, Iowa	25,832
Middletown, "	134
Fort Madison, "	14,063
Keokuk, "	15,076
Farmington, "	968
Fairfield, "	6,773
Mt. Pleasant "	4,610
New London, "	1,340
Wapello, "	1,603
Mediapolis, "	806
Galesburg, Illinois	28,876
Monmouth, "	9,096
Oquaka, "	912
Dallas City, "	1,149

c. Population Changes:

The 1940 census showed a decline in population for the area of 1.1%, with an increasing percentage of all persons 65 years and over. 94.9% of the people were native white and 4.3% foreign-born white. Leading nationalities are German, Swedish, and Irish. Negroes make up a very small percentage of the total population. The colored race also showed a decline in numbers. This picture of a decreasing population changed, almost over night, in the fall of 1940, after the site of the Ordnance Plant had been selected. Migrants from all over the country came to this area. The present population is approximately 40,000 people, showing an increase of between 12 thousand and 15 thousand persons. Other nearby towns have had an increase in population but not to such a great extent.

d. Economic Structure:

This is a predominantly agricultural section of the country with fertile farms and small towns. Burlington is the leading wholesale and retail center of the seven counties in this area. The city has about 70 small plants none of which employ over 600 workers during the peak season.

The principal products are farm machinery, boilers and engines, furniture, baskets, soap, buttons and gloves. The chief woman-employing industries are the basket, button and glove factories. The Burlington Basket Co. with 275 employees, is the world's largest basket factory, according to Chamber of Commerce reports. The leading industry in the past was the Burlington Railroad Shops. Prior to 1925, over 2,000 workers were employed in these shops, as compared with 250 employees at the present time. This great reduction in railroad shop employees was the

principal cause of the hard times experienced by Burlington during the last ten or twelve years.

2. <u>Agencies coordinating facilities needed for influx of women:</u>

a. U.S.O. Council (30 members)
Chairman -- Mr. Marion Gaston
U.S.O. Workers (Mrs. Ruth Eaton, Y.W.C.A.
(Miss Blodsky, N.C.C.S.
(Miss Rowe, N.C.C.S.
(Mr. Hegan, Y.M.C.A.

b. Mayor's Defense Council Recreational Committee
Chairman -- Mr. George Goetz
This committee was set up as a clearing house for all recreational activities in the community. The following organizations are represented.

1. Personnel Director of Day and Zimmerman (Operating Co. of Plant)
2. War Dept. -- Lt. in charge of recreation for army.
3. Supt. of City Park Com.
4. Minister of one of the churches
5. Chamber of Commerce Sec'y.
6. Pres. of Women's Club
7. Mayor of City.
8. Mr. Chamber of Commerce (Business Men)
9. Recreational Director at Plant

This committee is to be expanded to include one U.S.O. worker and 3 members of U.S.O. Council also the Farm Security Representative, Gov't Housing Mgr., and Public Health doctor.

c. A Civilian Defense Council has been organized but not much has been done as yet. According to local reports, it is in the process of reorganization now. Mr. Carlos Riepe is Chairman.

d. Miss French's Information Service -- a free service which includes Room Registration, job placement and general information to new comers, particularly. This service is sponsored by the merchants of Burlington. Miss French stated that she had found homes or rooms for 1700 people in the past year and had placed 405 persons in jobs.

3. <u>Adequacy of community sanitary facilities for an increased population:</u>

According to Chamber of Commerce and Defense Housing manager, the present sanitary facilities are adequate for several hundred additional homes, other than the ones already authorized. Both water and sewer facilities were extended before the Defense Housing Project was started. The surrounding towns have no Defense Housing therefore sanitary facilities have not been added.

4. **Transportation facilities:**

Existing:

a. Burlington Route and Rock Island lines provide direct railroad service to all principal cities. The fast streamlined "Zephyr" trains stop at Burlington.

b. Three passenger bus lines to surrounding towns, chartered bus service direct to Ordnance plant from down town -- infrequent service except at change of shifts. Four chartered bus lines run from plant to Keokuk on the south, Fairfield on the west, Wapello on the north, and Galesburg, Ill. on the east.

Toll charge over Mississippi river bridge 25¢ round trip per person so that employees coming from Illinois have that additional cost.

c. Burlington Airport

d. Mississippi River barges -- an important item in freight transportation to New Orleans.

Additional Needs:

Inasmuch as employees will not be able to drive their own cars much longer, additional bus or train transportation will be needed to the Ordnance plant. At present time no bus service has been provided from the government trailer camps to the plant. Since all occupants must be Defense Workers, and there are 500 or more men and women workers living in the camps, bus service should be provided, particularly now that women will be working on both night shifts. The Project manager (F.S.A.) has been making an effort to get this service but the company as yet, has done nothing about supplying the need.

5. **Housing of women workers**

A Room Registration Service is conducted by the Chamber of Commerce in Burlington. The inclosed report as of Feb. 13, 1942 shows 93 rooms listed for rent. Of this number only 18 were open to woman roomers. However 12 of the total number reserved judgment on the women, and stated that they might take a woman if they liked the appearance of the girl. Evidently, not more than one third of the homes want to take women roomers. It is difficult to get a single room because more revenue per room is gotten by renting to 2 or 3 persons.

Rates of rooms:

Double -- $3.00 to $5.00 per week, prevailing rate - $4.00 per week
Single -- $4.00 to $7.00 or more per week, prevailing rate $5.00 per week

Miss McCreery, Y.W.C.A. Sec'y., said they had placed 460 persons in rooms last year. Of this number, 422 were employees at the Ordnance plant. Many of these were female office workers and some were husbands and wives.

5. Housing (cont.)

The Y.W.C.A. residence accommodates only 23 girls. Thus far, these rooms have been kept for students at the Jr. College and Beauty Culture School but if there is a vacancy, defense workers are taken. Three girls, prospective plant employees, were coming to the Y.W.C.A. the week I visited it. Miss McCreery said she had some difficulty in placing women because practically all home owners preferred men.

She told of crowded living conditions in many homes -- one house had 19 people using one bath room. However, since the construction workers are about to move out (many have gone)conditions would be less crowded and more rooms would be available for production workers. Miss French at the Information Service estimated that out of the 1700 persons placed in rooms last year (Feb. 8, 1941 to Feb. 8, 1942) 300 had been women. She had 6 rooms listed that day (2/11/42). Prevailing rates were, in her estimation $4.00 to $5.00 for double rooms -- few single rooms available.

The consensus of opinion was that rents were too high in most cases. Average rental rose 27.5% between March 1940 and Sept. 1941. A Fair Rent Commission operates from Chamber of Commerce, i.e. complaints are sent here and attempts are made to adjust rents by Commission. However, this Commission has no power to lower or stabilize to Room Registrar, 21 complaints had been filed and all but 3 or 4 had been satisfactorily adjusted.

The demand is principally for houses and apartments rather than rooms. The general opinion was that enough rooms would be available for single men and women but that the demand for houses already far exceeds the supply. The report from the Defense Housing Projects bears out this fact.

1941 Construction (Chamber of Commerce report)

a. 170 dwellings built by private construction
b. 92 single dwelling units were converted into apartments, making 209 additional units.

Defense Housing

a. Trailer Camps -- Government owned and operated (F.S.A.)
   1. Sunnyside Camp -- 126 trailers with 418 persons of which 71 are school children.
   2. Acres Camp -- 88 trailers with 270 persons, of which 32 are school children.
   3. Garfield Camp -- 177 trailers estimated 525 persons. This camp will not be ready for occupancy until March 15, 1942. However, all trailers are rented in advance and there are 120 additional applications for which there are no trailers. No more trailers are available for Defense Housing.

5. Housing (cont.)

These trailer camps are very well kept, with trailers in orderly arrangements and board walks to each trailer and utility building. They are located on grassy plots so the surrounding ground is not a sea of mud. The utility building contains laundry facilities, washing machine, etc., showers and toilets and wash bowls.

Rate of rent for trailers

$6.00 per week, plus cost of fuel which averages $1.75 per week. Lights, laundry and toilet facilities are included in rent. Government trailer parks must be self-supporting.

Requirements -- At least one member of family must be an employee of the Ordnance plant. All the men are working there and about 60% of the women at Sunnyside Camp. As yet, trailers can only be rented to families. Two of the trailers are occupied by mother and daughter, but this is considered a family group. The Project Manager thinks it would be inadvisable to rent trailers to unattached women, principally from a moral standpoint.

b. "Flint Hills Manor" -- Government Housing Project (F.W.A.)
325 houses occupied 2/15/42 with 979 persons.
There are 152 children, age 1 to 5 years
85 " " 6 to 11 years
24 " " 12 to 13 "
44 " " 14 to 18 "

200 housing units will be ready for occupancy on April 1, 1942. However, there are 625 applicants for 525 houses.

Rate of rent per month

$27.50 1-bedroom unit)
30.00 2 " ")
32.50 3 " "

Utilities must be supplied by tenant. This means an additional cost of about $13.00 per month in the winter. Gas is high.

Requirements

Some member of family must be employed at the Ordnance Plant; not many women are working as yet.

A new ruling concerning the rental of Defense Houses (F.W.A.) to unattached women has come from Washington within the last two weeks, whereby, single women can rent a house if they desire. Mr. Kennedy, Project Manager, said since they had such a long waiting list it might be some little time before there would be any available. He also mentioned the problems of furniture but no doubt there are many families coming from distance who have no furniture. The plant manager said he thought all Defense Housing should be made available to single women.

Housing (cont.)

c. Plans Approved:

a. 400 demountable houses (F.W.A.). The land is purchased and construction about to begin. Date of completion July or August, 1942.

b. 25 to 50 houses to be erected by Private Construction Corp. from Illinois, financed by F.H.A. The land has been purchased across road from Flint Hills Manor but nothing further has been done. These houses would be for sale.

d. Additional facilities needed:

The need for additional housing is urgent, according to all persons interviewed. It is estimated that at least 500 more houses will be needed before the end of 1942 or soon thereafter. Not only will migrants continue to come in, but due to lack of transportation facilities, many employees who are now commuting will be forced to move within a few miles of plant.

There was a report circulating concerning houses to be built at Middletown, 42 by private construction but no definite information was obtained. Since Middletown has no adequate sanitary facilities it is doubtful if any building will be done there.

Only one person expressed a belief that dormitories for women would be needed. It is difficult to determine, inasmuch as only a small percentage of women have as yet been hired. However, the rate of expansion is much greater the past few weeks.

6. Meals

There is a need for one or more "good" restaurants, according to local people. Price of meals has risen but not any higher than elsewhere, judging by the hotel rates for meals.

7. Arrangement for care of children whose mothers are employed.

1. Burlington has had a Day Nursery, sponsored by the Community Chest, for 30 or 35 years. This nursery accommodates 25 children and only employed mothers in the low income group can place their children there. There is a small fee of 10¢ per day for the services. The Public Health doctor and nurse donate their services. This has been a successful venture but the nursery is not large enough to care for the children whose mothers are working in the Ordnance plant.

2. Definite plans were being made for a nursery school sponsored by the American Legion and City Government with W.P.A. personnel. The American Legion will furnish the money, the city furnishes the building and W.P.A. the personnel. This nursery will accommodate 30 children and will be open 10 or 12 hours according to recent report.

7. Child care (cont.)

3. A tentative plan has been made for a nursery at Middletown, which is just across the road from the Plant gate near the Administration Building. According to reports this plan was sponsored by Mrs. Whitney, in charge of the training program for women, and N.P.A. personnel was to be used. If this project develops the mothers would bring their children when they came to work.

4. The County Health and Welfare Dept. are interested in setting up a large community nursery with a clinic. There is a large building on the fairgrounds which could be used, according to Dr. Sage. This would accommodate 200 to 300 children. No definite steps have been taken in regard to this community nursery but Dr. Sage seemed to feel that it could be done.

Additional needs:

Some kind of child care is definitely needed at each trailer camp and at the Housing Project. Both mother and father are working in many families and the following conditions are existing:

a. Husband takes care of children while wife works and vice versa.
b. Children are left alone while mother and father work.

8. Health facilities:

The city of Burlington for many years has provided free medical and dental care for school children. This service includes the children of migrants. The school nurse stated that the general health of these children was as good as the average child, but almost without exception, their teeth were in a very bad condition. This was true regardless of the section of the country from which they came. In addition to the school nurses there are two country nurses, 2 city nurses and one U.S. Public Health nurse stationed in Burlington Defense Area for the duration of the emergency. The city maintains a Public Health Clinic where Venereal diseases are treated regularly.

Hospitals -- 3 in city of Burlington

2 Catholic)
1 Protestant) 335 beds

There are also several medium sized county hospitals in the surrounding counties. At the time of the explosion at the plant the Burlington hospitals were crowded but the consensus of opinion seemed to be that hospital facilities were adequate to meet present needs inasmuch as they were over-hospitalized before the influx of new people. However, since the Ordnance Plant employees now have Group Hospitalization Insurance more people will undoubtedly be using the hospital facilities.

9. Facilities for Education, Recreation and other Welfare Activities:

a. Schools -- Thus far the Burlington schools have been able to accommodate the additional enrollment caused by the influx of defense workers and migrants. This was true because of the declining population prior to late 1940. However, a demountable school building costing $60,000 may be erected. No definite information was available. Plans had been made to build a school across the road from the Defense Housing Project but, according to Mr. Kennedy, this was only a tentative plan and one that now seemed inadvisable. He thought it was better for the migrant children to go to school with the local boys and girls than to segregate them. Both he and manager of trailer camps, believed that free transportation should be provided for the children in the Government Housing projects. At present the bus fare for these school children is 8¢ per day. Inasmuch as a federal grant of $56,000 (according to reports) was given to the city for additional teachers, books, etc. it does seem as though free transportation should be provided. One of the families at Flint Hills Manor has twelve children, not all of school age, however.

The school and welfare agencies are planning to keep the playgrounds open next summer. They hope to get some W.P.A. supervisors for this project.

The police woman reported conditions fairly good. If any girl or woman is in need of detention, the police woman usually keeps them in her own home

b. Recreation -- Existing facilities:

U.S.O. with four workers, has rented a building, owned by the Historical Society. It is an old family mansion that was given to the Society for a museum but was not used due to lack of funds. The house is badly in need of repair since it has been closed for some time so an arrangement has been made whereby the U.S.O. pays $100 per month on the cost of renovating in lieu of rent. The house has several large rooms which can be thrown open for teas, etc. All rooms are carpeted but U.S.O. workers plan to put linoleum on the floor of one or two rooms for dancing. There will be a lounge with magazines and writing desks, a music room with piano and radio, also a kitchen and dining room equipped for group entertainment. Opening date about March 1st. The house seems to have definite possibilities for club activities, etc., but the great disadvantage is its location. It is situated on North Hill, the best residential section in the city, several blocks from a bus line, and in the opposite direction from the Defense Housing and Trailer Camps, and of course the Ordnance Plant -- all of these are southwest of the city. In addition to this center, the U.S.O. is using the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. gyms for dances and roller skating. The difficulty thus far, has been a conflict of activities on the same night. For example, on Friday night when the U.S.O. had a roller skating party scheduled at the Y.W.C.A. gym, the War Department had a big dance. Four persons attended the U.S.O. Party. However, the U.S.O. dance held in the Y.M.C.A. the following Monday was more of a success.

Recreation -- Existing facilities (cont)

This duplication of activities on the same night will be avoided, hereafter providing the Mayor's Recreational Committee functions as a clearing house for all activities. The chairman promised to see that this was done although he does not think the U.S.O. will ever be accepted by the community and, judging by the reaction of the local civic leaders contacted, his statement was correct. Several of the local welfare people stated that the U.S.O. contributions were made for entertainment of soldiers and sailors, and not defense workers, and that their activities did not appeal to the industrial workers. The present personnel of the U.S.O. is a good one so they may be able to break down the local prejudice.

Church facilities for recreation:

Four or five of the churches have basements or gyms for recreational purposes. St. John's Catholic Church has a community house which can be used for community activities. The Methodists and Catholics have the largest church membership.

City Auditorium -- This building has been operated on a "you pay for it" basis, controlled by the Park Commission. As yet, it has not been used very extensively for free community activities but it is to be hoped that it will eventually become a community center.

Commercial recreational facilities

1 large new bowling alley out near the park
1 small bowling alley downtown
2 pool rooms
5 movies
1 swimming pool open to public
2 or 3 public parks with playgrounds
2 public golf courses

No dance halls on Iowa side of Mississippi river. Dancing is not allowed in Iowa where beer, wine or hard liquor is sold. According to head of the Welfare Department, all the so-called night clubs across the river were respectable places and commercial prostitution did not exist.

Ordnance Plant Recreational Facilities:

The operating company has constructed a recreational building on the area with a recreational director who was formerly the local High School coach. He is on leave of absence from the city schools but has access to all school gyms and facilities for the defense workers, and in this way will tie up plant activities with community.

Additional facilities needed:

There is a definite need for some kind of a recreational building at each trailer camp. The necessarily cramped living quarters of a trailer

Additional facilities needed (Cont.)

must become pretty much of a prison when there is no other living space available, except the laundry which was built to accommodate four women at one time. At the present time ten or more women and children crowd into the small room and bedlam reigns. The boys and girls between 10 and 15 years have become quite a problem as there is no place for them to go and nothing to do after school hours.

A W.P.A. demountable building has been proposed and would probably help to solve the problem. It should include:

1. A lounging room where the women and men could play cards, sew for Red Cross, etc.
2. A room large enough gor ping pong tables and other games for teen-age children.
   This room could also be used for a meeting place for Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts. The Girl Scout leader said she would try to organize a troop at the camps if there was a building in which they could meet.
3. This building should also include some kind of nursery for the care of children. It need not be a free service but some facilities should be provided.

A planned recreational program for the adults is not necessary and probably not desirable, therefore, it would require only a limited staff in each building.

The women who are working give no trouble but the unemployed mothers become very much dissatisfied. One woman left her husband the day the camp was visited. He came home from work and found her gone, whereupon he left the following day, causing another gap in the labor force at the plant. This is not the first case of its kind. The situation is a critical one and some definite steps should be taken to fill the need inasmuch as the trailer camps will be used for the duration of the emergency.

Mr. Kennedy, at Flint Hills Manor, did not feel the need for a recreational building was urgent there since they have a large office building with space for group meetings such as scouts, etc. He said the people living there have more contacts with the local town people -- evidently there is quite a social distinction between living in a trailer and a house.

He did think that a playground would be needed in the spring. He thought Defense Housing might be able to put up the necessary equipment if W.P.A. could supervise it.

Persons contacted in regard to community survey:

1. Miss Sarah McCreery, Y.W.C.A. Secretary
2. Mrs. Ruth Easton, Y.W.C.A.
3. Miss Boldsky, U.S.O. Worker.
4. Miss Rowe, N.C.C.S.
5. Mr. Hegan, Y.M.C.A.

Persons contacted in regard to community survey: (cont.)

6. Miss Myrtle French -- Information Service
7. Mr. John Meyer -- Secretary of Community Chest
8. Dr. Robert Flack - Head of Relief Office
9. Major and Mrs. Wiseman -- Salvation Army
10. Dr. Sage-- County and City Health Doctor
11. Mrs. Blythe Conn -- Social Service Secretary
12. Mrs. Niehaus -- Secretary of Red Cross
13. Mrs. Kennedy -- Girl Scout Leader
14. Miss Cora Johanson -- City Nurse
15. Mrs. Wesner -- Police woman
16. Miss Martha Roname, U.S. Public Health Nurse
17. Miss Margaret Clark -- Welfare worker
18. Mr. H.A. Wilson -- U.S. Employment Service
19. Mr. George Goetz -- Chairman of Mayor's Recreation Council
20. Mr. Marion Gaston -- Chairman of U.S.O. Council
21. Mr. Riley -- Secretary of Chamber of Commerce
22. Mr. Wm. Bradfield -- Farm Security Rep. (Project Manager of Trailer Camps)
23. Mr. Kennedy -- Project Manager of F.W.A. Defense Housing
24. Miss Francis -- Pres. of Bus. and Prof. Women's Clubs.

Women's Bureau

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF NEEDS -- BURLINGTON, IOWA, AREA

Transportation

Additional bus service for defense workers living in government trailer camps; especially now that women will be working on both night shifts.

Housing

The need for additional housing is urgent. It is estimated that at least 500 more houses will be needed before the end of 1942 or soon thereafter.

Child Care

Arrangements for child care are definitely needed at each Trailer Camp and at the Housing Project. Both mother and father of many families are working.

Recreation

There is urgent need for a recreational building at each trailer camp; one with a lounging room which women can use for Red Cross sewing, for playing cards, etc., a room large enough for ping-pong tables and other games for teen-age children and where Girl and Boy Scout meetings could be held; and some kind of a nursery for the care of children. The building could be demountable and would require only a limited staff in each building, since a planned recreational program for the adults is not necessary.

Exhibit IV

original in old files 12/11/43

COMPLETE BURLINGTON, IOWA, REPORT

a. Firm Report - Summary of First and Second Visits.

b. Notes on the two explosions.

c. Job description of women's work.

d. Agent's Supplementary Report on Working Conditions and Personnel Policies.

e. Community Report - First and Second Visits.

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Dates visited
February 13, 1942
April 24, 1942

IX

FIRM REPORT

Firm - Iowa Ordnance Plant, Burlington, Iowa
Operated by Day and Zimmerman Defense Corportion

Date of beginning defense production - July 31, 1942 in a very limited capacity on one line. Construction of plant began January 8, 1941.

Defense Product - Loading shells and bombs

Size of shells loaded - .75, 105 and 155mm.
Size of bombs loaded - 300 up to 4,000 lbs.
Assembling and loading fuzes, detonators, boosters and primers.
The majority of women employees will be working on these component parts. The large shells (155mm.) and bombs are too heavy for women to handle.

Labor Supply:

Labor, thus far, has been recruited principally from a radius of 50 miles but many migrants have been hired. Much of the supervisory personnel came from Philadelphia or New York. Farm labor, both male and female, has been hired, but not "too many" from one family, according to Plant Manager who stated that they did not want to interfere with the agricultural program.

According to a news item in the Ordnance Plant paper of April 20, 1942, 71% of the employees now working at the plant are residents of Iowa.

No labor shortage has developed as yet and it is believed that a sufficient number can be obtained within the State or nearby. Quite a number of workers come from towns across the river in Illinois.

Transportation facilities and problems:

Chartered buses run to the Ordnance Plant from surrounding towns as far south as Keokuk andwest to Fairfield. There is also bus service to Galesburg, Illinois. These chartered buses run directly to the loading lines. There was no bus service from the government trailer camps to plant at time of first visit but a new bus service, 6 buses added, which would include one of the trailer camps, was to go in operation the latter part of April. There is need for bus service from the other two government trailer camps.

Method of recruiting and hiring:

The operating company has never used the facilities of the U. S. Employment Agency. All applications were filed at the personnel office and later applicants are called in for personal interview and examination.

Requirements:

Residence - None required.

Age - No limit to age but the majority of women are between the ages of 21 and 32 years.

Marital Status - Marriage is no barrier to employment. At time of first visit Personnel Manager stated that mothers with young children must show that some provision had been made for them before she was employed. It is doubtful if this policy is now enforced.

Race - Negroes are hired in ratio to the population figures. They are not put on the production line.

Experience - None required.

Turnover

The Plant Manager stated that the turnover was nominal except for the Selective Service draftees and the effect of the explosions! Very few women left their jobs after the second explosion. This statement was verified by all persons contacted, including the matron at the plant. Operations were shut down for three weeks after the explosion pending investigation. At the end of that time, during which all applications were rechecked, seven hundred employees, principally men, were laid off. Due to the rush in hiring, all references had not been checked, according to a report which came from an authentic source, and F.B.I. insisted that these people be laid off until a check could be made. Not many of them were rehired.

The draft has caused quite a heavy turnover among the men. The company has thus far requested 175 deferments but the majority of these requests were not granted.

Numbers employed:

	February 3, 1942	April 11, 1942
Total factory	5,695	7,907
Male	5,168	6,466
Female	527	1,441

In addition to above figures on employment there are approximately 650 office employees, of which 50 percent are women.

At least 250 additional workers have been hired between April 11th and 24th, the date of visit. Plant Manager checked with the employment office and they stated that 1,600 women were employed on the 24th. Payroll office did not have employment figures for that date.

Date of maximum force:

At time of first visit Plant Manager believed they would reach maximum production by June or July 1942. There seemed to be more uncertainty about that date when I returned in April. The lack of component parts was given as the major cause of delay in all shell loading plants.

Maximum force to be hired:

The estimated maximum in February was from 10,000 to 12,000 employees with about 30 percent women. At time of second visit in April, the anticipated number to be hired was uncertain. However, the ratio of women remains the same, according to Plant Manager. He stated that approximately 3,500 women would be employed on production. Due to the weight of bombs and large shells loaded in Iowa Ordnance, women cannot be used as effectively as in plants loading smaller shells.

Future rate of expansion:

In February, the operating company was hiring at the rate of 1,000 per month, of which 40 percent were women. They expected to continue at that rate for the next 3 months but the explosion in March caused a serious setback in hiring. In the latter part of April, employment was again speeded up and probably 250 or more were hired the last two weeks of the month.

Hours of work:

	Men	Women
Daily	8	8
Weekly	40, 48 & 56	40, 48 & 56
Days per week	5, 6 & 7	5, 6 & 7

Three of the lines on which women predominate were working on a 7-day basis, 56 hours per week in April. When there is a rush order they work 7 days.

Shifts: Same as previous visit.

(1) Begin 8 a.m. - End 4 p.m.
(2) " 4 p.m. - " 12 midnight
(3) " 12 midnight " 8 a.m.

Some few women work on the "graveyard" shift but the majority of women work on the first two shifts.

Rotation of shifts still takes place every 2 weeks. Mr. Johnstone did not believe there was much dissatisfaction over the arrangement. The Recreational Director said the rotation did interfere with his program but that was to be expected. One of the supervisory personnel said that there was a considerable number of complaints made but they probably never reached the Plant Manager. When maximum production is reached Company expects to operate on a 4-crew basis which will require only five days of overtime in a 20-week period. Every person works five days in a row and will then be off at least 48 hours, after which he changes shifts.

Lunch period: ½ hour

Rest period: 10 minutes before and after lunch

Overtime: Some employees are working only 40 hours, but majority of workers are putting in 8 and 16 hours overtime per week.

Rates of pay:

Beginning minimum hourly rate (plant operatives)

Men - .62½ Women - .50

Maximum hourly rate for women operatives - .80 per hour
Prevailing hourly rate for women operatives -
In February, majority of women were on the .50 rate but on second visit (April) the prevailing rate was 60¢ or more. The Plant Manager said he was considering raising the minimum rate for women to 60¢ per hour, particularly if they lost the time and one-half for over 40 hours. If the proposed schedule of four crews is put into operation, employees will not receive much overtime pay.
Beginning rate for women office workers - $16.50 per week.
Prevailing " " " " " - 25.00 per week.

Wage System:

An automatic progressive system, whereby each job carries a definite rate. As workers acquire a degree of skill, they are advanced to a better paid job. (See inclosed wage rate schedule by occupation.)

Differential for Night Work, second and third shifts: - None. Employees rotate shifts every two weeks.

Training:

Pre-employment training - None given for this plant except bookkeeping machine operators. Due to the shortage of qualified operators, a training class was set up by the Company selling the machines. A six-weeks training course was given after which majority of trainees were hired by Day and Zimmerman.

Supplementary training - None.

Training within plant:

The training period, at least the class room instruction, had been reduced to one-half day at time of second visit. The training instructor stated that the pressure for increased production had brought about the lessening in training instruction.

Formerly trainees spent two or three days in the class room. Lectures on type of product, operations and safety measures were given, follbwed by demonstrations of operations using inert materials. Trainees were required to perform some of the operations after demonstration by teacher. The new employees were then placed on the line beside an experienced worker to observe operations.

The present training consists of a lecture on the operations to be performed by that group. The class observed by agent, was being prepared for work on the fuze, detonator and primer lines. A description of the various parts of a fuze, etc., had been drawn on the blackboard with the type of explosive used in each. A fuze and other component parts of a shell were on exhibition on teacher's desk. The instructor also lectured of effects of carelessness of value of safety measures, noting the toxic hazards. The instructor did not think one-half day sufficient time to give employees more than a general overall picture. In the afternoon the new employees went on the production lines to observe and try the operations themselves.

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTES ON THE FIRST EXPLOSION AT THE IOWA ORDNANCE, BURLINGTON, IOWA

original in old files 12/11/41

Date - November 12, 1941, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Location of Explosion - In the Melt Loading Building where the prescribed charges of T.N.T. or Amatol are melted and poured into the shells or bombs.

Explosion Victims -

13 men killed (No local men killed).
52 men injured (Only 3 local men injured).

Of the 13 killed, 11 bodies, or parts of bodies, were identified. Two of the bodies were blown to bits and no traces were found.

One man was blown through the window several hundred yards. He clutched the window casing so tightly in his fingers that it had to be pried loose from his hands.

The number who were injured and could not return to work seemed to be unknown. However, the majority of the injured are back at work, according to reports, and four of the wives of injured men have applied for jobs on the loading line.

Two of the wives of men killed were pregnant.

Cause of Explosion - Unknown. Mr. Johnstone said all evidence was destroyed as building was completely demolished.

The Red Cross evidently did a very credible job taking care of the victims and their families. Since the majority were from other sections of the State and country, it was a task to locate members of families, etc. When the Community Chest asked for their usual yearly funds, the quota was over-subscribed in one hour.

After the explosion, the Company hired Miss Margaret Clark, a State Welfare worker, to carry on where the Red Cross left off.

Effects of the Explosion - A great number of workers left the plant but later many of them returned. Undoubtedly, the explosion has been one of the reasons for the low production to date.

original on old file 4/29/43

CONDIFENTAL

REPORT ON THE SECOND EXPLOSION, MARCH 5, 1942, BURLINGTON, IOWA

Casualties: (all men)

Killed - 22 men, two bodies were never found

Injured - 81 men were treated at the Field Hospital.
44 were sent to hospitals in Burlington for further care.
9 were still in the hospital March 30th.

The explosion occurred at the change of shifts - 12 midnight.

Cause of the Explosion - The War Department issued a statement, after investigation, that "vigorous manual operation of a valve controlling the flow of T.N.T. the most likely cause of the explosion." However, sabotage seems to be the general charge but there may be no basis of fact in the accusation.

Insurance - The Company had put through an insurance plan that was effective at the time of the explosion. Each widow received $500.00 within a day or two after the death of her husband. The balance of $1,500.00 is paid in 60 monthly installments, unless there are children under 18 years; then the monthly payment is doubled and is payable for 30 months. In Iowa a widow receives $15.00 per week for 300 weeks, under the Workmen's Compensation Law, therefore, these women will have an income for the next five years.

Two of the widows have applied for work at the plant. They want to invest their insurance money in a home so they will have something tangible for their children at the end of the five years.

April 25, 1942

original in old file 12/11/43

JOB DESCRIPTION OF WOMEN'S WORK IN IOWA ORDNANCE PLANT

Women are working principally on Component Parts - assembling and loading fuzes, detonators, boosters, etc. However, there are quite a number of women on the Shell Loading Lines.

I <u>Component Parts</u> - <u>Booster Line A</u>

2 shifts, 5 days per week at present, approximately 100 women (1 shift) Every artillery fuze has a booster cup containing a large charge of tetryl which increases the initial impulse and insures complete detonation of the bursting charge of the shell.

<u>Operation performed by women on Booster Line</u>:

Group I
Placing paper discs on top of tetryl pellet in cup.
(Pellets are made by men and press machines are operated by men)
Shellacing discs
Sorting pins etc. for relays
Inserting pins in relays

Group II
<u>Loading Relays</u> - (A relay is a small aluminum cylinder filled with lead azide. It is part of the booster.)
Women weigh lead azide and pour into relay (behind a barricade). Men carry the powder to them.
Inserting the loaded relays in detonators - women
Staking relays in detonators by use of an automatic press machine. Girls were working behind barricades.

<u>Booster Cup Assembly</u>:
Inserting loaded relays into booster body
Inserting metal disc on top of body
(Men operate the press and crimping machines)
Inspecting the crimping operations

<u>Booster Body Assembly</u>:
Crimping detonator into body (women)
(Staking operation is done by men)
Inspecting crimping and staking operation
Cleaning loaded Boosters and placing in tray

<u>Booster Cup and Body Assembly</u>:
The Booster cup is attached to the body by means of tightening and staking machines operated behind barricades. At the present time all staking is done by men.
Packing, waxing and sealing is done by women.

Dermatitis is prevalent here because of tetryl.
Respirators are worn on the brushing off powder and cleaning jobs but dermatitis sometimes appears around edges. Foreman says sweating seems to cause dermatitis, i.e., the infection begins at those spots. Rubber gloves are not satisfactory because of perspiration. Horsehide gloves are being tested. No uniforms are worn. No locker space available for uniforms - must have 2 lockers.

II <u>Component Parts - Fuze Line M-51</u>

Women were performing the following operations:

Gauging by use of micrometers
Assembling springs and cork washers
Staking with air compress machine (behind barricade)
(Adjusting top and staking)
Inserting plug with an air compress screw driver
Inspection - a machine operation. Mirrors above showed the fuze during process.
Making or stenciling by use of a rotary stencil
Shellacing fuze
<u>Assembly of Relays and detonators with fuze:</u>
Sorting and assembling washers and parts
Inserting copper washer on top of booster cup
Tightening and staking
Assembling spring and ring
Assembling cup and firing pin
(Staking of cup and firing pin is done by men)
Inspecting
<u>Assembling Booster Cup containing tetryl pellet to fuze:</u>
Women were screwing booster cup on fuze by hand
(Skin on hands discolored)
Men tightened the cup to fuze
Staking - women
Gauging - women
Inspection of all parts

III <u>Detonator Line:</u> Women perform the following operations:

Placing little detonator cups in tray for loading
Weighing powder (fulminate of mercury) and pouring into detonator cup on tray. This operation is performed behind a barricade but operator must reach behind barricade with bare arm and hand so she is exposed to the toxic hazards and possible injury.
Pressing powder into detonator cups - women (1 man)
Gaging and inspecting.

Delays - a pellet of compressed black powder is used to delay the explosion of a shell.
Women place black powder pellet in the delay holder.
Powder is pressed into place by men. (Machine Operator)
(Black powder pellet press makes 350 pellets per minute - operated by man)

Assembly of Relays and Delays - The "relay" receives a flash from the "delay" element, boosts it and passes it on/the next element in the explosive train.
Inserting "relay" into "delay" holder
Sealing with drop of wax
Pressing and crimping

Assembly of Primer and Delay element:
Women assemble primer and delay element by screwing together by hand. Parts are tightened with hand press.

IV Primer Mix Department: 71 women

The mixing of the four ingredients contained in "Primer Mix" is done in a small room adjoining the loading department. The mix is passed through a small door in the wall.
Women insert filled cup into primer
Women place disc on top of primer mix
Women shellac disc - drop shellac on top of disc
Women operate press machines (1man and 2 girls)
(Discs (Red paper) are pressed into powder)
Women remove finished or loaded primer cups from trays and inspect
There are 15 production workers, 2 inspectors, and 1 women supervisor in each bay.

V Primer Line: Cleaning Department - 3 shifts per day; 7 days at present

(40) Women wipe off excess paint on empty primer bodies (artillery primer) using a cleaning fluid.
(15) Women insert paper slip inside the body of empty primer cases.
(9) Women inspect empty primer body.

Dark room inspection - 3girls sit in a dark room inspecting empty primer bodies for "bad holes", using a guage containing a small electric light bulb. The empty primer fits over this light and defects are easily seen.

Plugging bad holes with black paint - 2 women were repairing the rejected primers with the use of black paint.

Primer Head Assembly:

Sealing of cap in primer - 2 women
Cleaning off excess wax - 3 women
Women assemble primer head by using a hand lever machine. There were 18 of these machines (arbor presses) but women were not working at that time (lunch).

Primer Assembly:

Head and body assembly is a machine operation performed by men at present.
Women clean off excess paint or dirt with acetone.
Packing finished primers in boxes - women
Marking boxes - women
Sealing boxes with wax - women

VI Line I - Shell Loading (81mm.) 3 shifts - 6 days

Preparation for loading:

Several women were cleaning empty shell cases, as they passed on the conveyor belt, by use of air pressure hose. These girls wore uniforms and goggles. Several women were removing empty shells from conveyor and screwing fins on shell (lightly). These shells with fins were placed on the moving belt which runs through the paint spray machine.

Loading: Men pour T.N.T. into shell. These loaded shells are left to harden 24 hours or more after which women insert fins on loaded shell by use of a drill press machine.
Staking of fin to shell (Machine Operation) is done by women.
Stenciling necessary information on shell - women

Fuze and Shell Assembly: 6 girls, 6 men in 1 bay (5 bays)

1 woman was screwing fuze on shell by hand
1 woman tightening fuze on shell
1 woman gauging fuze on shell
1 woman inserting sheet form of smokeless powder to fin
1 woman puts finished shell in individual carton
1 woman screws top on carton (men tighten top and pack in group of 3 shells)

VII **Smokeless Powder Weighing Department** (Propellent charge in sheet form)

3 shifts, 6 days per week
Maxium number in each bay (3 bays) - 16 operators, 2 supervisors
Women weigh and check weigh the smokeless powder sheets which are inserted in the fins of the shell. These sheets, approximately 2 inches square, are weighed on scales so sensitive to air currents, that no ventilation is possible except during rest periods and at lunch time. Many of the women complain of headaches.

V II **Receiving Department** (Component Parts and shell cases)

3 shifts, 6 days
About 6 girls were unwrapping parts and placing on trays to be sent to the various lines.

CONFIDENTAL

no expiro 4/11/43

AGENT'S SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON WORKING CONDITIONS AND PERSONNEL POLICIES PERTAINING TO WOMEN - APRIL 24, 1942

(Second visit to Iowa Ordnance Plant, Burlington, at the request of a former Safety Engineer employed by Operating Company)

Dermatitis and Skin Infections

Reports on prevalence of dermatitis varied, according to person interviewed. Mr. Johnstone said there were comparatively few cases and that the number was diminishing.

Dr. Baldwin, head of the hospital staff was inclined to believe that many of the cases of so-called dermatitis were not the result of handling toxics. He said the women had developed hysteria, concerning these skin diseases and a small proportion of those reporting to the hospital for examination and treatment actually had dermatitis. He stated that the milk-drinking theory as a preventative was a fallacy. He admitted, however, that drinking milk did build up resistance inasmuch as it was a good food, but thought vitamin pills would be equally good.

The hospital record for April 23rd showed a total of 200 treatments for various ailments; 17 out of the total were for dermatitis, and 11 of that number were women. The other cases were gastritis, sore throat, adhesions, burns, blisters, pleurisy, hiccoughs, conjunctivitis, irritated lips, etc.

The foreman of one of the detonator lines said there were 14 cases of dermatitis out of a total of 97 employees on his shift. He said two of these had eye infections but the arms and hands were the usual spots of infection. The cases with infected eyes were not working. One girl was in hospital.

The matron of one of the change houses said there were five or six cases on her shift.

I talked to one girl in the change house who had quite a severe case of dermatitis some weeks ago. The skin was still red but the pimples were gone. She was taken off the toxic job when treatments failed to cure infection until the skin cleared up after which she returned and, according to her statement, the rash appeared again after she was back handling toxics for only two hours. She no longer works in that area.

There are 2,100 employees in direct explosive handling. At the present time 1,700 are receiving 1 quart of milk per day. Some are receiving vitamins in place of milk. The laundry workers applied for milk, basing their request on the fact that they handled the men's uniforms who are working with T.N.T. Dr. Baldwin believes the laundry workers are exposed to a toxic hazard, but would not authorize milk for them since, according to his statement, there is not sufficient milk available, and furthermore he believes that vitamin pills are just as good. The workers refused the vitamin pills - Dr. Baldwin said they would take the pills or nothing.

Burlington, Iowa

Dermatitis and Skin Infections (Cont.)

There have been several cases of cyanosis and a few cases where discoloration of the hair took place.

Headaches and nausea have been quite prevalent in some areas. In the compartments where the propellent charges of smokeless powder are being weighed no ventilation is possible due, to the sensitiveness of the shadow graph scales. During rest periods and at lunch time the windows are opened. The rooms are quite large, each equipped with 16 scales. In addition to the 16 girls weighing, there are two supervisors. This department is on a 3 shift, 6 day week. There is rather a peculiar odor that might cause headaches and nausea after a period of exposure. Dr. Baldwin said, after thorough investigation, he was convinced that the headaches were imaginary, or at least not caused by lack of ventilation. The Assistant Plant Manager thought the headaches might come from eye strain since the hair line on the scale is rather difficult to see, and after several hours of weighing, the result would likely be headache and nausea.

Primer Line - Cleaning Department

Women are cleaning excess paint off the empty primer cases using a naptha cleaning fluid which has caused nausea. The Company has tried three different kinds of fluid and it is believed that the last brand now being used will prove satisfactory. At least the women have had less difficulty. The Assistant Plant Manager said the poor cleaning fluid they had used for awhile was the result of the Government's ruling on accepting the contractor submitting the lowest bid.

Primer Mix Department

Men mix the "ingredients" for this prepellent charge but women handle the primer mix which is highly toxic. The foreman said both powder and alcohol poison had developed. Some employees wore rubber gloves. The foreman stated that a new ventilation system would be needed before next winter when windows and doors would have to be closed. This work is being done in a part of the line that was not built for that purpose. There are 71 women in that department.

First Aid Room - Each line had a First Aid Room with two cots. There is no nurse on the line but the matrons are required to take a First Aid Course. The matron I contacted complained about the lack of supplies. Bed linens are sent to a laundry in Ft. Madison and are not returned on schedule, sometimes not all. She said she had no cloth for cold compresses and that no Kotex disposal had been provided. The most common injury treated in the First Aid Room is splinters in the fingers.

Burlington, Iowa

Personnel Policies

Medical - The Company has hired a woman physician to examine the women applicants. She is much interested in the welfare and health of the women in the plant and, I believe, will make an effort to correct some of the lax medical policies. After hiring in mass is completed, she hopes to enlarge her scope of activities and include some instructions on nutuition and diet. She thinks that few of the applicants are getting a balanced diet, since obesity is so prevalent. The female applicants are given a much more thorough examination now since the woman examining physician was hired about six weeks ago. This doctor is much interested in child care for the working mothers.

The hospital is not equipped for care of patients over 36 to 48 hours, due to limited kitchen facilities. There is a well equipped operating room.

Physical Re-Checks - Routine rechecks were started just before the second explosion occurred but were then discontinued, and since some of the Medical Staff were included in the F.B.I. investigation and dismissed, the remaining staff was not adequate. However, definite plans have been made to hire an additional doctor (letter went out the afternoon I left plant) and with the help of two nurses set up an examining unit in the First Aid Room on each line for the purpose of rechecking physical conditions. Dr. Baldwin felt this should be done.

Food Service - There are no food facilities on the loading lines and the cafeteria in the Administration Area is much too far to be of any use to the production workers. The employees at present are bringing their lunches and eating in the Change House. Mr. Johnstone said they have been considering putting in equipment for some hot food and have the cafeteria service each line but no definite action has been taken. However, within the past few days, Dr. Baldwin made provisions to supply a box lunch to the employees on the loading lines who put in an order before a certain hour. The boxes sell for 25¢ and 35¢. The lunch costing 35¢ has some kind of cold drink. These lunches are packed at the cafeteria and are delivered to the lines.

The matron in each change house inspects the lunches packed at home.

Uniforms and Change House Equipment - The employees do not wear uniforms except on the shell loading where they come in contact with T.N.T. Here the women and men where a tan coverall type of uniform but there are only a small percentage of the female employees working on this line. A great many women are working on the detonator, booster, primer, and fuze lines where they are handling lead azide, fulminate of mercury, tetryl and primer mix. This is where dermatitis is most prevalent and yet no uniforms or showers are provided. Dr. Baldwin agreed with me that both are needed. The women are not required to wear dresses that are washable.

Burlington, Iowa

Uniforms and Change House Equipment (cont.)

Safety Shoes - None provided. Employees are supposed to wear shoes without nails but after observing the many different kinds of shoes worn by women on the lines, I doubted if all women wore safety shoes. Mr. Johnstone said the matron's duty was to check the type of shoes worn, but he realized that it was quite possible for some to slip by without safety shoes.

Change House Facilities - There are no showers provided for women. Mr. Johnstone said they were definitely making plans to put in showers but due to priorities it took time to get the equipment and that it was difficult to get approval for expenditure of funds for equipment other than machinery, etc.

Women were wearing goggles on some few jobs, such as cleaning shells on conveyor belt with the use of air compress tubes.

One man and several women were wearing respirators on the detonator line where they were brushing off the loose powder.

Glass barricades were provided for women weighing the fulminate of mercury which is highly explosive, and also carries a toxic hazard. The women must reach hand and arm behind the barricade to weigh the fulminate. In all cases the women had bare arms and hands. Mr. Johnstone said it was too dangerous to wear a sleeve or glove on that job. An experiment was made to test the barricade on this job and it was found that the glass did not shatter under a forced explosion of 1,000 detonators in tray so injury to the operator, or worker, should not be very severe in case of a blow-up. However, the right hand and arm would probably be exposed and injured. Some few mon and women were wearing gloves. Assistant Plant Manager said rubber gloves had not been satisfactory and that they were experimenting with horse-hide gloves.

Comments on General Working Conditions

Since the last explosion, I believe the Company officials are making an effort to better conditions but, according to their statements, it takes a great deal of time now to get equipment for showers, eating facilities, and even uniforms. Then, too, the Ordnance Department is not willing to o.k. requests for funds now. However, that does not exonerate the Operating Company from blame, because all these facilities should have been provided when the plant was constructed. Dr. Baldwin said he understood that Day and Zimmerman, the operating company, had included some of these facilities in the original plan, but the War Department had used that money for machinery to load shells. The firm officials are so "Explosion" conscious now that their activities are directed largely toward preventing sabotage, and performing experiments determining the possibilities of an explosion and the results of the experiment. It seemed to me that they were neglecting the

Burlington, Iowa

Comments on General Working Conditions (cont.)

equally important issues of safety shoes, showers and food facilities. Not long ago they made a search for matches and found a great number on men and women. The present Safety Engineer is a former Navy man who served in the capacity of timekeeper up until recently and appears to know very little about safety measures. He was much concerned over the gravel walks outside because a girl had fallen down and skinned her knee but regulation safety shoes and uniforms did not seem important to him.

The antagonism between the community and operating company seems to have abated somewhat since the last explosion. People in the community are beginning to realize that operating a munition plant is not such a simple problem, and that cooperation will help. However, there is still evident a general dislike for the officials, both Company and Ordnance Department, and the charge of inefficient management still stands.

Persons Contacted

Mr. Johnstone - Plant Manager
Mr. Carl Fenninger - Assistant Plant Manager
Mr. (Commander) Rhodes - Safety Engineer
Dr. Baldwin - Chief of Staff
Dr. Proskierokoff - Examining Physician (woman)
Dr. Kepl - Staff Doctor
Mr. Joseph Barton - Insurance Department - Head
Miss Margaret Clark - Welfare Worker
Mr. Thomason - Recreational Director
Mr. Jarman - Head of Training School
Foreman of Lines
Matron in Change House
Several Employees

April 27, 1942
Confidential

Region IX

REPORT ON RETURN TO BURLINGTON, IOWA

Community Facilities

Orig. report in old files 12/11/43

I. Housing:

The housing situation has been somewhat relieved since the completion of one Defense Housing project and the opening of another Government Trailer Camp. There are 575 houses ready for occupancy. 398 families with a total of 1,263 persons were living there April 27th. There is a waiting list so the remaining houses will be filled as soon as lists are checked. The trailer camp houses 177 families and has approximately 600 persons. About one half of the trailers are the expansible type with two bedrooms. Families renting this kind of trailer must have three children. The demand for trailers is much greater than the supply, principally because the rental is much cheaper than the Defense houses and trailers are furnished which is an important item.

Additional housing under construction:

400 demountable houses - F.W.A.
300 houses under private construction.

Both of these projects are in Burlington near the first Defense Housing project.

Possible construction not yet approved:

400 houses to be located either in the little town of Danville, 5 miles from plant, or New London which is about 10 or 12 miles. Both of these towns are very small.
200 to 500 dormitories may be built somewhere near the plant, according to Mr. Johnstone, Plant Manager. He did not know if they would be allocated to men or women. There are no definite plans for these dormitories, and as yet no great need.

Rooms in private homes:

Some available but not many of them are willing to take women. There are quite a number of roomers and boarders in the Defense Houses, according to office girl at the Housing Project.

Rents are still much too high. An unfurnished four room house, which was very poorly constructed and unattractive, was renting for $50.00 per month. Room rents are about the same as before. Burlington is one of the areas to be investigated by the Federal Price Administrator.

II. **Recreation:**

Additional facilities added in Burlington:

(1) U.S.O. Center, an old mansion in the process of re-decoration on my first visit in February, is now open. It is a very attractive place and seems to be used for small group activities, rather than mass recreation. The community has reacted favorably. The personnel is the same as before - two N.C.C.S. workers, one Y.M.C.A., and one Y.W.C.A. worker.

(2) The Perkins Park Community Center and Playground: Operated by W.P.A. personnel, building and equipment furnished by the City. Opened April 20, 1942. Hours - 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. except Sunday. Location - Two blocks from one of the large trailer camps in a small city park which was once the private estate of the President of the Burlington Railroad. Some time ago this property was deeded to the city to be used as a park. There are 40 acres in park. The house has been converted into a community recreation center which appears to be very popular with both children and adults. The building is equipped with the following:

Billiard Room - 2 large pool tables with complete accessories. This room is very popular.
Game and Lounge Room - 4 ping-pong tables, card tables, puzzles, shuffletto
Rumpus Room - punching bags, tumbling mats, etc.
Craft Shop - Power tools and materials for making and painting the articles made
The Rumpus room and Craft room are in the basement.
Kitchen - equipped with 3 stoves, dishes, etc.
Ballroom - Waxed floor with piano, radio, and phonograph.

The Playground and Park contains:
2 tennis courts
Badminton court
Croquet and Volley Ball
Swings and slides
Cooking facilities for outdoor suppers

Special activities for Trailer Camp families have been planned. On Wednesday night they are having a Pot Luck dinner for members of Garfield Camp. A square dance will follow the dinner. The children will be taken care of at the Center while parents are dancing.

Comments on the U.S.O. and W.P.A. Community Centers:

Since the U.S.O. and W.P.A. centers are not in the same section of Burlington, and inasmuch as they have different equipment and activities, there seems to be no conflict

II. Recreation (cont.)

between them. Furthermore, the centers appeal to different types of people. The U.S.O. is beatifully decorated with draperies, rugs, lamps, lace table cloth, flowers, etc. In fact it looks like any nicely furnished home - beautiful to look at but not a place to play anything but "parlor games". There is a ping-pong table in one of the upstairs rooms. The lawn is just average size but Mrs. Eaton, U.S.O. director, hopes to have some activities outside this summer.

The W.P.A. Center is big and rambling with plenty of equipment but not much in the way of decoration. This center is so popular with the adolescent boys and girls, particularly boys, that it has been necessary to limit the hours for the use of children. The mothers in the trailer camps seem very happy over the fact that they can bring their children since they have no place to leave them at the camp. Then, too, the park with the trees and grass really appeals to these people living in such cramped quarters, and the fact that it is only two blocks from the one large trailer camp insures its use even if gasoline is not available. During the day the trailers must be unbearably hot in summer and this center will provide relief from the heat as well as offer constructive recreation for the children and adults.

Miss Armstrong from the Washington office of W.P.A. came out to Burlington to help Mr. Wade, Director, to train the personnel and get the project started. The difficulty now is to secure adequate and qualified W.P.A. workers but since the recreational projects in other parts of the state have been closed, some of these people are available.

Recreational program at the Ordnance Plant:

According to Mr. Thomason, Director of Recreation, most of their activities have been conducted in Burlington, rather than on the area, since the great majority of employees live there, and facilities for bowling, basketball, etc., are in Burlington. However, the following activities are regularly scheduled at the Recreation Hall on the Area:

Saturday night dances
Sunday evening services
Movies - Monday and Tuesday nights, 4:30 to 12 p.m.
Price of admission - 25¢ adults, 10¢ children.
The movies opened April 27th, so the success of this activity is yet to be determined.

The Recreation and Welfare Department sponsors a large dance in the Municipal Auditorium in Burlington once per month. The

II. Recreation (cont.)

average attendance is about 1,000. An outdoor dance pavilion may be built for the summer dances. This is just a tentative plan and may not develop. All money spent for recreational purposes comes from concessions, i.e., the Recreational Fund is supplied from the revenue made on the sale of coca cola, peanuts, candy, etc.

Neither the Ordnance Department nor the Operating Company provide any funds so they must take care of their own finances.

Basketball and bowling were very popular with the men. The women's bowling team started out rather successfully but the members of the league, principally office employees, had so much overtime work that it became very difficult to get enough women to make up a complete bowling team. It was finally decided to disband until fall. Nothing has been done, as yet, on organizing teams for women on production, inasmuch as the female employees have not been working in great numbers until quite recently, and the readjustments to working hours and home duties have left little time for organized recreation. However, softball teams are now being organized. There are ten softball teams for women and twenty for men. These games will be played in Burlington.

Tentative plans for this summer:

a. Excursions on the Mississippi river
Two trips planned for this summer but dates have not yet been set.

b. Swimming
Burlington has a large swimming pool which can be rented privately after 9 p.m. Mr. Thomason hopes to schedule several swimming meets and parties this summer.

c. Golf
Interest has been shown in golf teams so they are hoping to have interdepartmental tournaments. There is an annual city golf tournament held in September.

d. Tennis
There are no tennis courts on the area but the High School courts can be used. No definite organization of tennis teams has been made as yet; there is must interest evinced and doubtless a tournament will be organized.

II. Recreation (cont.)

Victory Gardens: 160 employees presented a signed petition to the General Manager of the Ordnance Plant asking that some arrangements be made for gardens. Forty acres were allocated to gardens and the land plowed and harrowed by the maintenance crew. The land was divided into plots 20' by 75'. The families of the employees having garden plots were given passes to work in the garden. One hundred fifty six gardens had been assigned April 27th. The employees are asked to sign an agreement to keep the gardens in good condition and not to sell any of the products. They are required to leave the gardens at dusk.

Comments on Recreational Program at Plant:

Since Mr. Thomason is a local man, and formerly Physical Education Director at the High School, the recreational program seems to be a part of the community, rather than a plant activity. Apparently the plant officials interfere very little with the program and inasmuch as the funds are not supplied by the Company, employees probably take a more active interest in the activities. There seems to be fine cooperation now between the Recreational Director, U.S.O. and W.P.A. leaders.

Mr. Thomason thinks the U.S.O. can do better club work among the girls than his department and that their facilities are better adapted to that type of recreation so he does not plan to develop that phase if U.S.O. takes the responsibility of promoting it. However, women's bowling, softball, tennis, swimming, and other active sport teams are being organized..

III. Plans for Child Care:

The following committee is working on the child care problem in Burlington:

Miss Helen Cresswell - State W.P.A. Director of Community Activities
Miss Margaret Clark - Welfare Worker at Ordnance Plant
Mrs. Ethel Leipert - State Welfare Chairman of the American Legion Auxiliary (Lives in Burlington)
Mrs. Pryor - Local woman interested in child care (Chairman of Com.)

Definite plans for child care:

A house, near the Defense Housing Project and not very far from one trailer camp, has been purchased by the Presbyterian Church to be used as a Sunday School for the children in these projects. The church is willing to rent the house to the Committee for a Child Care Center six days per week. The American Legion will furnish the house and pay for the utilities, plus some rental, I believe, and W.P.A. will furnish personnel or at least the greater part of it. This house will accommodate 30 to 35 children. It is located on the road to the plant. There is quite a large lawn which will be inclosed by a fence.

Child Care (cont.)

The Committee plans to charge a fee to cover cost of food for children. The amount of fee had not yet been determined but it probably will not be more than a dollar per week or approximately that amount. The County Health Unit will donate their services as far as physical examinations and inoculations are concerned. One of the Public Health nurses will visit the nursery each day.

Other possible locations for Child Care Centers:

1. Miss Whipple's home - One of the State social workers has a home in Burlington which she may rent to the Committee for a nursery.

2. The "Stables" on the Perkins Estate. (Perkins Park). This building is used by the City during the summer as a center for family reunions and picnics, parties, etc. The building contains:

   A large dance hall or ballroom.
   A large room with tables and benches.
   Five or six smaller rooms with small tables for card parties, etc.
   One large kitchen, but almost every room has a separate gas stove so that individual parties could cook their own meals.
   One large bathroom, several additional toilets, I believe, but am not certain.

   This location would be excellent because it is only two blocks from the trailer camp with family size trailers, and also because of the large playground facilities. Then, too, the building has so many rooms with cooking facilities plus the large rooms for play. The only facility lacking is a heating system but if part of the building were closed up it would not be hard to heat.

   The City officials have not, as yet, agreed to give up their picnic and family reunion center, but Miss Cresswell thinks they will consent after this summer season is past. The building is closed from September to May and is really only used on Sundays during the summer.

The Committee has tried to secure the use of the school buildings during the summer but the Superintendent of Schools, thus far, has refused to have any part in the Child Care program.

Child Care (Cont.)

Number of Children in Defense Housing Project - April 27, 1942

Under 5 years	-	199)	398 families. There will
6 years - 11 years	-	118)	be 575 families living there
12 years - 13 years	-	33)	within a few weeks.
14 years - 18 years	-	56)	

There are approximately 200 children in the three trailer camps operated by Farm Security Administration. The W.P.A. Nursery Schools, or Child Care Centers, do not take children under 2 years of age.

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PART II

Community Report, Burlington, Iowa -1/44

Child Care Facilities:

There are two large child care centers in Burlington, operated with Lanham Act funds. There are approximately 100 children in these two nurseries. One center is located at the defense housing project and the other in one of the school buildings.

I visited the child care center at the housing project. There are two separate units, one for the nursery age group and one to take care of the kindergarten children in the afternoon. This nursery center is located in the new school building across the road from the housing project, therefore there is no problem of transportation for the working mothers living in these houses. The facilities are new and modern and, from all reports, the mothers are very well satisfied with the care rpovided. It is interesting to note that there are two negro children in the nursery school with the white children.

Burlington seems to have worked out quite successfully the problem of transportation of children to the nursery centers. The working mothers leave the children at the school building nearest their homes and school buses take them to the nursery centers.

In addition to the Lanham Act nurseries, there are several private nurseries and some foster day care is provided.

(a) Before and After School Care:

This program has not been very successful but Miss Clark believes that a much better program can be developed for the school-age child if sufficient interest can be aroused for the need of before and after school care.

(b) Public Health Clinic:

A new building has been erected for this service. It is located near the hospital, not far from downtown.

Housing:

Government housing project -- Flint Hills Manor

Number of family units: 975 -- 575 permanent and 400 demountable. About 235 of these houses are vacant. Some of the demountables have never been occupied.

Furnished houses available for rent:

At the present time there are 4 houses that can be rented with the necessary basic furniture. The additional cost is as follows:

$4.00 per month extra for the 3-room unit
$6.00 per month extra for the 4-room unit
$8.00 per month extra for the 5-room unit

A housing shortage still exists in the town of Burlington but there are family units available in the government housing project and also in a privately constructed housing project near Flint Hills Manor. This private development was not successful and only a small number of houses originally planned were completed.

Community Facilities Now Available at the Housing Project:

(a) Grade school with gymnasium and assembly hall

(b) Stores

1. Drug store - serves light meals and carries a complete supply of notions, etc.
2. Grocery

(c) Beauty shop

(d) Dry cleaning outlet

(e) Laundry outlet

(f) Community hall - Building is completed but the furniture has not yet arrived, although the bill of lading was received. They hope to open the building this week.

(g) Bus service - every 20 minutes to Burlington and all plant buses pass the housing project.

Trailer Camps - All have been removed

Recreation:

(a) Former facilities now discontinued:

(1) The WPA Community Center

(2) The USO Club, located in an old mansion in the best residential section in Burlington, will be closed April 1, 1944. It was never successful due primarily to it's location.

Recreation: - (cont'd)

(b) New USO Office will be located at the government housing project. Miss Weiser, (NCCS) will direct activities at the community building.

At the present time, Miss Taylor, (USO-YWCA) is in Burlington but expects to leave when the present USO center is closed April 1, unless there is a request for the services of the USO at the Ordnance Plant.

Comments on Recreation:

This is a real need for leadership at the recreational building on the Ordnance grounds. The USO is willing to supply that leadership but there has been some reluctance on the part of the commanding officer to allow the USO to come in and conduct activities for the men and women in the barracks. I talked to Mr. Fisher about using this service, in as much as they no longer have the funds for a recreational director. He seemed to be very willing to cooperate with them providing the services would cost them nothing. He said they would furnish the building if the USO would provide the leadership. However, the USO will not go in unless the commanding officer gives his permission.

The only recreational program that has survived in the plant is bowling.

New Railroad Station:

The Chicago-Burlington-Quincy Railroad is erecting a new, modern station in Burlington. This building is to be completed by March 31.

New Municipal Airport:

Burlington now has a new airport serviced by the Braniff Airlines. The scheduled stop at 1:55 p.m. daily is on the direct route from Chicago to Kansas City and the Southwest.

Labor Market Report: January, 1944

List of woman-employing industries in Burlington:

Name	Product	Total No. of Employees	Total No. of Women
J. I. Case Company	*Aircraft parts and Agricultural equipment	581	132
Iowa Soap Company	Soap	192	65

*Aircraft contract recently cancelled.

Labor Market Report: Jan. 1944, List of woman-employing industries (cont'd)

Name	Product	Total No. of Employees	Total No. of Women
Murray Iron Works	----	673	35
Burlington Instrument Co.	Electric meters	180	124
Wells-LaMont Glove Co.	Gloves	180	158
Eastman Furniture Co.	Mattresses & furniture	n.r.	55
Scram Overall Factory	Overalls	n.r.	65
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.	----	n.r.	150
Iowa Ordnance Plant	Loading bombs	6167	2153
Chicago-Burlington-Quincy R.R. Shops	----	n.r.	25

The railroad shops have only recently hired ~~any~~ women. These women workers are primarily in the stores department, picking stock.

Service Industries:

Although the turnover has been high, service industries have not suffered greatly from a labor shortage, according to Mr. Peterson. The quality of help obtainable is not very good, but placements are being made daily in these industries by the U.S.E.S. The laundries have partly solved their problem by the use of part-time workers -- house wives who are willing to work 4 hours a day have been utilized in the laundries.

Wage Rates for Women Workers:

The J. I. Case Company has a minimum rate of 60¢ per hour which is the highest in any industry in Burlington. The Ordnance Plant has a minimum of 50¢, therefore the J. I. Case Company has been able to choose the best workers. Mr. Peterson estimated that the average minimum rate paid to women would be 47½¢. There are a few of the firms that have a 40¢ minimum.

Persons Contacted:

Miss Ethel I. Brown, Assistant Project Manager (FWA) Flint Hills Manor
Miss Taylor, USO-YWCA
Miss Weiser, NCCS
Mr. Peterson, Area WM Director
Mr. Robert Flack, President, Council of Social Welfare Agencies
Members of the Council of Social Welfare Agencies

PART II

Community Report, Burlington, Iowa

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In addition to the Lanham Act nurseries, there are several private nurseries and some foster day care is provided.

(a) Before and After School Care:

This program has not been very successful but Miss Clark believes that a much better program can be developed for the school-age child if sufficient interest can be aroused for the need of before and after school care.

(b) Public Health Clinic:

A new building has been erected for this service. It is located near the hospital, not far from downtown.

Housing:

Government housing project -- Flint Hills Manor

Number of family units: 975 -- 575 permanent and 400 demountable. About 235 of these houses are vacant. Some of the demountables have never been occupied.

Furnished houses available for rent:

At the present time there are 4 houses that can be rented with the necessary basic furniture. The additional cost is as follows:

$4.00 per month extra for the 3-room unit
$6.00 per month extra for the 4-room unit
$8.00 per month extra for the 5-room unit

A housing shortage still exists in the town of Burlington but there are family units available in the government housing project and also in a privately constructed housing project near Flint Hills Manor. This private development was not successful and only a small number of houses originally planned were completed.

Community Facilities Now Available at the Housing Project:

(a) Grade school with gymnasium and assembly hall

(b) Stores

1. Drug store - serves light meals and carries a complete supply of notions, etc.
2. Grocery

(c) Beauty shop

(d) Dry cleaning outlet

(e) Laundry outlet

(f) Community hall - Building is completed but the furniture has not yet arrived, although the bill of lading was received. They hope to open the building this week.

(g) Bus service - every 20 minutes to Burlington and all plant buses pass the housing project.

Trailer Camps - All have been removed

Recreation:

(a) Former facilities now discontinued:

(1) The WPA Community Center

(2) The USO Club, located in an old mansion in the best residential section in Burlington, will be closed April 1, 1944. It was never successful due primarily to it's location.

Recreation: - (cont'd)

(b) New USO Office will be located at the government housing project. Miss Weiser, (NCCS) will direct activities at the community building.

At the present time, Miss Taylor, (USO-YWCA) is in Burlington but expects to leave when the present USO center is closed April 1, unless there is a request for the services of the USO at the Ordnance Plant.

Comments on Recreation:

This is a real need for leadership at the recreational building on the Ordnance grounds. The USO is willing to supply that leadership but there has been some reluctance on the part of the commanding officer to allow the USO to come in and conduct activities for the men and women in the barracks. I talked to Mr. Fisher about using this service, in as much as they no longer have the funds for a recreational director. He seemed to be very willing to cooperate with them providing the services would cost them nothing. He said they would furnish the building if the USO would provide the leadership. However, the USO will not go in unless the commanding officer gives his permission.

The only recreational program that has survived in the plant is bowling.

New Railroad Station:

The Chicago-Burlington-Quincy Railroad is erecting a new, modern station in Burlington. This building is to be completed by March 31.

New Municipal Airport:

Burlington now has a new airport serviced by the Braniff Airlines. The scheduled stop at 1:55 p.m. daily is on the direct route from Chicago to Kansas City and the Southwest.

Labor Market Report: January, 1944

List of woman-employing industries in Burlington:

Name	Product	Total No. of Employees	Total No. of Women
J. I. Case Company	*Aircraft parts and Agricultural equipment	581	132
Iowa Soap Company	Soap	192	65

*Aircraft contract recently cancelled.

Labor Market Report: Jan. 1944, List of woman-employing industries (cont'd)

Name	Product	Total No. of Employees	Total No. of Women
Murray Iron Works	----	673	35
Burlington Instrument Co.	Electric meters	180	124
Wells-LaMont Glove Co.	Gloves	180	158
Eastman Furniture Co.	Mattresses & furniture	n.r.	55
Scram Overall Factory	Overalls	n.r.	65
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.	----	n.r.	150
Iowa Ordnance Plant	Loading bombs	6167	2153
Chicago-Burlington-Quincy R.R. Shops	----	n.r.	25

The railroad shops have only recently hired any women. These women workers are primarily in the stores department, picking stock.

Service Industries:

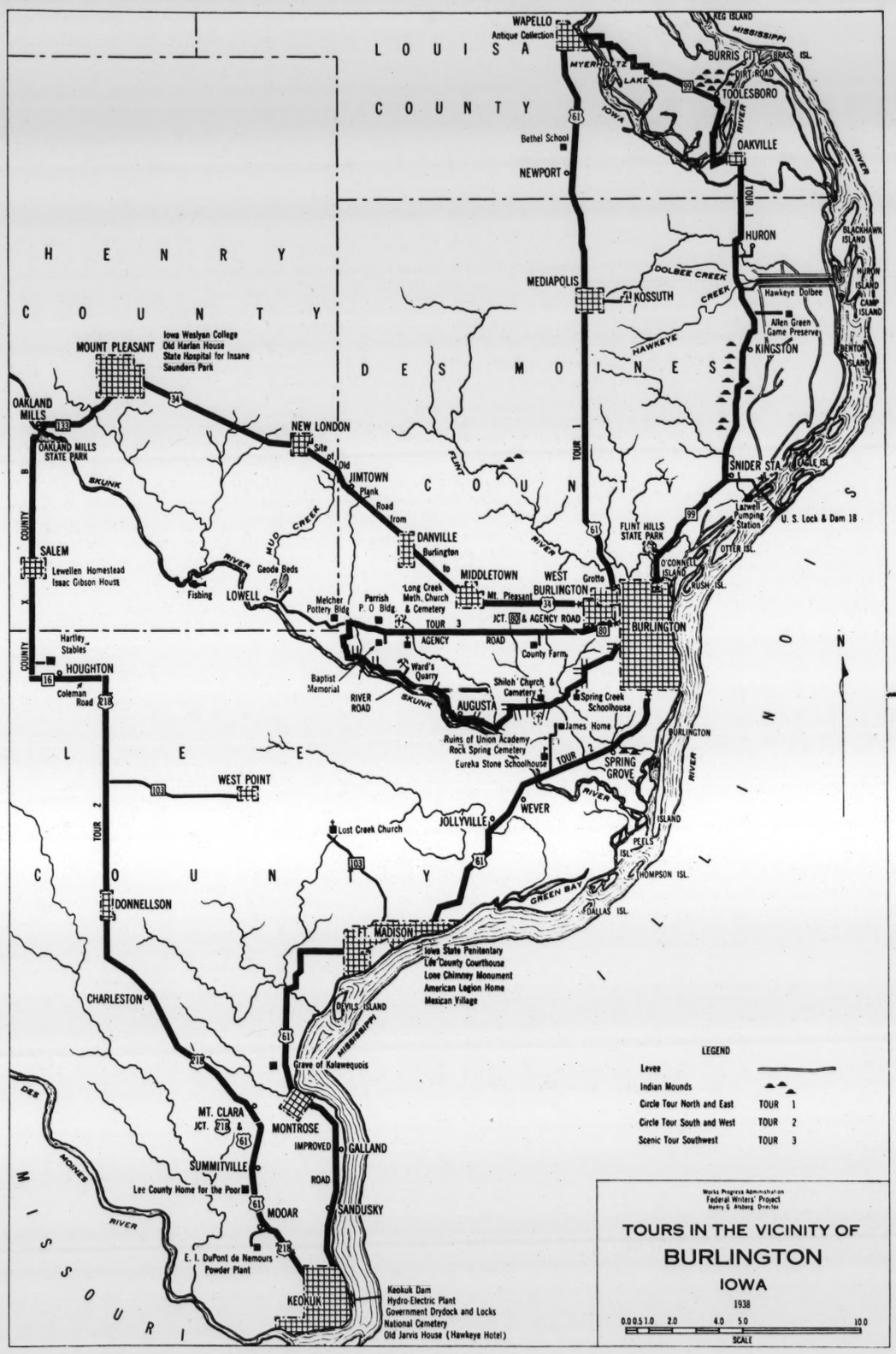
Although the turnover has been high, service industries have not suffered greatly from a labor shortage, according to Mr. Peterson. The quality of help obtainable is not very good, but placements are being made daily in these industries by the U.S.E.S. The laundries have partly solved their problem by the use of part-time workers — house wives who are willing to work 4 hours a day have been utilized in the laundries.

Wage Rates for Women Workers:

The J. I. Case Company has a minimum rate of 60¢ per hour which is the highest in any industry in Burlington. The Ordnance Plant has a minimum of 50¢, therefore the J. I. Case Company has been able to choose the best workers. Mr. Peterson estimated that the average minimum rate paid to women would be 47½¢. There are a few of the firms that have a 40¢ minimum.

Persons Contacted:

Miss Ethel I. Brown, Assistant Project Manager (FWA) Flint Hills Manor
Miss Taylor, USO-YWCA
Miss Weiser, NCCS
Mr. Peterson, Area WM Director
Mr. Robert Flack, President, Council of Social Welfare Agencies
Members of the Council of Social Welfare Agencies


TOURS IN THE VICINITY OF
BURLINGTON
IOWA
1938
Works Progress Administration
Federal Writers' Project
Henry G. Alsberg, Director
LEGEND
Levee
Indian Mounds
Circle Tour North and East TOUR 1
Circle Tour South and West TOUR 2
Scenic Tour Southwest TOUR 3
SCALE
LOUISA COUNTY
HENRY COUNTY
DES MOINES COUNTY
LEE COUNTY
WAPELLO
Antique Collection
BURRIS CITY
TOOLESBORO
OAKVILLE
Bethel School
NEWPORT
HURON
MEDIAPOLIS
KOSSUTH
KINGSTON
MOUNT PLEASANT
Iowa Wesleyan College
Old Harlan House
State Hospital for Insane
Saunders Park
OAKLAND MILLS
OAKLAND MILLS STATE PARK
NEW LONDON
Site of Old Plank Road from JIMTOWN to DANVILLE
Burlington
SNIDER STA.
Lazwell Pumping Station
U. S. Lock & Dam 18
FLINT HILLS STATE PARK
SALEM
Lewellen Homestead
Isaac Gibson House
Fishing
LOWELL
Geode Beds
Melcher Pottery Bldg.
Parrish P. O. Bldg.
Long Creek Meth. Church & Cemetery
MIDDLETOWN
Mt. Pleasant
WEST BURLINGTON
Grotto
JCT. 80 & AGENCY ROAD
TOUR 3
AGENCY ROAD
County Farm
BURLINGTON
Hartley Stables
HOUGHTON
Coleman Road
Baptist Memorial
RIVER ROAD
Ward's Quarry
AUGUSTA
Shiloh Church & Cemetery
Spring Creek Schoolhouse
James Home
Ruins of Union Academy
Rock Spring Cemetery
Eureka Stone Schoolhouse
SPRING GROVE
WEST POINT
JOLLYVILLE
WEVER
Lost Creek Church
DONNELLSON
CHARLESTON
FT. MADISON
Iowa State Penitentiary
Lee County Courthouse
Lone Chimney Monument
American Legion Home
Mexican Village
DEVILS ISLAND
Grave of Kalawequois
MT. CLARA
JCT. 218 & 61
MONTROSE
IMPROVED ROAD
GALLAND
SUMMITVILLE
Lee County Home for the Poor
MOOAR
SANDUSKY
E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Plant
KEOKUK
Keokuk Dam
Hydro-Electric Plant
Government Drydock and Locks
National Cemetery
Old Jarvis House (Hawkeye Hotel)
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
IOWA RIVER
DES MOINES RIVER
SKUNK RIVER
FLINT RIVER
HAWKEYE CREEK
DOLBEE CREEK
MUD CREEK
MYERHOLTZ LAKE
BURLINGTON RIVER
GREEN BAY
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
Hawkeye Dolbee
Allen Green Game Preserve
BLACKHAWK ISLAND
HURON ISLAND
CAMP ISLAND
BENTON ISLAND
EAGLE ISL.
OTTER ISL.
O'CONNELL ISLAND
RUSH ISL.
PEELS ISL.
THOMPSON ISL.
DALLAS ISL.
BRASS ISL.
DIRT ROAD
KEG ISLAND
Melvin E. Seymour, Map Editor

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AVAILABLE SLEEPING ROOMS

February 13, 1942

PLEASE NOTE: This list will change as rooms are being rented daily. Before sending prospects to a room, we suggest that they call by telephone to ascertain if the room is still available.
Compiled by the BURLINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mrs. L. L. Woodrull
818 N. 4th St.
Tel. 1928
1 Man to share room
Twin beds. $4

Mrs. Lauren
930 N. 4th St.
1 Room - man $4.50
Call after 7 P.M.

Miss Tillie Abel
932 N. 4th St.
Tel. 2530 W
1 Room - Employed woman

Mrs. J. B. Gabeline
715 N. 5th St.
Tel. 2019 W
1 Room - 2 young men
$4 each.

Mrs. Luther P. Ford
901 N. 5th St.
Tel. 3523 W
1 Basement room. 2 or
3 men. $2 each

Mrs. N. O. Burrus
901½ N. 5th St.
Tel. 2728
1 Room - 2 or 4 men.

Mrs. W. W. Drum
922 N. 5th St.
Tel. 5296
2 Rooms - 1 or 2 men.
$5 single. $8 double

Mrs. Andrew Beckman
923 N. 5th St.
Tel. 2295 W
1 Room - 1 or 2 men.
$4 single, $6 double.

Mrs. C. J. Klein
1331 N. 6th St.
Tel. 1865 M
1 Room - 1 or 2
$4 single, $6.50
double.

A. R. Frueling
1401 N. 6th St.
Tel. 3619LJ
1 Room - 1 or 2 men or
employed women. twin
beds. $5 single
$7 double

Mrs. Ruth Krebs
826 N. 7th St.
Tel. 1325 J
1 Room - 1 man $4

Mrs. W. C. Schroeder
1118 N. 7th St.
Tel. 4033 J
1 Room - man - $4.50

Joe Lyons
814 N. 8th St.
Tel. 4900
1 Room - 1 or 2 men

Mrs. Phillips
1015 N. 8th St.
Tel. 415 or 2118 W
1 Room - Gentleman

Marion Burkheimer
1410 N. 8th St.
Tel. 5838 W
1 Double Room $5
1 Single Room $3

Mrs. Mary E. Mackin
1413 N. 8th St.
Tel. 4999 J
1 Room - 1 or 2 men, $4

Mrs. Emma Eads
1414 N. 8th St.
Tel. 5602 W
Board for 6 or 7

Mrs. James Klein
320 S. 6th St.
Tel. 182 W
1 Room - twin beds. Men
$5 single, $9 double

Mrs. Jack Hall
1113 S. 6th St.
Tel. 3051 J
1 Room - 1 or 2 men or
women. $4 single, $6 double

Mrs. Dyer
111 S. 8th St.
Tel. 4856
1 Room - 2 people, $9

Mrs. McDonald
511 S. 8th St.
3691 W
1 Room - twin beds.
1 " double bed.

Mrs. Allerdice
800 S. 8th St.
Tel. 3522 M
1 Room - twin beds. Men
$7 double.

Mrs. C. W. Boger
910 S. 8th St.
Tel. 4190 J
1 Single room - man or
employed girl. $5

Mrs. Latham
920 S. 9th St.
Tel. 1926
1 Single room - $5

Mrs. R. Gilies
519 S. 10th St.
Tel. 2284 J
1 Room - Gentleman

Mrs. McMacken
811 S. 12th St.
2 Rooms - light housekeeping
$7 per week. No bath.

Mrs. Reinecke
1127 S. 13th St.
2 Light housekeeping rooms
$6.50 per week

Mrs. A. L. Larson
1311 S. 14th St.
Tel. 2110 M
1 Room - 1 or 2 men

Mrs. Niehaus
405 Barrett St.
Tel. 1363
1 Room - 2 people, $8 for 2.

Mrs. M. A. Farren
1950 Bertsch St.
Tel. 1687 J
1 Room - 1 or 2
$6 double

Walter Doughty
614 Cedar St.
Tel. 4612
1 Single room - man, $4

L. D. Widick
315 N. Central Ave.
Tel. 3696
2 men to share rooms. $2.50 ea

Mrs. Geo. Leiwe
829 N. Central Ave.
Tel. 2287 W
1 Room - 1 or 2 men or
employed women. $4 single
$7 double

Mrs. Nott
133 S. Central
Tel. 3876 J
2 Adjoining rooms - twin beds
2 men or married couple.
$5 each.

Mrs. McInerny
826 S. Central Ave.
Tel. 391 R
1 Single room with lavatory.
Gentleman - $4

Mrs. W. P. Fleming
559 S. Central Ave.
Tel. 3100 M
1 Single room $5
1 " " 4

Mrs. Fred Cromwell
1712 S. Central Ave.
Tel. 3146 J
1 Room - twin beds.
2 young men or 2 employed girls. $4 each.

Electa Rice
310 Columbia St.
Tel. 2632 W
1 Room - 4 men, $4 each

Mrs. Henry Cook
1211 Division St.
Tel. 2281 R
1 Room - 1 or 2 men
$5 single, $8 double.

Mrs. Frank Kubicek
705 N. Garfield Ave.
Tel. 1415
2 Single rooms - men

Mrs. John Koesling
104 S. Garfield Ave.
Tel. 1379
1 Room - man $3

Mrs. G. M. Woodward
312 S. Garfield Ave.
1 Room - 2 men
$3.50 per person

Mrs. John W. Eland
605½ S. Garfield Ave.
Tel. 3128 - Mother
2 Rooms - 1 or 2 men or employedgirls. $4 single, $7 double

Mrs. E. P. Lotz
842 S. Garfield Ave.
Tel. 2612 J
1 Girl to share room.

M. Schulte
1339 Garnet St.
Tel. 3328 W
1 Room - twin beds
2 men. $6

Mrs. Geo. Bruhl
1804 Gnahn St.
Tel. 3757
1 Room - 1 or 2 men

Mrs. Esther Steinbrecher
2004 Grahn St.
Tel 2409
1 Room - 1 or 2 men or employed couple. $4 single $7 double.

Mrs. R. H. Thue
2324 Gnahn St.
Tel 3366 W
1 Room - 1 or 2 girls.
$3.50 single, $5 double

Mrs. Koepf
109 S. Gunnison St.
Tel. 3330 J
1 Room - man $4

Mrs. A. C. Gilyieart
212 S. Gunnison St.
Tel. 2085 M
2 Rooms - double beds.
1 or 2 men each.
1 - $7 double
1 - $6 "

Mrs. Newberry
412 S. Gunnison St.
Tel. 479 J
1 Room - man - $5

Mrs. Wm. Kootkamp
912 Hageman Ave.
Tel. 5804 W
1 Room - 1 or 2 girls
$4 single, $6 double.

Mrs. D. D. Roggensack
603 Harrison St.
Tel. 4373
1 Room - 2 men
$8 per person, including breakfast and lunch.

Mrs. Klopp
2001 Highland Ave.
Tel. 1214
1 Room - man - $5

Mrs. Martin Beckman
2035 Highland Ave.
Tel. 2713 J
1 Room - Gentleman, $4

Isabel McDonald
1500 Jefferson St.
Tel. 1340 J
1 Room - employed girl.
$3.50

Mrs. Carl Magnuson
536 S. Leebrick St.
Tel. 4536 R
1 Room - man or employed girl. $4.50

Mrs. Smith
1114 S. Leebrick St.
Tel. 3745 J
1 Room - 4 men. $3 each.

D. E. Barngrover
1322 Leebrick St.
Tel. 5096
2 Single rooms - men
$6 each.

Mrs. Theo. Schinzel
514 Locust St.
Tel. 2222
2 Rooms - 1 or 2 men Each.
$5 single, $6 double.

Mrs. T. H. Alley
1915 Louisa St.
Tel. 1269 J
1 Room - 2 men or employed couple. $6 double.

Mrs. Ralph Hugg
2411 Madison Ave.
Tel. 2072
1 Double room - Board if desired.

Mrs. E. B. Dunn
612 N. Main St.
Tel. 1665 J
1 Room - 2 men
$5 single, $7 double.

Mrs. Lottie Weinrich
2109 S. Main St.
Tel. 4205 - Neighbor
2 Rooms - 4 persons

Charles Davis
421 S. Marshall St.
Tel. 479 W
1 Room - 1 or 2 men
$4 single, $6 double.

Mrs. Chas. Mesmer
633 McKinley
Tel. 260 W
1 Room - 1 or 2 people
$4 single, $6 double.

Mary Croker
1402 Mt. Pleasant St.
Tel. 2552 W
1 Room - 4 men. $3 each.
Board and Room $10 each.

Mrs. Wooten
1821 Mt. Pleasant St.
Tel. 948
1 Single room - man or employed woman, $5. Garage.

Mrs. Andrew Byren
1527 Oakdale St.
Tel. 4519 J
1 Room - 2 men, $7 for 2
Garage

C. V. Davis
1900 Orchard St.
Tel. 4816 J
1 Room - man and wife. or 2 men. $3.50 each.
Board if desired.

Mrs. Elmer Pilger
2037 Osborn St.
Tel. 2353 W
1 Room - 2 or 4 men

Mrs. D. L. Woodruff
129 Polk St.
Tel. 4726 J
1 Room - 1 or 2 men

G. E. Thode
1619 River St.
Tel. 724
1 Room - Gentleman

Mrs. Geo. Waldschmidt
1701 River St.
Tel. 371
1 - Room
$5 single, $7 double

J. H. Koerner
1508 Silverleaf Ave.
Tel. 3027 W
1 Room - 1 or 2 men
$5 single, $6 double.

Mrs. Marvin Whaley
1724 South St.
Tel. 155 M
1 Room - Man or employed girl. $4

Mrs. A. E. Casper
1726 South St.
Tel. 4588 M
1 Room - 1 or 2 men
$3 single, $5 double

Mrs. D. B. Bennett
1304 S. Starr Ave.
Tel. 2087 W
Man to share room for 2. $3.50

Mrs. Ida Adams
307 Summer St.
Tel. 1597
1 Room - 2 men
$3 single, $5 double

Mrs. Barney
902 Summer St.
Tel. 1923 J
1 Room - 2, 3 or 4 men

Mrs. W. J. Schaefer
904 Summer St.
Tel. 1664
1 Room - 1 or 2 men
$3.50 single, $5.50 double.

Mrs. R. L. Suesens
217 Sweeney Ave.
Tel. 5716 J
1 Room - 2 girls. $5 for 2.
Board if desired.

Martha Smith
236 Sweeney Ave.
Tel. 1078 J
2 Rooms - men
Room and Board $10

Mrs. L. J. Younkin
1410 Valley St.
Tel. 4084 J After 7 P.M.
1 Room - 1 or 2 men
$4 single, $6 double.

Mrs. G. Stiefel
2208 West Ave.
Tel. 2673 J
1 Room - 1 or 2 men or employed girls. $5 single, $7 double.

Mrs. T. W. Evans
2209 West Ave.
Tel. 2862 W
1 Room - Man or employed girl. $4. Meals if desired.

Mrs. Ralph Rogers
2921 West Ave.
Tel. 4396
2 Rooms - 1 or 2 men
Meals if desired.

Mrs. J. Gile
117 N. Woodlawn Ave.
Tel. 1423
1 Room - 2 or 3 men. $3 each.

Mrs. L. L. Engstrom
217 S. Woodlawn Ave.
Tel. 1610 W.
1 Room - 2 men or women. $6 for 2

Mrs. Gordon Engstrom
410 S. Woodlawn Ave.
1 Room - single - $3.50
1 " double - $4.50 single, $5 double
Men or employed girls.

Mrs. H. B. McElroy
412 S. Woodlawn Ave.
Tel. 2230 W
1 Room - 2 men. $3.50 each.

Mrs. Bert Rolf
421 Ramsey St. West Burlington, Ia.
Tel. 3511 W
1 Room - 1, 2 or 3 men
$3 per person.

Mrs. W. F. Wilke
314 Leffler St., West Burlington, Ia.
Tel. 4106
1 Single room - man $5

1wk.

NEWCOMERS — BURLINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE — FEBRUARY 20 '42

NAME	OCCUPATION	FROM	TO
Dale P. Blesie	Day & Zimmermann	Ft. Madison, Ia.	2513 Columbia St.
J. Craig Henderson	" "	Belknap, Ia.	630 E. Mt. Pleas W.
George J. Hurwitz	War Dept.	Chicago, Ill.	2502 Washington St.
Eugene Kreiger	Leopold Desk	Moening Sun, Ia.	901½ S. Main St.
Harry S. West	D & Z	Ft. Madison, Iowa	218 Argyle Court
Mrs. David A. Cochrane	I.O.P.	Keokuk, Iowa	311 Melrose Court
Mrs. Parry Cochrane		Mediapolis, Ia.	2837 Columbia St.
Walter L. Defenbaugh	D & Z	Beardstown, Ill	218 Hayes St.
Arvid V. Eldert	D & Z	Abingdon, Ill.	2516 Columbia St.
Harold R. Harris	D & Z	Des Moines, Ia.	219 Argyle Ct.
Clyde M. Lancey	D & Z	Princeton, Ill.	317 Argyle Court
Glen O. McCord	D & Z	La Harpe, Ill.	2702 Washington St.
Willard O. Miller	D & Z	Redfield, Ia.	2515 Valley St.
Willis L. Rowe	D & Z	Centerville, Ia.	706 S. 10th St.
Hadley J. Sutton	D & Z	Percival, Ia.	332 Hayes St.
Vernon A. Wilson	D & Z	Wapello, Ia.	220 Melrose Ct.
Claude Dooley	D & Z	Centerville, Ia.	315 Melrose Ct.
Vernon G. Fletcher	D & Z	Ft. Madison, Ia.	308 Kenilworth Ct.
Edward E. Frank	D & Z	Maquoketa, Ia.	318 Conrad Ct.
Glen R. Fryberger	D & Z	Muscatine, Ia.	2315 Valley St.
Loomis D. Harrison	I.O.P.	Media, Ill.	310 Belmont Ct.
Robt L. Hensley	D & Z.	Bushnell, Ill.	215 Hayes St.
Vince Sondag	D & Z	Harper, Ia.	347 Argyle Ct.
Richard B. Warrell	D & Z	Whitney Point, N. J.	212 Argyle Ct.
Mrs. David L. Bigger	D & Z	Monmouth, Ill.	2513 Valley St.
Francis L. Branscom	I.O.P.	Worthington, Mo.	344 Melrose Ct.
Lawrence G. Brooks	D & Z	Hamilton, Mo.	1510 Mt. Pleasant
James J. Brun	I.O.P.	Illinois	204 Kenilworth Ct.
Ray W. Crawford		Quincy, Ill.	1721 Orchard St.
Wallace L. Cheney	D & Z	Atkins, Minn.	2716 Washington St.
Hugh F. Giberson	Iowa Soap Co.	New London, Ia.	1205 Parkway Drive
Herschell H. Goddard	D & Z	Oskaloosa, Ia.	303 Kenilworth Ct.
Wm. M. Kinnaman	D & Z	Chariton, Ia.	203 Kenilworth Ct.
Lyal W. Martin	D & Z	Meredosia, Ill.	204 Argyle Ct.
Leo C. Martindale	D & Z	Ft. Madison, Ia.	2511 Columbia St.
Oliver Nye	D & Z	Keokuk, Ia.	340 Belmont Ct.
James D. Regan	I.O.P.	Monmouth, Ill.	316 Belmont Ct.
Harold R. Swarts	D & Z	Aurora, Ill.	2610 Columbia St.
Albert F. Wakefield	War Dept.	Iowa City, Ia.	305 Hayes St.
Lard R. Clark	D & Z	Philadelphia, Pa.	1117 Agency St.
Gene O. Congrove	D & Z	Mt. Pleasant, Ia.	304 Kenilworth Ct.
Guy A. Davison	D & Z	Ft. Madison, Ia.	301 Hayes St.
John L. Ibbotson	I.O.P.	Mediapolis, Ia.	2415 Valley St.
Ralph Keeler	D & Z	Cantril, Ia.	326 Hayes St.
Donald M. Kennedy	Fed. Wks. Agcy.	Washington, D. C.	935 N. 7th St.
Clarence C. Lovett	D & Z	Abingdon, Ill.	310 Melrose Ct.
Mrs. Lester R. August	I.O.P.	Bloomfield, Ia.	346 Hayes St.
Mrs. Hobert M. Dunlap	D & Z	Chicago, Ill.	320 Conrad Ct.
Edward D. Larsen	I.O.P.	Kembatton, Ia.	343 Kenilworth Ct.
Mrs. Carl M. Lay	War Dept.	Longmont, Colo.	1300 Amelia St.
Harlan C. Fletcher	D & Z	Carroll, Ia.	314 Conrad Ct.
Walter L. Jensen		Dubuque, Ia.	2721 Washington St.
Harry Klindt	D & Z	Davenport, Ia.	310 Conrad Ct.
Edward J. Kurt	I.O.P.	Waterloo, Ia.	2811 Columbia St.
A. Jack Lindeen	I.O.P.	Avon, Ill.	2616 Columbia St.
Edward C. Lodwick	I.O.P.	Denmark, Ia.	2905 Columbia St.
Samuel C. Walker		Marion, Ia.	314 Belmont Ct.
Herbert B. Renninger		Astoria, Ill.	106 Ballard St. W.B
Glenn Marple	D & Z	Iowa City, Ia.	200 Kenilworth Ct.
Edward Miller		Mt. Pleasant, Ia.	817 N. 5th St.
Burwell B. Mills	D & Z	Galesburg, Ill.	222 Melrose Ct.
Raymond E. Moody	D & Z	Columbus Jct., Ia.	2141 S. 10th St.
Roy G. Nichols	D & Z	Fairfield, Ia.	303 Belmont Ct.
Curran V. Nielson	Guthrie-Johnson	Minneapolis, Minn.	839 N. 4th St.
Ralph W. Ray	Perfection Stove	St. Louis, Mo.	621 N. 5th St.
Mrs. Florence N. Reider		New London, Ia.	1211 Summer St.
Mrs. Geo. E. Rust	D & Z	Meyer, Ill.	205 Argyle Ct.
Mrs. Claude D. Shultz	D & Z	New London, Ia.	2843 Columbia St.
John R. Stevens	Housing Project	Gladstone, Ill.	331 Shields St.
Clark R. Voorhees	D & Z	Abingdon, Ill.	2301 Columbia St.
John A. Wellman	I.O.P.	Davenport, Ia.	1541 Lincoln St.
James I. Clapper	I.O.P.	Sterling, Ill.	2845 Columbia St.
Chester W. Clark	D & Z	St. Charles, Mo.	220 Kenilworth Ct.
Mrs. Helen C. Dumont	D & Z	Monmouth, Ill.	2902 Columbia St.
Verne Mardis	D & Z	Keokuk, Ia.	341 Hayes St.

COME TO BURLINGTON

"on the Mississippi"

FOR YOUR NEXT CONVENTION

Excellent hotels to accommodate 1,500 . . . Memorial Auditorium seating 2,600 . . . natural stadium seating 5,000 . . . scenic beauty and historical spots . . . moonlight excursions on the Mississippi.

HOTELS. Hotel Burlington is southeastern Iowa's largest and finest, with excellent public space, air conditioned rooms, banquet rooms and convention halls. Four other hotels give Burlington accommodations for 1,500 convention visitors.

AMUSEMENTS. Four modern motion picture theatres with total seating capacity of over 3,000 persons. New half million dollar Memorial Auditorium with seating capacity of 2,600. Clark Field House and Stadium seating 4,000. Sail boating, power boating, hunting, fishing, and numerous other forms of sports and recreation.

RECREATION. Three golf courses, alluring scenic drives, modern swimming pool, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., athletic fields and numerous activities on the Mississippi River.

PARKS. Seven parks with a total of 350 acres. Crapo Park overlooking the majestic Mississippi is one of the most beautiful municipal parks in the Middle West.

PRESS. The Burlington Hawk-Eye Gazette is Iowa's oldest daily newspaper with full U. P., A. P. and N. E. A. Service. Large circulation concentrated in the retail trade area.

POPULATION. "30,000 friendly people." Burlington, West Burlington and suburbs have combined population of 30,000, 95% white, native born Americans — 62% home owners.

HOTEL BURLINGTON

BURLINGTON

On the Mississippi

INVITES YOUR ATTENTION

MacARTHUR BRIDGE ON U. S. 34

• •

RICH IN historical background and scenic beauty, Burlington is alive with interesting things to see and entertaining things to do . . . come and stay a day and you will want to stay forever.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BURLINGTON

IOWA

BURLINGTON HISTORY

Burlington is the market center of a great and rich agricultural territory, located on the Mississippi River serving southeastern Iowa, northeastern Missouri and western Illinois. The city assumes leadership as the foremost industrial, wholesale, jobbing and retail center of the territory.

This thriving, friendly, commercial and industrial center developed on the site of ancient Shoquoquon, meaning "Flint Hills," where the early Indian tribes gathered in peace and safety to quarry the flint from the hills for their implements of peace and war. But here at "Shoquoquon" where the mighty Mississippi flowed silently and calmly then as today at the foot of the towering bluffs of flint, always there has been peace and friendliness and good will to delight the visitor.

Marquette and Joliet stopped here as they descended the Mississippi. Blondeau and other Indian traders spent much time here. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike and his soldiers pushed north and west to Burlington in 1805, and on the site of the present Crapo Park he planted the Stars and Stripes for its first appearance in what is now Iowa.
The first white settlers came in 1833 and Burlington was incorporated July 2, 1836. Early settlers quarried stone from the hillsides to build homes, churches, schools, and to pave streets. Much of this early masonry still survives giving Burlington a look of permanence. Burlington served as the first capital of Wisconsin Territory and later as capital of the Iowa Territory, providing Burlington with a rich, historical background.

Modern Burlington retains enough of the early history, landmarks, and natural scenic beauty to hold great interest for the traveler and visitor.

TRANSPORTATION. Burlington offers a four-fold transportation service. Rail — Water — Highways — Airways.

Burlington Route and the Rock Island Lines provide direct service to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, and all principal cities in the Middle West and intermediate points. Trans-continental, streamlined trains afford fast, comfortable service, and the Zephyr trains are the pride of the railroad industry and this community.

Eighteen motor freight carrier lines and three passenger bus lines.

Burlington Municipal Docks provide the only water transportation facilities between St. Louis and the Tri-Cities, with joint rail and water rates opening Burlington markets to all seaports via New Orleans.

The Burlington Airport is located two miles southwest of the post office on United States Highway 61 and is equipped with government Weather Bureau Service, two-way radio communication and fire-proof hangar.

U. S. Highway 34 (shortest and most scenic hard surfaced route between Chicago and the Rocky Mountains), U. S. Highway 61 (National scenic route from Canada to the Gulf, paralleling the Mississippi) and State Highways 16, 80 and 99.

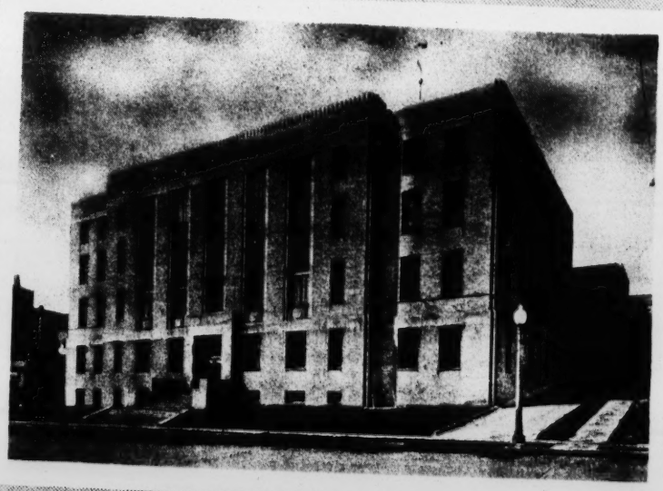
FINANCIAL. Four strong banks and Two Building and Loan Associations.

CHURCHES. Thirty-six churches representing all leading denominations, well supported and well attended.

SCHOOLS. Largest public Junior College in Iowa, Senior High School, two Junior High Schools, Eleven Grade Schools, Three Parochial Schools and the College of Commerce.

PUBLIC LIBRARY. Offers free use of over 60,000 carefully selected volumes.

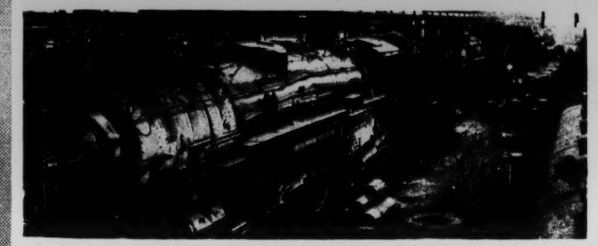
PUBLIC HEALTH. A county health unit, three hospitals, two nurses' training schools, thirty-five doctors, thirty dentists, including several eminent specialists.



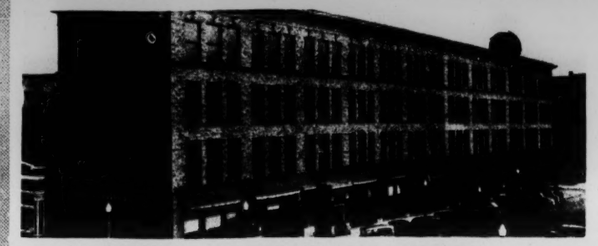
COUNTY COURT HOUSE

RETAIL DISTRICT

LAKE STARKER—CRAPO PARK

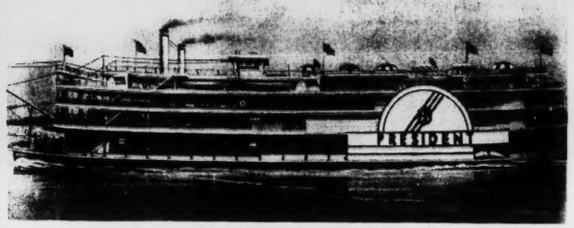


BURLINGTON ROUTE SHOPS

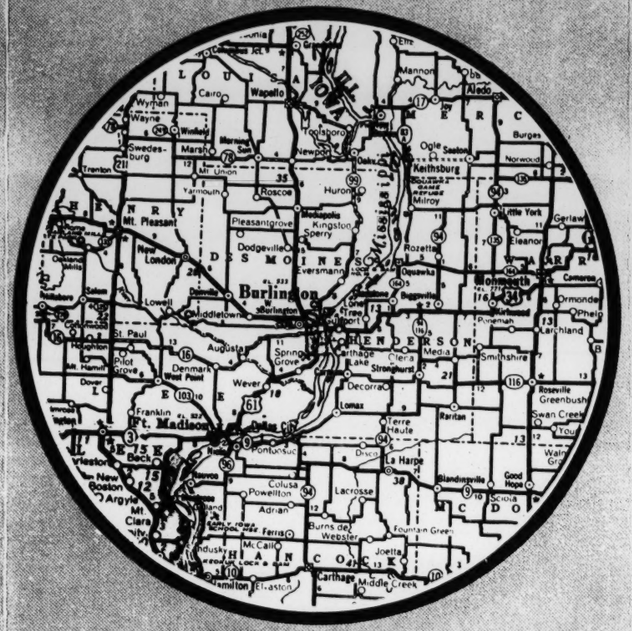


IMPORTANT WHOLESALE CENTER

MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM



MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS



TRADE TERRITORY

INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Burlington retail section is comprised of progressive stores and smart shops. Attractive windows reveal but a glimpse of the complete stocks of the latest styles and quality merchandise at popular prices. The wide selection in every line is the delight of the visitor . . . likewise the friendly, courteous service. Burlington is the hub of an important manufacturing, wholesale, railroad, and agricultural center.

Among the important manufactured products are office desks, furniture, steel cabinets, burial caskets, steam engines, turbines, boilers, agricultural implements, paints, baskets, buttons, soap, gloves, work clothing, candy, crackers, cookies, dairy products, beverages, cereals, and coffee roasting.

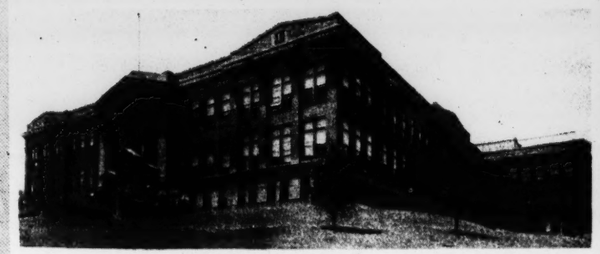
The Burlington Route shops build streamlined locomotives and rebuild engines in the largest shops west of the Mississippi. The largest basket factory in the world is located in Burlington.

Burlington is the principal wholesale and jobbing center for the midwest territory with food products, produce, drugs, hardware, furniture, seeds and agricultural supplies, paper and office supplies, chemicals, leather goods, dry goods, work clothing, electrical and automotive supplies. Burlington is the home of the largest furniture wholesale show rooms west of Chicago.

Corn, cattle, hogs, poultry, dairy products, and soy beans are the leading agricultural products.

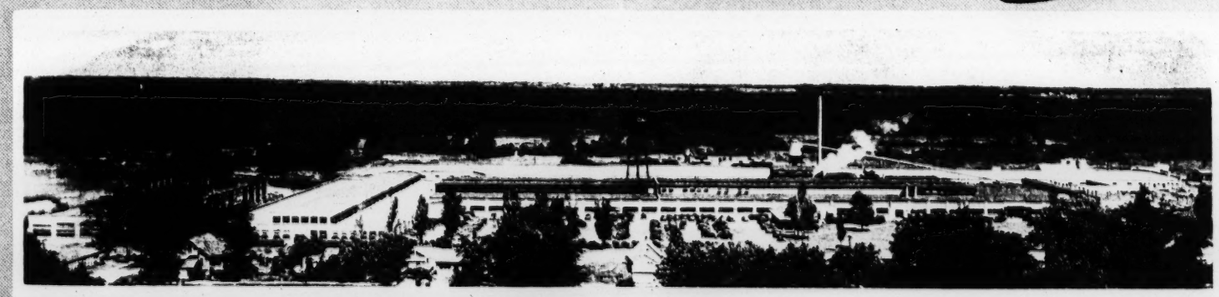
Burlington offers excellent opportunities for new commercial and industrial plants. For complete industrial survey and prospectus write:

Industrial Bureau, Burlington Chamber of Commerce.



HIGH SCHOOL—JUNIOR COLLEGE

DOCKS—PORT OF BURLINGTON



INDUSTRIAL CENTER

BEAUTIFUL CRAPO PARK

8 copies + 1

April 27, 1942
[redacted]

REPORT ON RETURN VISIT TO BURLINGTON, IOWA

Community Facilities

I. Housing:

The housing situation has been somewhat relieved since the completion of one Defense Housing project and the opening of another Government Trailer Camp. There are 575 houses ready for occupancy. 398 families with a total of 1,263 persons were living there April 27th. There is a waiting list so the remaining houses will be filled as soon as lists are checked. The trailer camp houses 177 families and has approximately 600 persons. About one half of the trailers are the expansible type with two bedrooms. Families renting this kind of trailer must have three children. The demand for trailers is much greater than the supply, principally because the rental is much cheaper than the Defense houses and trailers are furnished which is an important item.

Additional housing under construction:

400 demountable houses - F.W.A.
300 houses under private construction.

Both of these projects are in Burlington near the first Defense Housing Project.

Possible construction not yet approved:

400 houses to be located either in the little town of Danville, 5 miles from plant, or New London which is about 10 or 12 miles. Both of these towns are very small.
200 to 500 dormitories may be built somewhere near the plant, according to Mr. Johnstone, Plant Manager. He did not know if they would be allocated to men or women. There are no definite plans for these dormitories, and as yet no great need.

Rooms in private homes:

Some available but not many of them are willing to take women. There are quite a number of roomers and boarders in the Defense Houses, according to office girl at the Housing Project.

Rents are still much too high. An unfurnished four room house, which was very poorly constructed and unattractive, was renting for $50.00 per month. Room rents are about the same as before. Burlington is one of the areas to be investigated by the Federal Price Administrator.

II. Recreation:

Additional facilities added in Burlington:

(1) U.S.O. Center, an old mansion in the process of redecoration on my first visit in February, is now open. It is a very attractive place and seems to be used for small group activities, rather than mass recreation. The community has reacted ~~more~~ favorably ~~than was expected~~. The personnel is the same as before - two N.C.C.S. workers, one Y.M.C.A., and one Y.W.C.A. worker.

(2) The Perkins Park Community Center and Playground: Operated by W.P.A. personnel, building and equipment furnished by the City. Opened April 20, 1942. Hours - 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. except Sunday. Location - Two blocks from one of the large trailer camps in a small city park which was once the private estate of the President of the Burlington Railroad. Some time ago this property was deeded to the city to be used as a park. There are 40 acres in park. The house has been converted into a community recreation center which appears to be very popular with both children and adults. The building is equipped with the following:

Billiard Room - 2 large pool tables with complete accessories. This room is very popular.
Game and Lounge Room - 4 ping-pong tables, card tables, puzzles, shufflette
Rumpus Room - punching bags, tumbling mats, etc.
Craft Shop - Power tools and materials for making and painting the articles made
The Rumpus room and Craft Shop are in the basement.
Kitchen - equipped with 3 stoves, dishes, etc.
Ballroom - Waxed floor with piano, radio, and phonograph.

The Playground and Park contains:

2 tennis courts
Badminton court
Croquet and Volley Ball
Swings and slides
Cooking facilities for outdoor suppers

Special activities for Trailer Camp families have been planned. On Wednesday night they are having a Pot Luck dinner for members of Garfield Camp. A square dance will follow the dinner. The children will be taken care of at the Center while parents are dancing.

Comments on the U.S.O. and W.P.A. Community Centers:

Since the U.S.O. and W.P.A. centers are not in the same section of Burlington, and inasmuch as they have different equipment and activities, there seems to be no conflict

II. Recreation (cont.)

between them. Furthermore, the centers appeal to different types of people. The U.S.O. is beautifully decorated with draperies, rugs, lamps, lace table cloth, flowers, etc. In fact it looks like any nicely furnished home - beautiful to look at but not a place to play anything but "parlor games". There is a ping-pong table in one of the upstairs rooms. The lawn is just average size but Mrs. Eaton, U.S.O. director, hopes to have some activities outside this summer.

The W.P.A. Center is big and rambling with plenty of equipment but not much in the way of decoration. This center is so popular with the adolescent boys and girls, particularly boys, that it has been necessary to limit the hours for the use of children. The mothers in the trailer camps seem very happy over the fact that they can bring their children since they have no place to leave them at the camp. Then, too, the park with the trees and grass really appeals to these people living in such cramped quarters, and the fact that it is only two blocks from the one large trailer camp insures its use even if gasoline is not available. During the day the trailers must be unbearably hot in summer and this center will provide relief from the heat as well as offer constructive recreation for the children and adults.

Miss Armstrong from the Washington office of W.P.A. came out to Burlington to help Mr. Wade, Director, to train the personnel and get the project started. The difficulty now is to secure adequate and qualified W.P.A. workers but since the recreational projects in other parts of the state have been closed, some of these people are available. ~~Mr. Wade and Mrs. Eaton seem to work together very nicely.~~

Recreational program at the Ordnance Plant:

According to Mr. Thomason, Director of Recreation, most of their activities have been conducted in Burlington, rather than on the area, since the great majority of employees live there, and facilities for bowling, basketball, etc., are in Burlington. However, the following activities are regularly scheduled at the Recreation Hall on the Area:

Saturday night dances
Sunday evening services
Movies - Monday and Tuesday nights, 4:30 to 12 p.m.
Price of admission - 25¢ adults, 10¢ children.
The movies opened April 27th, so the success of this activity is yet to be determined.

The Recreation and Welfare Department sponsors a large dance in the Municipal Auditorium in Burlington once per month. The

II. Recreation (cont.)

average attendance is about 1,000. An outdoor dance pavilion may be built for the summer dances. This is just a tentative plan and may not develop. All money spent for recreational purposes comes from concessions, i.e., the Recreational Fund is supplied from the revenue made on the sale of Coca Cola, peanuts, candy, etc.

Neither the Ordnance Department nor the Operating Company provide any funds so they must take care of their own finances.

Basketball and bowling were very popular with the men. The women's bowling team started out rather successfully but the members of the league, principally office employees, had so much overtime work that it became very difficult to get enough women to make up a complete bowling team. It was finally decided to disband until fall. Nothing has been done, as yet, on organizing teams for women on production, inasmuch as the female employees have not been working in great numbers until quite recently, and the readjustments to working hours and home duties have left little time for organized recreation. However, softball teams are now being organized. There are ten softball teams for women and twenty for men. These games will be played in Burlington.

Tentative plans for this summer:

a. Excursions on the Mississippi river
Two trips planned for this summer but dates have not yet been set.

b. Swimming
Burlington has a large swimming pool which can be rented privately after 9 p.m. Mr. Thomason hopes to schedule several swimming meets and parties this summer.

c. Golf
Interest has been shown in golf teams so they are hoping to have interdepartmental tournaments. There is an annual city golf tournament held in September.

d. Tennis

There are no tennis courts on the area but the High School courts can be used. No definite organization of tennis teams has been made as yet; but there is must interest evinced and doubtless a tournament will be organized.

II. Recreation (cont.)

Victory Gardens: 160 employees presented a signed petition to the General Manager of the Ordnance Plant asking that some arrangements be made for gardens. Forty acres were allocated to gardens and the land plowed and harrowed by the maintenance crew. The land was divided into plots 20' by 75'. The families of the employees having garden plots were given passes to work in the garden. One hundred fifty six gardens had been assigned April 27th. The employees are asked to sign an agreement to keep the gardens in good condition and not to sell any of the products. They are required to leave the gardens at dusk.

Comments on Recreational Program at Plant:

Since Mr. Thomason is a local man, and formerly Physical Education Director at the High School, the recreational program seems to be a part of the community, rather than a plant activity. Apparently the plant officials interfere very little with the program and inasmuch as the funds are not supplied by the Company, employees probably take a more active interest in the activities. There seems to be fine cooperation now between the Recreational Director, U.S.O. and W.P.A. leaders.

Mr. Thomason thinks the U.S.O. can do better club work among the girls than his department and that their facilities are better adapted to that type of recreation so he does not plan to develop that phase if U.S.O. takes the responsibility of promoting it. However, women's bowling, softball, tennis, swimming, and other active sport teams are being organized.

~~III. Plans for Child Care:~~

The following committee is working on the child care problem in Burlington:

Miss Helen Cresswell - State W.P.A. Director of Community Activities
Miss Margaret Clark - Welfare Worker at Ordnance Plant
Mrs. Ethel Leippert - State Welfare Chairman of the American Legion Auxiliary (Lives in Burlington)
Mrs. Pryor - Local woman interested in child care (Chairman of Com.)

Definite plans for child care:

A house, near the Defense Housing Project and not very far from one trailer camp, has been purchased by the Presbyterian Church to be used as a Sunday School for the children in these projects. The church is willing to rent the house to the Committee for a Child Care Center six days per week. The American Legion will furnish the house and pay for the utilities, plus some rental, I believe, and W.P.A. will furnish personnel or at least the greater part of it. This house will accommodate 30 to 35 children. It is located on the road to the plant. There is quite a large lawn which will be inclosed by a fence.

Child Care (cont.)

The Committee plans to charge a fee to cover cost of food for children. The amount of fee had not yet been determined but it probably will not be more than a dollar per week or approximately that amount. The County Health Unit will donate their services as far as physical examinations and inoculations are concerned. One of the Public Health nurses will visit the nursery each day.

Other possible locations for Child Care Centers:

1. Miss Whipple's home - One of the State social workers has a home in Burlington which she may rent to the Committee for a nursery.

2. The "Stables" on the Perkins Estate. (Perkins Park). This building is used by the City during the summer as a center for family reunions and picnics, parties, etc. The building contains:
   - A large dance hall or ballroom.
   - A large room with tables and benches.
   - Five or six smaller rooms with small tables for card parties, etc.
   - One large kitchen, but almost every room has a separate gas stove so that individual parties could cook their own meals.
   - One large bathroom, several additional toilets, I believe, but am not certain.

   This location would be excellent because it is only two blocks from the trailer camp with family size trailers, and also because of the large playground facilities. Then, too, the building has so many rooms with cooking facilities plus the large rooms for play. The only facility lacking is a heating system but if part of the building were closed up it would not be hard to heat.

   The City officials have not, as yet, agreed to give up their picnic and family reunion center, but Miss Cresswell thinks they will consent after this summer season is past. The building is closed from September to May and is really only used on Sundays during the summer.

The Committee has tried to secure the use of the school buildings during the summer but the Superintendent of Schools, thus far, has refused to have any part in the Child Care program.

Child Care (Cont.)

Number of Children in Defense Housing Project - April 27, 1942

Under 5 years	-	199)	398 families. There will
6 years - 11 years	-	118)	be 575 families living there
12 years - 13 years	-	33)	within a few weeks.
14 years - 18 years	-	56)	

There are approximately 200 children in the three trailer camps operated by Farm Security Administration. The W.P.A. Nursery Schools, or Child Care Centers, do not take children under 2 years of age.

Persons contacted in

Dr. Nagel - Head of Health Unit
Mr. Weed - Director of W.P.A. Recreational Center
Miss Armstrong - Recreational Director of W.P.A. National Office
Miss Helen Cresswell - State W.P.A. Director of Community Facilities
Mr. Wm. Bradfield - Farm Security Representative
Mr. Kennedy - Defense Housing Project Manager
Mrs. Eaton and other U.S.O. workers
Mrs. Leippert - Child Welfare Chairman of American Legion
Miss Clark - Welfare Worker

Burlington, Iowa

Report of the Office of Defense Health & Welfare
Region ~~VIII~~ ~~XI~~ IX no copy 12/1/43
and

National Resources Planning Bd. (Jan. 1942)

Burlington & surrounding area.

Influx of 12,000 workers
200 farm families displaced

Summary of Action Items

1. Housing –
Need several hundred additional housing units other than those already programmed.

2. Highways
Access roads to plant need to be widened, improved and rerouted.

3. Schools
New elementary school needed near new Gov't housing area – approx. 400 more pupils from these homes.

4. Public Health – new health center needed

5. Hospitals 3 with total of 280 beds 105 Protestant 125 Mercy 50 St. Francis

6. Public Safety –
An additional fire station will be needed near Gov't housing area.

7. Recreation – Need for resourceful leadership.
Available facilities of public & semi-public ownership should be used to capacity.

Burlington

Nat. Resources Planning Bd

Family Security:
Rents have gone up but relief budgets have not

Location, Area and Topography
Chicago – 225 miles
St. Louis – 209 "

Approx. distance from plant to:

			Pop. 1940
Des Moines Co.	Burlington	– 9 miles	– 25,832
	Danville	4 "	309
	Mediapolis	24 "	806
	Middletown	0	134
	West Burlington	5 "	1323
Henry Co.	Mt. Pleasant	19	4610
	New London	10	1340
	Wingield	25	864
Lee Co.	Fort Madison	24	14,063
	Donnellson	34	515
	Montrose	32	592
Louisa	Wapello	37	1603
	Morning Sun	34	861
Henderson	Oquawka	24	912
	Biggsville	23	344
	Gerlaxtone	20	367
Warren Co.	Monmouth	37	9,096

Burlington

Decline of Population

1930 – 1940 area declined from 165,608 to 163,788 or about 1.1%.

Nativity and Race of Pop. 1930

Foreign Born 6260 = 3.8% of Total (Smaller percentage in 1940)
Negro 2394 = 1.1% " "

Negro population of Des Moines County was reported as 265 in 1940 and 386 in 1930

Age distribution

Pop. of this area is relatively old. – higher percentage of all persons who are 65 yrs. and over

Unemployment by Sex

3% of total 2900 migrant workers were unemployed
1% of males were unemployed } after migration
21% females " " } to Burlington

Economic Characteristics

Predominantly agricultural. Burlington is the leading wholesale and retail centers of the seven counties in the area.

1939 Census of Mfgrs. showed 66 small firms employing 23,090 workers.

Present labor force (week of survey)
78.4% of male pop. were workers (10,135 males)
22.4% " female " " "

Burlington.

The number employed on W.P.A. or N.Y.A. projects = 496

Number of Workers in Labor Force (14 yrs. & over)

	Male	Female
Employed	10,135	3,170
Emergency Work (W.P.A. etc.)	399	97
Seeking "	675 (4.7%)	151 (1.0%)
Not in Labor force	3097	11,857
	Male 21.6%	Female 77.6%
Engaged in own housework	55	9247
In school	1,258	1212
Unable to work	946	657
In Institutions	102	57
Other	736	684

Total persons 14 yrs. & over Male (14,306) Female (15,275)

Effects of Ord. Plant upon fiscal situation:

1. It has increased number of persons in County jail and cost of maintaining same; increased problems of traffic control, accidents and petty crimes.
2. Decreased cost of Relief
3. The former Des Moines County Home for Poor and some Insane persons was located within area hence a new Home had to be built. Inmates placed in private nursing homes, in institutions in neighboring Counties in State Inst. Additional expenses estimated to reach approx. $25,000.00

165 inmates incl. 65 mental cases
22 were given Old age assistance to aid in removal to nursing homes.

Effects of Ord. Plant

4. Since area can not be taxed (1/10 of county) it will mean a decrease in tax receipts from real estate properties of the County. However, this decrease will be offset by higher real estate property values. The question is whether local authorities can provide funds, and establish new or expand old agencies in order to maintain law, order, health & welfare. It will take some time before increased revenues from improved property assessments will be forth coming.

E. Social Characteristics

No sharply drawn lines of caste or class in Burlington.

Leading industry in the past was railroad shops.

Leading nationalities are German, Swedish & Irish.

1940 Census shows 94.9% were native white and 4.3% foreign born white

Churches: All denominations – 17,444

35 with membership of 13,884. (1936)

Largest were:

Methodist – 3963	United Lutheran – 2011
Northern Baptist – 1425	Roman Catholic 3395
Evangelical – 1898	

Burlington

Labor Situation in Burlington: (Empl. Security Office)

Between Aug. 1941 and June 1942 there would be a total demand for about 11,750 workers including about 3000 women. ~~750~~.

Estimated In-Migration — 2600 men (500 technical admin. supervisory and skilled and 2100 prod. workers. About a total of 5000 more persons will migrate to this area.

Planning Agencies

1. Burlington City Plan Com. appointed July 1941 by Mayor. 15 citizens on this Com.. Its functions are purely advisory

Community Facilities and Services

Housing Problem.

Construction peak July 1941, there were 12,000 " workers. Only about 2000 from Burlington 3000 commuted. Others were new workers.

Houses — 3/4 of structures are at best 50 yrs. old. Only 6% of the 8,039 dwellings ~~are~~ less than 15 yrs. old.

In Des Moines County 58.4% of the dwellings were owner occupied.

The demand for housing has been overwhelming and the supply negligible.

Rental Changes — Average rental rose 27.5% from March 1940 to Sept. 1941.

A Fair Rent Com. appointed by Mayor to hear complaints. but it was generally felt that it was ineffective in most cases.

Housing (cont)

Living Arrangements of In-migrants

63% of all families shared a dwelling with others.
24% occupied separate dwelling
9% lived in trailer Camps.
4% " " hotels.

	New Buildings	Remodeled Bldgs.
1/1/41 - 12/1/41	160 permits	82 permits
1940	55 "	88 "
1939	28 "	21 "

Fed. Gov't has authorized 575 units for defense workers.
"Flint Hills Manor" - 156 building structures with housing units of varying size

	No. of family units	
Single family	23	- 2 bedrooms
Duplexes	86	- 1 "
4 family unit	148	- 3 "
6 " "	318	- 2 "

Schools

There are at least 11 school administrative units which have been affected by the defense activities in the Burlington area. 450 pupils whose parents have moved in due to defense work. The total enrollment has ~~decreased~~ increased only about 250 due to a decrease of about 200 pupils per year.

There will be a definite need for a new 16 classroom elementary bldg. near the Gov't housing units.

Burlington

Schools (cont)

It is estimated that 75 Gov't housing units constructed near Middletown plus a general increase in pop. will require a 3 classroom addition to the existing 2 classroom unit.

Defense Training (No longer in existence)

All defense training ~~are~~ were being provided thru the public schools. There are four divisions:

a. Voc. Training for Defense Workers –

2 machine Shop (25 men)

1 Welding } 26 men
1 acetylene welding }

No tuition is charged – meet 5 nites per wk 15 hrs per wk

Requirements for entrance – Employment in a defense industry at the same trade

b. Voc. Evening School

4 classes in arc welding
1 " " acetylene "
4 " " machine Shop
1 " " blueprint reading
1 " " slide rule
1 " " mechanical drawing
1 " " woodworking
1 " " tailoring (12 women)

} all men

These classes meet 2 nights for a total of 4 hrs. per wk. Approx. 225 students are enrolled. Tuition $1 plus cost of material used

Defense Training

c. Standard Evening School (Spanish x typewriting) 8 men 12 women. 4 men 12 women.
Tuition 5.00 – req. H.S. credit

d. Defense Engineering Courses
Sponsored by State Univ. of Iowa thru Jr. College at Burlington
Tool engineering, 30
Production planning x Motion Study, 25
Supervisor x foreman training, 40
Elem. engineering mechanics, 15
Mechanical drafting, 23
Introductory physical metallurgy, 15
Must be H.S. graduates. No tuition – 4 hrs per wk.

Sanitation
Burlington, West Burlington, New London, Mt. Pleasant and Fort Madison all have water service
New London lacks and needs a sewer system.
Burlington has an antiquated combined sewer system.

Public Health ?
Hospital – 50 bed addition recommended
Full time Health Unit in city of Burlington
1 doctor, 2 sanitary engineers, 1 sanitary Inspector, 3 Public Health nurses, 1 office clerk.
(3) Visiting Nurses' Organization supported by Chest
V.D. clinic
3 School nurses, 1 dentist and 1 ass't dentist
32 doctors in city.

Burlington has 4 fire stations
New Gov't project needs additional fire protection.
Police — Regular 21 } still understaffed.
added 6 } 1 Police woman

Women and girls in need of detention are held in special quarters at the jail. Sometimes police woman keeps girls in her own home.
Prostitution does not seem to be much of a problem.

State and Local Defense Councils

The Burlington Defense Council was started as a Chamber of Commerce activity.
No C. D. V. O. has been established as yet.

no agency 12/1/5

Notes on Survey of Employment Situation in Burlington, Iowa. (Chamber of Commerce Report)

A. Summary

1. Socio-Economic Characteristics

Burlington, a city of 25,832 pop. is located on west bank of Mississippi near the southeastern corner of Iowa. Pop. ~~has~~ declined 923 persons in last decade due largely to a decrease in employment in the Railroad Shops.
West Burlington has a pop. ~~with~~ of 1322 as compared with 1333 in 1930.
Toll bridge across the Mississippi 25¢ for one day's round trip.

Employment in Burlington
11,444 workers of which 2509 were in mfg.
About 70 plants but none employ more than 600 workers.

Products mfg'd -
Farm machinery, Office furniture, Baskets, Soap, Clothing, boilers & engines.

Largest employer:
J. I. Case Co - farm machinery - 600 workers during the busy season.

Burlington is also a jobbing & wholesale center for drugs, groceries, fruits, candies, leather, paper and clothing.

E. Employment (cont.)

Prior to 1925, over 2000 workers were employed in the Burlington Railroad Shops as compared with 250 at the present time.

B. Summary of findings in regard to Ord. Plant:

It is estimated 2500 skilled workers will have to be brought into area for construction of Ord. Plant.

Estimated prod. workers – 8000 with ¼ women.

Two firms have defense contracts:

1. Murray Iron Works. (Boilers & engines)
2. Wells-Lamont Smith (gloves)

Wages in Basket and Button companies low

C. Supply

Present Supply

On Dec. 31, 1940 there were 3,268 persons — 2570 men and 716 women in the active file of the Employment Office. In the active file 2,929 were residents of Des Moines County and 357 of Louisa County. The combined active files of Henry and Lee counties, from which workers may easily be drawn, number about 2800.

Training

Machine Shop, acetylene and welding, sheet metal. Training is headed by the Voc. Ed. dept. of the Senior H.S. and a complete building is available after school hrs. for training purposes

Training

Period of 10 wks with 30 hrs. instruction each week. Program started Sept. 16 and there have been 50 graduates to date.

Hiring Channels

Employment service has been used mostly for agri. workers, and service industries.

Housing

Of the 8000 houses in Burlington, it is estimated 100 are vacant.

(1) Burlington Housing Corp. has 28 small homes planned and under construction — could expand to 100 or 200 houses

(2) Joe Lagomarcino Co. has 30 new houses started or planned

(3) Burlington Bldg. Const. Co. has 27 either under construction or contemplated

(4) Federal Housing Admin. stated that 34 parties have contacted him regarding the bldg. of new houses.

Transportation

Railroads —

1. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Main Line
2. " Rock Island and Pacific.

Three Passenger Bus Lines maintain 20 bus schedules.

River Barges

Prevailing Wage Scale in Burlington

Common Labor – .40 per hr.
Casual " – .35 to .62½
Basket Workers – .40

Assemblers – .40
Basket Mach. Oper. – .45
Woodworking Industry
Start – .38
Handymen – .41
Trained – .55

Printing Press Men – .50 to *1.00
Linotype Oper – .90
Plumbers – 1.00
Carpenters – *1.00
Plasterers – 1.25
Bricklayers – 1.50
Machinists – .75
Boiler Makers – .64
Blacksmiths – .70
Crane Oper. – .50
Fitters – .50
Layout men – .85
Sheet Metal – .70
Storekeepers – .50
Welders – .75
Molders – .80
Pattern Makers – .80
Core " – .80

Foundry helpers – .48
Labor – .40

Railroad Shop Men after the 5% raise which was recently granted
Machinists – .76 to .82
Blacksmiths – .76 " .82
Boilermakers – .76 " .82
Sheet Metal Workers .76 " .82
Labor .40
Sub-Foreman .86
Some Special Rates .65 to .72
Power Plant Oper. *30¢ per hr
Girl Glove Makers *15¢ to 16¢.
Furniture Mfrs.
Common labor .40
Machine Oper. .40 to .60

* Will be *1.25 after April 1, 1941

Plant information

Typed copy of this report is in Stat. files with other Shell loading plant reports

Report on return visit to Burlington, Ia. 4/24/42

no w/files in old files 1/4/11/43

I Numbers employed: 4/11/42 (Payroll record)

Total - 7907 Office Total approx. 600

Men - 6466 about 50% women

Women - 1441 (1600 at time of visit)

These figures on numbers employed were the most recent available at the payroll office. However, at least 250 additional employees have been taken on since that date. Plant Mgr. checked with the employment office who stated that there were now 1600 women employed. The maximum number to be hired is very uncertain due to the explosions and various other factors but the estimated number of women to be employed still remains 3500 - the original number.

II Labor Supply:

Area of Recruiting - About the same as before, ie, within a radius of 50 miles. According to Col. Jenk, 71% of employees now working at the plant are residents of Iowa.

No labor shortage has developed as yet and it is believed that a sufficient number can be obtained within the state or near by. Quite a number come from towns across the river in Illinois.

Hill Routes for Buses to Pick Up Plant Employes

4/25/42

The Burlington Trailways company was authorized by the city council today to operate two routes to provide transportation for ordnance plant employes.

One route will start at Main and Jefferson streets and continue north on Main street to Washington, west on Washington to Fourth, north on Fourth to High, west on High to Sixth, north on Sixth to Franklin, west on Franklin to Eighth, north on Eighth to Oak, west on Oak to Osborn, north on Osborn to Sunnyside, on Sunnyside to Roosevelt, south on Roosevelt avenue to Mt. Pleasant street, west on Mt. Pleasant to the plant.

The other route will start at Main and Jefferson, and continue south on Main to Harrison, west on Harrison to Central avenue, north on Central to Angular, west on Angular to Garfield, south on Garfield to West avenue, west on West avenue to the plant.

No time schedule was announced by the company today.

Report on return visit to Burlington, Ia. 4/24/42

III Transportation facilities:

Many of the employees are still using their own cars. Bus service is somewhat better - six more buses are being added. One of the Trailer Camps will be serviced on the additional bus route but the other two camps have no bus transportation as yet.

IV Method of Recruiting Labor:

The Co. has never used the facilities of the U.S. Employment Service. They are still hiring thru' their own personnel office.

V. Requirements:

About the same as before except that applicants are checked more closely as to references etc. There are no age restrictions.

Negroes are employed but not on production. Mr. Johnstone said the number of negroes would follow the population ratio which is small.

VI Present Turnover (Men and Women)

Very few women employees left their jobs after the second explosion. This statement was verified by all persons contacted, including matron at plant. All operations were shut

Report on return visit to Burlington, Ia.

Present Turnover (cont.)

down for three weeks after the explosion pending investigation. At the end of that time, during which all applications were rechecked, seven hundred employees, principally men, were laid off. Due to the rush in hiring, all references had not been checked, according to a report which came from an authentic source, and F.B.I. insisted that these people be laid off until a check could be made. Not many of them were rehired.

The draft has caused quite a heavy turnover among the men. The Co. has thus far requested 175 deferments but the majority of these requests were not granted.

Report on return visit to Burlington, Ia.

Explosion: (cont)

Cause of the explosion – The War Dept. issued a statement, after investigation, that "rigorous manual operation of a valve controlling the flow of T.N.T. the most likely cause of the explosion". However, sabotage seems to be the general charge but there may be no basis of fact in the accusation.

Insurance – The Co. had put thru' an Insurance plan that was effective at the time of the explosion. Each widow rec'd $500.00 within a day or two after the death of her husband. The balance of $1500.00 is paid in 60 monthly installments unless there are children under 18 yrs. then the monthly payment is doubled and is payable for 30 months. In Iowa a widow receives $15.00 per wk. for 300 weeks, under the Workmen's Compensation Law, therefore these women will have an income for the next five years.

Two of the widows have applied for work at the plant. They want to invest their insurance money in a home so they will have something tangible for their children at the end of the five years.

Personnel Policies:

(e) Medical: The Co. has hired a woman physician to examine the women applicants. She is much interested in the welfare and health of the women in the plant and, I believe, will make an effort to correct some of the lax medical policies. After hiring ~~is~~ mass is completed, she hopes to enlarge her scope of activities and include some instructions

Plant Information

Return visit to Iowa Ord. Plant, Burlington

Lunch Period – ½ hr.

Rest " – 10 mins. before & after lunch period.

Overtime – Some employees are working only 40 hrs, but majority are putting in 8 and 16 hrs. overtime per wk.

Rates of Pay

Mr. Johnstone stated he was considering raising the min. rate of 55¢ for women to .60¢, particularly if they lost the time and one half rate for over 40 hrs. If the proposed schedule of four crews is put into operation, employees would not receive much overtime pay ~~work only 5 extra days, ie, over the 40 hrs. per wk. in the 20 wk. period~~.

Differential for Night Work – None

Training within Plant:

The training period, at least the class room instruction, has been reduced to one half day. ~~I visited~~ a class of women trainees and later talked to Mr. Jarman, the instructor, who told me that one half day is now the time alloted for training – the pressure of increased production had brought about the lessening in training instruction.

Mr. Jarman had drawn a description of parts of primers, relays, and delays on the

Return visit to Burlington, Ia.

Training (cont.)

blackboard with type of powder in each. He also had the component parts on his desk, that is a complete fuze, primer etc, which he used to demonstrate his lecture on parts.

While I was there he was lecturing on the effects of careless acts, possibility of toxic diseases, and what to do in case of an infection from the powder.

Mr. Jarman did not think one half day sufficient time to give them more than a general overall picture. He said they formerly had 2 or 3 days in the lecture room before going on the line.

In the afternoon the new trainees went on the detonator line and were placed beside an experienced employee to observe and later try the operations themselves.

Dermatitis and Skin Infections:

Reports on prevalence of dermatitis varied according to person interviewed. Mr. Johnstone said there were comparatively few cases and that the number was diminishing.

Dr. Baldwin, head of the hospital staff, was inclined to believe that many of the cases of so-called dermatitis was not the result of handling toxics. He said the women had developed hysteria, concerning these skin diseases and a small proportion of those reporting to the hospital for examination & treatment actually had dermatitis.

He stated that the milk-drinking theory as a preventative was a fallacy. He admitted, however, that drinking milk did build up resistance inasmuch as it was a good food, but that vitamin pills would be equally good.

Return Visit to Burlington, Ia.

Dermatitis and Skin Infections:

The hospital record for April 23rd showed a total of 200 treatments for various ailments. 17 out of the total were for dermatitis, and 11 of that number were women. The other cases were gastritis, sore throat, adhesions, burns, blisters, pleurisy, hiccoughs, conjunctivitis, irritated lips etc.

The foreman on one of the detonator lines said there were 14 cases of dermatitis out of a total of 97 employees on his shift. He said two of these had eye infections but the arms and hands were the usual spots of infection. The cases with infected eyes were not working. One girl was in hospital.

The matron of one of the change houses said there were five or six cases on her shift.

I talked to one girl in the change house who had quite a severe case of dermatitis some weeks ago. The skin was still red but the pimples were gone. She was taken off the toxic job when treatments failed to cure infection until skin cleared up after which she returned and, according to her statement, the rash appeared again after she was back handling toxics for only two hours. She no longer works in that area.

Return Visit to Burlington, Ia.

Dermatitis and Skin Infections (cont.)

There are 2100 employees in direct explosive handling. At the present time 1700 are receiving 1 qt. of milk per day. Some are receiving vitamins in place of milk. The laundry workers applied for milk, basing their request on the fact that they handled the men's uniforms who are working with T.N.T. Dr. Baldwin believes the laundry workers are exposed to a toxic hazard, but would not authorize milk for them since, according to his statement, there is not sufficient milk available, and futhermore he believes that vitamin pills are just as good. The workers refused the vitamin pills & Dr. Baldwin said they would take the pills or nothing.

There have been several cases of Cyanosis and a few cases where discoloration of the hair took place.

Headaches and nausea have been quite prevalent in some areas. In the compartments where the propellent charges of smokeless powder are being weighed no ventilation is possible due, to the sensitiveness of the shadowgraph scales. During rest periods and

Return Visit to Burlington, Ia.

Dermatitis & Toxic diseases (cont.)

at lunch time the windows are opened. The rooms are quite large, each equipped with 16 scales. In addition to the 16 girls weighing, there are two supervisors. This dept. is on a 3 shift, 6 da. wk. There is rather a peculiar odor that might cause headaches and nausea after a period of exposure. Dr. Baldwin said, after thorough investigation, he was convinced that the headaches were imaginary, or at least not caused by lack of ventilation. The Ass't Plant Mgr. tho't the headaches might come from eye strain since the hair line on the scale is rather difficult to see, and after several hours of weighing, the result would likely be headache and nausea.

Primer Line - Cleaning Dept.

Women are cleaning excess paint off the empty primer cases using a naptha cleaning fluid which has caused nausea. The Co. has tried three different kinds of fluid and it is believed that the last brand now being used will prove satisfactory. At least the women have had less difficulty. The Ass't Plant Mgr. said the poor cleaning fluid they had

Dermatitis x Toxic diseases (cont.)
used for awhile was the result of the Gov't ruling on accepting the contractor submitting the lowest bid.
Primer Mix Dept: Men mix the "ingredients" for this propellent charge but women handle the primer mix which is highly toxic. The foreman said both powder and alcohol poison had developed. Some employees wore rubber gloves. The foreman stated that a new ventilation system would be needed before next winter when windows and doors would have to be closed. This work is being done in a part of the line that was not built for that purpose. There are 71 women in that dept.
First Aid Room - Each line has a First Aid Room with two cots. There is no nurse on the line but the matrons are required to take a first aid course. The matron I contacted complained about the lack of supplies. Bed linens are sent to a laundry in Ft. Madison and are not returned on schedule, sometimes not all. She said she had no cloths for cold compresses and that no Kotex disposal had been provided. The most common injury treated in the First Aid Room is splinters in the fingers.

Plant Information

Return Trip to Burlington

Personnel Policies - Medical (cont.)

The hospital is not equipped for care of patients over 36 to 48 hours, due to limited kitchen facilities. There is a well equipped operating room.

Physical Re-checks:

Routine rechecks were started just before the second explosion occurred but were then discontinued, and since some of the Medical Staff were included in the F.B.I. investigation and dismissal, the remaining staff was not adequate. However, definite plans have been made to hire an additional doctor (letter went out the afternoon I left plant) and with the help of two nurses set up an examining unit in the First Aid Room on each line for the purpose of rechecking physical condition. Dr. Baldwin felt this should be done.

(b) Food Service:

There are no food facilities on the loading lines and the cafeteria in the Admin. area is much too far to be of any use to the production workers. The employees at present are bringing their lunches and

Return trip to Burlington

b. Food Service (cont.)

eating in the Change House. Mr. Johnstone said they have been considering putting in equipment for some hot food and have the cafeteria service each line but no definite action had been taken. However, within the past few days, Dr. Baldwin made provisions to supply a box lunch to the employees on the loading lines, who put in an order before a certain hour. The boxes sell for 25¢ and 35¢. The lunch costing 25¢ has some kind of cold drink. These lunches are packed at the cafeteria and are delivered to the Lines.

The matron in each change house inspects the lunches packed at home.

c. Uniforms and Change House Equipment:

The employees do not wear uniforms except on the Shell Loading where they come in contact with T.N.T. Here the women and men wear a tan coverall type of uniform but there are only a small percentage of the female employee working on this line.

Return trip to Burlington

a. Uniforms and Change Houses (cont.)

A great many women are working on the detonator, booster, primer, and fuze lines where they are handling lead azide, fulminate of mercury, tetryl and primer mix. This is where dermatitis is most prevalent and yet no uniforms or showers are provided. Dr. Baldwin agreed with me that both were needed. The women are not required to wear dresses they are washable.

Safety Shoes - None provided. Employees are supposed to wear shoes without nails but after observing the many different kinds of shoes worn by women on the lines, I doubted if all women wore Safety Shoes. Mr. Johnstone said the matron's duty was to check the type of shoes worn, but he realized that it was quite possible for some to slip by without Safety Shoes.

Change House facilities:

There are no showers provided for women. Mr. Johnstone said they were definitely making plans to put in showers but due to priorities it took time to get the equipment and that it was difficult to get approval for expenditure of funds for equipment other than machinery etc.

Return Trip to Burlington

G. Uniforms etc. (cont.)

Women were wearing goggles on some few jobs, such as cleaning shells on conveyor belt with the use of air compress tubes.

One man and several women were wearing respirators on the detonator line where they were brushing off the loose powder.

Glass barricades were provided for women weighing the fulminate of mercury which is highly explosive, and also carries a toxic hazard. The women must reach hand and arm behind the barricade to weigh the fulminate. In all cases the women had bare arms and hands. Mr. Johnstone said it was too dangerous to wear a sleeve or glove on that job.

An experiment was made to test the barricade on this job and it was found that the glass did not shatter under a forced explosion of 1000 detonators in tray so injury to the operator, or worker, should not be very severe in case of a blow-up. However, the right hand and arm would probably be exposed and injured.

Some few men and women were wearing gloves.

Ass't Plant Mgr. said rubber gloves had not been satisfactory and that they were experimenting with horse hide gloves.

Return trip to Burlington, Ia.

Comments on General Working Conditions:

Since the last explosion, I believe the Co. officials are making an effort to better conditions but, according to their statements, it takes a great deal of time now to get equipment for showers, eating facilities and even uniforms. Then, too, the Ordnance Dept. is not very willing to O.K. requests for funds now. However, that does not exonerate the Operating Co. from blame, because all these facilities should have been provided when the plant was constructed. Dr. Baldwin said he understood that Day and Zimmerman, the operating Co., had included some of these facilities in the original plan, but the War Dept had used that money for machinery to load shells.

The firm officials are so "Explosion" conscious now that their activities are directed largely toward preventing sabotage, and performing experiments determining the possibilities of an explosion and the results of the experiment. It seemed to me that they were neglecting the equally important issues of Safety Shoes, Showers and food facilities.

Return trip to Burlington, Ia.

Comments on General Working Conditions:

Not long ago they made a search for matches and found a great number on men and women. The present Safety Engineer is a former Navyman who served in the capacity of time keeper up until recently and appears to know very little about Safety measures. He was much concerned over the gravel walks outside because a girl had fallen down and skinned her knee but regulation Safety Shoes and uniforms did not seem important to him.

The antagonism between the community and operating Co. ~~appears~~ seems to have abated somewhat since the last explosion. People in the community are beginning to realize that operating a munition plant is not such a simple problem, and that cooperation will help. However, there is still evident a general dislike for the officials, both Company and Ordnance Dept; and the charge of inefficient management still stands.

Return visit to Burlington

Persons contacted:

Mr. Johnstone, Plant Mgr.
Mr. Carl Fenninger - Ass't Plant Mgr.
Mr. (Commander) Rhodes - Safety Engineer
Dr. Baldwin - Chief of Staff
Dr. Proskierokoff - Examining physician (woman)
Dr. Kepler - Staff doctor
Mr. Joseph Barton - Insurance Dept - Head
Miss Margaret Clark - Welfare Worker
Mr. Thomason - Recreational director
Mr. Jarman - Hd. of Training School
Foremen of lines
Matron in Change house
Several employees

Form ES-209—Rev. 1-42

Period 1-2-42 to 1-31-42

Office Burlington

Iowa Employment Security Commission
Iowa State Employment Service
affiliated with
Social Security Board

SUMMARY OF LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES

A. NEW APPLICATIONS, RENEWALS, PLACEMENTS, AND ACTIVE FILE CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND VETERAN STATUS

Item	Total I	Male II	Female III	Veterans IV	Disabled Veterans V
1. New Applications	170	119	51	5	0
2. Renewals	531	446	85	34	XXXXX
3. Interviews	598	433	165	21	XXXXX
4. Total Placements	157	87	70	8	1
(a) Regular	73	50	23	7	1
(b) Temporary	84	37	47	1	0
5. Total Clearance Placements	12	12	0	3	0
6. Active file at end of month	✓ 668	✓ 524	✓ 144	49	7

7. Total agricultural placements	1
(a) 00 General farms	0
(b) 01 Dairy farms	1
(c) 02 Cash-grain farms	0
(d) 03 Cotton farms	0
(e) 04 Fruit and nut farms	0
(f) 05 Livestock and poultry farms	0
(g) 06 Truck farms, crop specialties, and miscellaneous agriculture	0
(h) 77 Agricultural and similar service establishments	0
8. Total openings cancelled	43
(a) Agricultural	2
(b) Domestic	13
(c) Other	28
9. Total field visits	41
(a) Defense	32
(b) Other	9
10. Number of different registrants placed this calendar year	131
11. Number of different veteran registrants placed this calendar year	8
12. Placements of handicapped registrants	0
13. Clearance placements—order holding office	14
14. Occupational Check Lists sent	0
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	
21.	
22.	

Office Burlington, Iowa Month January 1942

Signature Emma Fry Title Jr. Clerk

✓ Mr. Wilson, Hd. of Employment office said the majority of these people also had applications in the Plant Employment Office. Many of the women come under Domestic Service but are taking factory jobs if they can get them.

RELEASED FOR POSTING 2/3/42

Code	Position	Rate	
1.4	Line Superintendent		
1.41	Assistant Line Superintendent		
1.42	Superintendent - Ammonium Nitrate Plant		
1.45	Assistant Plant Engineer - Ammonium Nitrate Plant		
	High Exposure		
1.6	Building Foreman	$60.00	wk
1.61	Assistant Building Foreman	55.00	wk
1.62	Bay Supervisors	1.125	hr
1.63	High Explosives Operators	1.00	hr
	Standard Exposure		
1.7	Building Foreman	50.00	wk
1.71	Assistant Building Foreman	45.00	wk
1.72	Bay Supervisors	1.025	hr
1.73	Standard Exposure Operators - Male	.90	hr
1.731	Standard Exposure Operators - Female	.80	hr
	Classified Labor		
1.8	Building Foreman	45.00	wk
1.81	Assistant Building Foreman	40.00	wk
1.82	Supervisors, Male, Class A	.925	hr
1.821	Supervisors, Female, Class A	.825	hr
1.83	Supervisors, Male, Class B	.825	hr
1.831	Supervisors, Female, Class B	.725	hr
1.832	Supervisors, Female, Class C	.625	hr
1.84	Machine Tenders, Male, Class A	.80	hr
1.841	Machine Tenders, Female, Class A	.70	hr
1.842	Spray Paint Operators	.85	hr
1.85	Machine Tenders, Male, Class B	.70	hr
1.851	Machine Tenders, Female, Class B	.60	hr
1.86	Standard Exposure Operators, Male, Class A	.80	hr
1.861	Standard Exposure Operators, Female, Class A	.70	hr
1.87	Standard Exposure Operators, Male, Class B	.70	hr
1.871	Standard Exposure Operators, Female, Class B	.60	hr
1.88	Encased Ammunition, Increment and Propellant Handlers, Male, Class A	.80	hr
1.881	" Female, Class A " "	.70	hr
1.89	" Male, Class B " "	.70	hr
1.891	" Female, Class B " "	.60	hr
	General Labor		
1.9	Building Foreman	40.00	wk
1.91	Assistant Building Foreman	35.00	wk
1.92	Bay Supervisor, Male	.75	hr
1.921	Bay Supervisor, Female	.625	hr
1.93	General Labor, Male	.625	hr
1.931	General Labor, Female	.50	hr
1.94	Trainees, Apprentices, Male	.50	hr
1.941	Trainees, Apprentices, Female	.40	hr
1.95	Line Clerks	35.00	wk
1.951	Line Clerk - Junior	30.00	wk
1.952	Line Clerk - Storekeeper	27.50	wk
1.953	Line Clerk - Junior Storekeeper	22.50	wk
1.954	Messenger	16.50	wk
1.96	Maintenance Foreman	70.00	wk
1.961	Maintenance Supervisor	1.00	hr
1.962	Maintenance Men	.75	hr
1.963	Millwright Helper	.85	hr
1.97	Line Electrician Supervisor	1.375	hr
1.971	Line Electrician	1.25	hr
1.98	Carpenter Foreman	1.375	hr
1.981	Carpenter	1.25	hr

Duplicate

old copy files 1-1-4

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc. - IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION - BURLINGTON, IOWA

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.
IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION
BURLINGTON, IOWA

RELEASED FOR POSTING
2/3/42

RATE SCHEDULE - GROUP I

Code	Position	Rate
	Building 1-52 - Group Office	
1.4	Line Superintendent	
1.41	Assistant Line Superintendent	
1.95	Line Clerk, Senior	$35.00 wk
1.951	Line Clerk, Junior	30.00 wk
1.954	Messenger	16.50 wk
1.93	General Labor (Janitor)	.625 hr

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.

IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION

BURLINGTON, IOWA

RELEASED FOR POSTING
2/3/42

RATE SCHEDULE - GROUP I

Code	Position	Rate	
	Buildings 1-01 and 1-04 (Combined)		
1.7	Building Foreman	$50.00	wk
1.71	Assistant Building Foreman	45.00	wk
1.84	Machine Tender, Class A (washing machine operator)	.80	hr
1.84	Machine Tender, Class A (paint machine operator)	.80	hr
1.85	Machine Tender, Class B (baling machine operator and thread cleaning machine maintenance man)	.70	hr
1.85	Machine Tender, Class B (paint machine operator, shells off and on machine)	.70	hr
1.93	General Labor	.625	hr
1.951	Line Clerk - Junior	30.00	wk
1.952	Line Clerk - Storekeeper	27.50	wk
1.953	Line Clerk - Junior Storekeeper	22.50	wk

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.

IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION

BURLINGTON, IOWA

RELEASED FOR POSTING
2/3/42

RATE SCHEDULE - GROUP I

Code	Position	Rate
	Buildings 1-05-1 and 1-05-2	
1.6	Building Foreman	$60.00 wk
1.61	Assistant Building Foreman	55.00 wk
1.62	Bay Supervisor	1.125 hr
1.63	Bay Operator	1.00 hr
1.62	Drawoff Supervisor	1.125 hr
1.63	Drawoff Operator	1.00 hr
1.62	Second Floor Supervisor	1.125 hr
1.72	Third Floor Supervisor	1.025 hr
1.73	Tub and Tool Cleaners and Sump Operators	.90 hr
1.73	Third Floor Operator	.90 hr
1.83	Janitor Foreman	.825 hr
1.86	Skid Pushers	.80 hr
1.87	General Labor (Janitor)	.70 hr
1.951	Line Clerk - Junior	30.00 wk
1.952	Line Clerk - Storekeeper	27.50 wk
1.63	Second Floor Operator	1.00 hr

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.

IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION

BURLINGTON, IOWA

RELEASED FOR POSTING
2/3/42

RATE SCHEDULE - GROUP I

Code	Position	Rate	
	Building 1-51 - Group Maintenance		
1.96	Maintenance Foreman	$70.00	wk
1.961	Maintenance Supervisor	1.00	hr
1.962	Maintenance Man	.75	hr
1.963	Millwright Helper	.85	hr
1.93	General Labor	.625	hr

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.

IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION

BURLINGTON, IOWA

RELEASED FOR POSTING
2/3/42

RATE SCHEDULE - GROUP I

Code	Position	Rate
	Buildings 1-06-1 and 1-06-2	
1.83	Supervisor	$ .825 hr
1.87	Operators, A.N.	.70 hr

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.

IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION

BURLINGTON, IOWA

RELEASED FOR POSTING
2/3/42

RATE SCHEDULE - GROUP I

Code	Position	Rate
	Building 1-50	
1.7	Building Foreman	$50.00 wk
1.71	Assistant Building Foreman	45.00 wk
1.63	Operator (Floor)	1.00 hr
1.73	Operator (Platform)	.90 hr
1.93	General Labor (Janitor)	.625 hr

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.

IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION

BURLINGTON, IOWA

RELEASED FOR POSTING
2/3/42

RATE SCHEDULE - GROUP I

Code	Position	Rate
	Buildings 1-08-1 and 1-08-2	
	Supervised by Assistant Building Foreman of Building 1-50	
1.73	Operators, TNT	$ .90 hr

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.

IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION

BURLINGTON, IOWA

RELEASED FOR POSTING
2/3/42

RATE SCHEDULE - GROUP I

Code	Position	Rate
	Building 1-10	
1.6	Building Foreman	$60.00 wk
1.61	Assistant Building Foreman	55.00 wk
1.62	Bay Supervisor	1.125 hr
1.63	Driller	1.00 hr
1.63	Thread Cleaner	1.00 hr
1.73	Fuze Staker	.90 hr
1.84	Fin Machine Operator, Male	.80 hr
1.891	Fin Machine Operator and Fin Staker, Female	.60 hr
1.88	Stenciler	.80 hr
1.88	Touch-up Man	.80 hr
1.89	Skid Pushers	.70 hr
1.891	Stenciler, Female	.60 hr
1.891	Fin Cleaner, Female	.60 hr
1.891	Touch-up, Female	.60 hr
1.951	Line Clerk - Junior	30.00 wk
1.952	Line Clerk - Storekeeper	27.50 wk

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.
IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION
BURLINGTON, IOWA

RELEASED FOR POSTING
2/3/42

RATE SCHEDULE - GROUP I

Code	Position	Rate
	Buildings 1-12 and 1-13	
1.7	Building Foreman	$50.00 wk
1.71	Assistant Building Foreman	45.00 wk
1.72	Bay Supervisor	1.025 hr
1.73	Fuzer, Male	.80 hr
1.731	Fuzer, Female	.70 hr
1.83	Boss Car Loader	.825 hr
1.881	Checkweighers, Class A, Female	.70 hr
1.891	Checkweighers, Class B, Female	.60 hr
1.891	Increment Setters, Female	.60 hr
1.891	Data Cards and Cartridge Setters, Female	.60 hr
1.891	Container Cappers, Female	.60 hr
1.891	Fuze Rackers, Female	.60 hr
1.89	Carton Openers, Male	.70 hr
1.89	Fuze Box Openers, Male	.70 hr
1.832	Glue Room Supervisor, Female	.625 hr
1.931	Pad Gluers, Female	.50 hr
1.89	Skid Pushers, Male	.70 hr
1.89	Wrappers, Male	.70 hr
1.89	Bundle Packers, Male	.70 hr
1.89	Fuze Truckers, Male	.70 hr
1.89	Stampers, (shipping cartons), Male	.70 hr
1.832	Supervisor over Stampers, Female	.625 hr
1.931	Stampers, (shipping cartons), Female	.50 hr
1.951	Line Clerk - Junior	30.00 wk
1.952	Line Clerk - Storekeeper	27.50 wk

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.

IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION

BURLINGTON, IOWA

RELEASED FOR POSTING
2/3/42

RATE SCHEDULE - GROUP I

Code	Position	Rate
	Building 1-53	
1.8	Building Foreman	$45.00 wk
1.81	Assistant Building Foreman	40.00 wk
1.89	Skid Pusher	.70 hr
1.89	Fuze Box Openers, Male	.70 hr
1.891	Fuze Rackers, Female	.60 hr
1.93	General Labor	.625 hr

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.

IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION

BURLINGTON, IOWA

RELEASED FOR POSTING
2/3/42

RATE SCHEDULE - GROUP I

Code	Position	Rate
	Building 1-169 - Group Substation - Electrical Maintenance	
1.852	Substation Operator	$42.00 wk
1.97	Line Electrician Supervisor	1.375 hr
1.971	Line Electrician	1.25 hr
1.93	General Labor	.625 hr

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.

IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION

BURLINGTON, IOWA

RELEASED FOR POSTING
2/3/42

RATE SCHEDULE - GROUP I

Code	Position	Rate
1.98	Carpenter Foreman	$ 1.375 hr
1.981	Carpenter	1.25 hr
1.93	General Labor	.625 hr

Shift Schedule for one employee in plant with 4 crews (A. B. C. D.)

Arrangement of Working Hours covering a 20-week period, with continuous production 24 hours per day, 7 days per week

Week	√ Shifts							Days worked in each week	Hours worked in each week	Days in bi-weekly pay period
	Sun.	Mon	Tues	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.			
1st	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	5	40	11 days
2nd	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	6	48	
3rd	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	40	10
4th	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	5	40	
5th	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	6	48	11
6th	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	40	
7th	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	5	40	10
8th	0	3	3	3	3	3	0	5	40	
9	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	40	10
10	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	5	40	
11	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	5	40	10
12	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	40	
13	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	6	48	11
14	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	5	40	
15	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	5	40	11
16	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	6	48	
17	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	5	40	10
18	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	5	40	
19	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	6	48	11
20	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	5	40	

Shift 1 = 8 a.m.-4 p.m.
Shift 2 = 4 p.m.-12 mid nite
Shift 3 = 12 mid nite to 8 a.m.

Iowa Ordnance Plant
Burlington, Ia.

Proposed schedule of shifts

	1 week	2 week	3 week	4 week	5 week	6 week	7 week	8 week	9 week	10 week
DATE →										
1st (NIGHT) SHIFT 12 MIDNIGHT TO 8 A.M.	BBCCCCC	DDDDDAA	AAABBBB	BCCCCCD	DDDDAAA	AABBBBB	CCCCCDD	DDDAAAA	ABBBBBC	CCCCDDD
2nd (DAY) SHIFT 8 A.M. TO 4 P.M.	AAAABBB	BBCCCCC	DDDDDAA	AAABBBB	BCCCCCD	DDDDAAA	AABBBBB	CCCCCDD	DDDAAAA	ABBBBBC
3rd (AFTERNOON) SHIFT 4 P.M. TO 12 MIDNIGHT	DDDDDAA	AAABBBB	BCCCCCC	DDDDAAA	AABBBBB	CCCCCDD	DDDAAAA	ABBBBBC	CCCCDDD	DDAAAAA
DAYS PER WEEK	A B C D 6 5 5 5	A B C D 5 5 5 6	A B C D 5 5 5 5	A B C D 6 5 5 5	A B C D 6 5 5 5	A B C D 5 5 5 6	A B C D 5 5 5 5	A B C D 5 5 5 6	A B C D 5 5 5 6	A B C D 6 5 5 5
DAYS PER PAY PERIOD	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11
SUNDAYS OFF	1 C	1 C	1 C	1 C	1 C	1 B	1 B	1 B	1 B	1 B

	11 week	12 week	13 week	14 week	15 week	16 week	17 week	18 week	19 week	20 week
DATE →										
1st (NIGHT) SHIFT 12 MIDNIGHT TO 8 A.M.	DDAAAAA	BBBBBCC	CCCDDDD	DAAAAAB	BBBBCCC	CCDDDDD	AAAAABB	BBBCCCC	CDDDDDA	AAAABBB
2nd (DAY) SHIFT 8 A.M. TO 4 P.M.	CCCCDDD	DDAAAAA	BBBBBCC	CCCDDDD	DAAAAAB	BBBBCCC	CCDDDDD	AAAAABB	BBBCCCC	CDDDDDA
3rd (AFTERNOON) SHIFT 4 P.M. TO 12 MIDNIGHT	BBBBBCC	CCCDDDD	DAAAAAB	BBBBCCC	CCDDDDD	AAAAABB	BBBCCCC	CDDDDDA	AAAABBB	BBCCCCC
DAYS PER WEEK	A B C D 5 5 6 5	A B C D 5 5 5 6	A B C D 5 5 5 5	A B C D 5 5 5 6	A B C D 5 5 5 6	A B C D 5 5 5 5	A B C D 5 5 5 5	A B C D 5 5 5 6	A B C D 5 5 5 6	A B C D 5 5 5 5
DAYS PER PAY PERIOD	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11	A B C D 11 11 11 11
SUNDAYS OFF	1 A	1 A	1 A	1 A	1 A	1 B	1 B	1 B	1 B	1 B

SHIFT SCHEDULE

FIVE CONSECUTIVE WORKING DAYS, FOLLOWED BY AT LEAST 48 HOURS OFF
SHIFT SCHEDULE RUNS 20 WEEKS AND REPEATS WITHOUT CHANGE

CREW A	CREW B	CREW C	CREW D
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25

CREW A	CREW B	CREW C	CREW D
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44

You will note that the three shifts are listed in the left hand column; and that the four crews are designated by the letters A, B, C and D. If [illegible] Due is a member of Crew A, the letter [illegible] by the letter A on this chart shows [illegible] hours and shifts he will work during the [illegible] 20-week period.

Every man works five days in a row and then is off at least 48 hours, after which he changes shifts.

Over each period of 20 weeks every man [illegible] five extra days, totalling 105 shifts in 20 [illegible]

Over each period of 20 weeks every [illegible] five Sundays off.

Over each period of 20 weeks every man has five pay days with 10 days pay and five pay days with 11 days pay, if he works full time.

Same crews are always working together.

No relief men are required.

IOP NEWS

Vol. I | Iowa Ordnance Plant, Burlington, Iowa, April 20, 1942. | No. 1

COL. JANK ASSAILS FIFTH COLUMNISTS AND GOSSIPMONGERS

Col. Otto M. Jank, commanding officer of Iowa Ordnance plant, attacked fifth columnists and gossipmongers in an address delivered before members of the Iowa Press association in Des Moines Friday, April 10.

While asserting that the construction and operation of the huge shell loading works had upset the economics of southeast Iowa, he declared that in return the plant has presented an average payroll of better than $300,000 weekly, has had a full appreciation of the problems of the community, and "we feel it is a part of our job to help solve those problems."

Col. Jank mentioned that a survey last spring of construction personnel showed 75 per cent to be residents of Iowa; that of that number about 40 per cent were residents of greater Burlington and 50 per cent were residents of Des Moines and other counties. He added that 71 per cent of those now employed at the plant are residents of Iowa.

The community, he said, understands the tremendous task of completing the construction program in quick time, but does not wholly understand the difficulty of training technical men in problems of loading and assembling ammunition.

Pays High Tribute

Discussing community relations, the commanding officer paid high tribute to the people of the community as a whole and added, "I personally have never received as whole-hearted a welcome as I found on the doormats of the fold at Burlington."

He mentioned, however, that from a press relations angle, the plant is at a disadvantage.

"We can't advertise our product, we can't issue employment statements," he said. "In fact," he added, "there are many can'ts . . . . . so many of our actions, many of our good features, never reach print, although I am afraid I can't say the same thing for our bad actions.

Confidence in Press

"I might say that with one exception, the newspapers of the state have 'played ball' to the extent that I personally have the utmost confidence in the representatives that I have met thus far."

Col. Jank briefly reviewed the construction program and pointed out

(Continued on Page Two)

SKID CONVEYOR IN OPERATION

This picture shows a conveyor carrying skids from painting building to the next operat'ng building. This is a familar sight in Iowa Ordnance Plant.

MEARDON'S ORCHESTRA TO PLAY FOR IOP HOP

Bill Meardon and his 12-piece dance orchestra will be here from Des Moines on Friday, April 24, to play for the IOP hop at Memorial auditorium.

Meardon's orchestra has an execellent reputation and good music is assured for the occasion.

Danc'ng will start at 9 p. m. and will continue until 1 a. m., providing four hours for enjoyment of the terpsichorean art.

Admission will be 25 cents per person. Badge wearers may take a "date" or a friend.

PLANS FOR WIDENING OF HIGHWAY SUBMITTED

The state highway commission has submitted plans for the widening of route No. 80 from Gratton street to the Agency street gate of Iowa Ordnance Plant to the Burlington city council.

The plans call for a four-lane highway.

Advantages Of Fingerprinting Cited By Head Of Identification Bureau

The many advantages of fingerprinting of all citizens are clearly set out by W. W. Akers, superintendent of identification, for Day & Zimmermann, Inc.

In discussing this important subject, Mr. Akers says:

"There should be no stigma whatever attached to this method of identification — no more than there is in the handwriting of one's signature, or in the giving of one's description, which appears on identification cards, drivers' licenses, passports, etc. This permanent record of one's fingerprints should be a source of satisfaction and security, reflecting substantial standing in the community."

Speaking of the individuality of one's fingerprints, Mr. Akers continues:

"Glance at the ball of your thumb or fingers, and you will notice that the ridges swirl about in a definite pattern. *You are the only person on earth with that exact formation.* Faces may look alike, bodily measurements may duplicate, names may be identical, but the ridges on every finger form an individual pattern which has no counterpart. Surely one of life's greatest mysteries is this unique symbol put on each of us. Even the fingerprints of attached twins are not identical."

Obvious Services

Services resulting from fingerprinting are cited by Mr. Akers as follows:

"The obvious services a universal system would render are quick, infallible identification of all accident and catastrophe victims; restoration to relatives of lost and run-away children; identification of adults suffering from amnesia; prevention of

(Continued on Page Three)

IOP NEWS

Published by the Personnel Division of Day & Zimmermann, Inc. Iowa Ordnance Plant Project, Burlington, Iowa.

GROUP INSURANCE PLAN LARGEST IN THE STATE

It will be of interest to employees of Day & Zimmermann, Inc., to know that the insurance contract providing for group life insurance, non-occupational accident and sickness, and hospital expense and surgical benefits insurance, carried for Day & Zimmermann employees, is the largest such contract ever written in the state of Iowa, and is the largest up to the present time in the country in 1942.

This information was made known a few days ago by Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa officials in a letter to Mr. E. F. Johnstone, Jr., general manager for Day & Zimmermann, Inc.

FIRST SATURDAY NIGHT DANCE WAS A SUCCESS

The first of the regular Saturday night dances was held in the IOP Recreation hall Saturday night, April 11. The affair was highly enjoyable and regarded as a distinct success.

Dan Oliver's IOP orchestra, a newly formed aggregation of musicians, played for the first dance and will play for all the Saturday night dances.

If any departments would like to have their own private dances on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday nights, they may contact Dan Oliver by calling extension 4191 and complete arrangements will be made.

The admission price for all the Saturday night dances is 25 cents per person.

FIRE FACTS
by Robert Korb
FIRE DEPARTMENT

Did you know that — every one and a half minutes in the United States, a home is destroyed by fire; and that the annual loss due to spontaneous combustion alone is $15,000,000?

Did you know that — if one gallon of gasoline was emptied into a tightly closed room and a match used to ignite the fumes, the resultant explosion would be equal to eight sticks of dynamite?

Did you know that — Napoleon's retreat from Moscow was largely due to removal of fire apparatus by the Russians? Shortly before Napoleon entered the City everything of importance had been set afire. Picked troops dashed in expecting to check the flames quickly, only to find the Russians had removed all firemen and equipment. The conflagration, unchecked, destroyed food, military supplies and shelter. This left the City uninhabitable and resulted in the now famous 'Retreat from Moscow'.

A man is what he makes himself. Don't make yourself a cripple.

COL. JANK ASSAILS FIFTH COLUMNISTS AND GOSSIPMONGERS

(Continued from Page One)

that during the building period more than 200,000 cubic yards of concrete were poured and more than 5,000,000 cubic yards of earth moved. During construction in 1941 there was a total of 18,000,000 man hours worked and approximately $2,000,000 worth of structural equipment was utilized.

"As operations were anticipated serious problems of employment grew up," continued the commanding officer. "The product of this plant is loaded ammunition, a manufacturing process utterly unknown in this area. Better than 60 per cent of the proposed employees would be doing work they had never done previously. Ammunition handling and handling of explosives requires personnel who understand responsibility."

Praises Iowa People

Col. Jank spoke highly of the people of Iowa and the midwest from which areas employes of the plant are recruited, but pointed to the difficulties of training technical men in the problems of loading and assembling ammunition.

"The technical ability and brains are present," he said, "but it takes time to convert technical background into the new field into which we have entered in Burlington.

"The fact that this country has been out of production of this material for 25 years places the explosives game in the category of an art and the dessemination of the details of that art is long and arduous.

Physical Evidence Gone

"We differ from most manufacturing processes in that we cannot make a mistake . . . In the loading game, if there is a mistake and an explosion occurs, or if there is a mistake and the ammunition misbehaves in the hands of troops, the physical evidence of what took place is no longer present and we must surmise as to the probable cause.

"Thus, it makes doubly difficult the problem of the technical men assigned to the ammunition assembly lines."

Col. Jank said there must be an understanding between the community and the plant because there is no question but what the plant has upset the economic arrangement of the community and the fact that the plant cannot keep the community informed of everyday activities.

"This makes it very simple," he said, "for the fifth columnist to begin to spread ugly rumors to ferment feelings of disunity in the community and to promulgate disparaging information relating to both the operators and the war department.

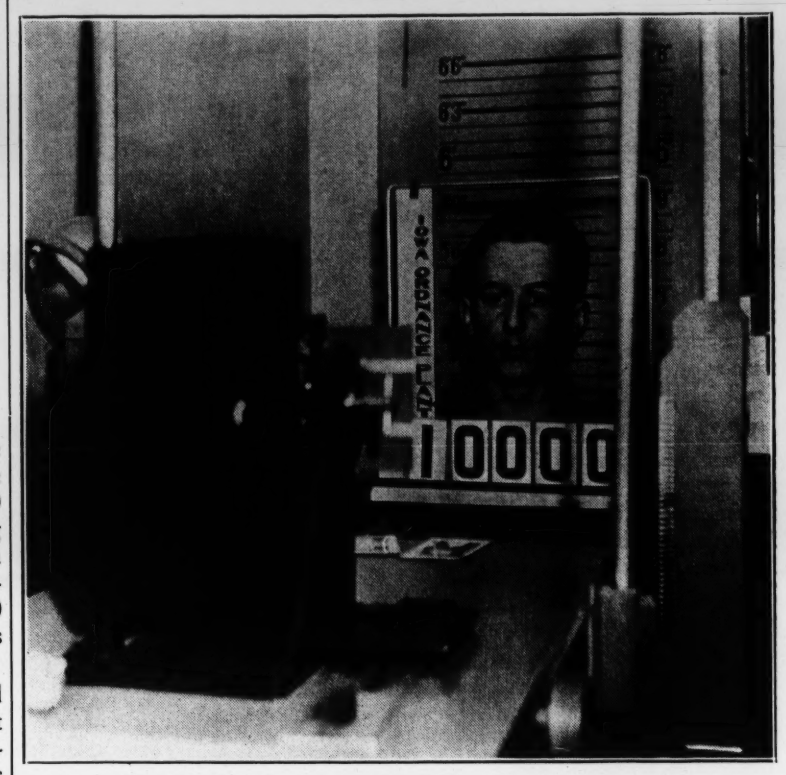
Reasons Two Fold

"Their reasons are two fold: First, an attempt by such persons to enrage managements and force the operators to issue statements on production which are of benefit to the enemy; and, secondly, to cause unrest among the employes, thus reducing the efficiency of the plant, and by that token, reducing the output.

"I am sorry to say that there is much evidence of such activities which has been unfortunately fostered by the unthinking person, by

(Continued on Page Four)

10,000th "HIRE"



George B. Yard, Personnel Director for Day & Zimmermann, Inc., announces that on March 31, the 10,000th "hire" was employed for work in the Iowa Ordnance Plant.

Clarence A. Hartman of Morning Sun drew button number 10,000 and was assigned to a job as window washer in Stores department.

The fact that more than 10,000 persons have been hired for work in IOP does begin to reveal the complete story of the work of the Personnel division, Mr. Yard points out, as there have been interviews granted to over 38,000 thousand. There is a great deal of routine work connected with the task of selecting qualified men and women for the various jobs in Iowa Ordnance Plant. Applications have to be classified, references written and filed with the applications, and all data of applicants kept up to date in order that interviewers and other members of the Personnel force may at all times be in a position to have available all information concerning any of the thousands of applications on file.

The above photo shows Hartman as his picture was being taken for his pass and badge.

INTEREST IS SHOWN IN SUNDAY NIGHT SERVICES

Inter-denominational services are held each Sunday evening at 8:15 o'clock in the IOP Recreation hall. Much interest is being shown in these services.

Religious motion pictures are shown in addition to the service.

The committee in charge is composed by Rev. Byrd of Middletown, Rev. Richard of Burlington and Dan Oliver.

VICTORY GARDENS ARE PROVING TO BE POPULAR

The Victory gardens, announcement of which was made in the last issue of the IOP News, are proving to be highly popular, and indications are that all of the plots will be used.

Employees are grateful for the opportunity of having these gardens.

About Folks You Know

Area Engineer's Office

Sam Wiley of the equipment section; Harold Elder, safety; Gil McClung, procurement; Bob Olson, engineering; and Leon Clevidence, motor control, have joined the armed forces.

Among those who recently left for new assignments in Nebraska were Captain C. K. Walter, David W. Berry, F. G. Cousins, Ray Connolly, Virginia Rankin and Peggy Shafenberg. Paul Heppler and Louis Sammons have also been transfered to a Nebraska project, at another location.

Mr. and Mrs. M. John Kelley visited with relatives at Mason City, Iowa, over the Easter holidays.

Richard Sedgwick, Mt. Pleasant, has joined the equipment section.

Paul E. Hunt's little daughter, Patricia Ruth, has had the mumps. We hope you are feeling better now, Patty.

Hubert Stenstrom, field audit section, visited in Des Moines with his family over the Easter holidays.

We understand (Mouse) Moss of field audit won the second prize — a chocolate Easter egg — in the Fort Madison Junior Chamber of Commerce Easter egg hunt. What we would like to know is what happened to the egg, Mouse?

Mr. and Mrs. Louis DuBois, accompied by Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Turrall, spent the Easter weekend in Des Moines with relatives.

Miss Tillie Hartley was an Easter visitor at her home in Sigourney.

We hear tell Louis DuBois bowled 224 a recent Friday night. Nice goin', Louis.

We have missed Warren Edwards' ready smile around the office. Warren has been off duty with a tonsil ailment, but is now back at work.

Capt. W. C. Atwater, who spent several days at the IOP, has returned to the Omaha office.

Guthrie-Johnson

George Grise, paymaster; Tommy O'Brien, chief timekeeper; Norman Pierce, equipment department; and Larry (Red) Iverson went to St. Paul, Minn., over Easter to visit in their respective homes.

Miss Florence Mercer, formerly in the Guthrie-Johnson equipment department, is now secretary to Joe Barton of Liberty Mutual. Miss Sarah Shultz, formerly chief telephone operator for G & J, has also been transferred to the hospital force.

Ralph Clayton of the payroll department left April 15 for a new position in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Ray Erickson, payroll department, has moved to her new home in West Burlington and recently entertained the girls of the department there.

EASTER SERVICES HELD IN RECREATION HALL

Easter services, held on the night of Easter Sunday in Recreation hall in the Administration area, were well attended. The picture shows the stage. Seen standing at the pulpit is the Rev. Mr. Byrd of Middletown, who was chairman for the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Eldridge have left for a Wisconsin project, where they will work for the contractors. Lillian was in the payroll department. Marlyn Campbell Ertz of the filing department has also left for the Wisconsin project.

Johnny Davis, Oscar Haaland, Harry Erickson and L. J. Swanson have transferred to a project in Utah.

Just who were those lads from G & J purchasing and D & Z payroll who went to Chicago a recent weekend and fell asleep in the burlesque show? We are skeptical.

E. N. Benson, auditor, has accepted employment with Morrison & Knutson at Ventura, California.

Shorty Cottrell and Earlene Smith of the accounting department have transferred to a Nebraska project.

Corp. Arnold LaFor was back on furlough recently visiting in the accounting department. He is stationed at Camp Robinson, Arkansas.

Accounting Department

Edson Cornick, who has been ably filling the position of cashier, is now a member of the armed forces of the United States, having been inducted April 4. Edson has a lot of friends in the organization who wish him a lot of luck.

Joseph A. Kozak spent the Easter week-end at his home in Philadelphia.

It seems that desks are not always held sacred. If there is any doubt concerning the truthfulness of this statement, confer with Jim Mignin, who returned a few days ago from his honeymoon. He became the husband (sounds funny to say it that way, doesn't it?) of Miss Martha Lee Countryman on April 4. They returned from a trip to Chicago and the mere husband then discovered to his dismay that some one (or maybe several ones) had taken liberties with his desk, the top of which was generously strewn with rice. As he inspected the various desk drawers he found lovely little Easter eggs and intriguing rabbit nests. He thinks its derned funny a man can't take a little time out taking unto himself a wife without having to spend more time getting his desk back in order than he took for his honeymoon. We think you have something there, Jimmy, and here's wishing you and your bride much happiness despite the wet blanket your playful work mates tried to toss on your start on the heavily traveled sea of matrimony. Bon voyage, but keep your eyes open for subs.

Mail Room Rumors

The mail room's victim to the love tipped arrows of Love Artist Cupid is Frank Brown.

If you suddenly are confronted with an unexpected outburst of brightness, don't be alarmed — it's merely Frank Cain's bright tie. If you hear a deafening sound, just remain calm — it's only Frank's loud tie. If you feel everything has suddenly turned warm, it's nothing to justify calling a doctor — it's only Frank's hot tie. And if your nasal appendage should experience a sensation that is decidedly smelly, well . . . . . .

Line III

With spring the moving started. The Hamond - Rigsby partnership moved from Kahoka to Denmark and Paul White moved from a trailer to a house on Agency.

When the reporter asked George Lanphere for news of births, etc., George replied, "My dog had seven pups, wire-haired fox terriers, good ones, too".

Nancy and Cynthia visited their father Inspector Frank Mahan during the Easter holiday.

Ben Green reports that Ray Hubbell asked for a few days off so he could go to Missouri and buy a mule. The sale of bicycles is limited and the tire shortage is really becoming acute.

Spring is here. How does one young swain have a date before and after work, and keep it up?

Advantages Of Fingerprinting Cited By Identification Head

(Continued from Page One)

mixups of babies in hospitals; reduction to a minimum of insurance frauds and false claims to estates of family relationship; making impossible the forging of wills; protection of savings bank accounts; and finally, cheating potter's field of any more unknown dead. I say these are obvious benefits, but the potential uses of fingerprints in commercial, civic, and private life are enormous. Crimes would be reduced by preventing violation of school and labor laws, and of laws governing pawnshops, as thieves could not then give false names and dispose of their loot. If every important document bore the fingerprints of its signers, there would be no long expensive civil suits with forgery as a basis. The fingerprints would be there as an unchangeable seal to mark the authenticity of the document.

Unforgeable Signature

"Fingerprints can be and should be used in all matters which may be contested. It has often been said that a fingerprint is merely a signature which cannot be forged. *It is just that.*

"Many times officers are able to make identification of unknown dead persons, who at some time or other had their fingerprints taken

(Continued on Page Five)

EASTER SERVICES HELD IN RECREATION HALL

First Easter services held at the Iowa Ordnance Plant were held in the new Recreation hall in the Administration area Sunday evening, April 5. The hall was attractively decorated for the service.

There was a good attendance. Announcement says services will be held each Sunday evening.

Dr. Archibald Cardle, retired pastor of First Presbyterian church in Burlington, was speaker for the Easter services. There were vocal selections by Ralph Hart, vocal director at the high school and junior college, and instrumental music by Eddie Darnes and Dan Oliver.

A motion picture, "The Prodigal Son", was shown by John Corbett, IOP official photographer.

Decorations were arranged by Mrs. Evelyn Oliver and Miss Myrtle Hall, who also served as usherettes.

The committee on arrangements was composed by Rev. Byrd, Rev. Richardson and Dan Oliver.

After the service, the flowers were sent to hospitals for men who were still there as a result of the blast on Line III.

I OP-eners

There is every indication that the Recreation hall is going to be used a great deal. It provides an ideal place for gatherings of various kinds. A schedule is being arranged which will provide for a varied program of activities.

Just in case you hadn't thought about it, do you realize it is only a little more than eight months until Christmas? And what have you done about your Christmas shopping? Neither have we.

They have weather comment pretty well reduced to a minimum in newspapers and the radio. Now if they could only evolve an effective scheme to eliminate it as a topic of conversation, things might be quiet enough so a fellow could get a little work done.

We used to hear it said that some folks drove their car as if it belonged to them. Now we hear it said that some folks drive as if they knew where they could get another set of tires.

In case you had not heard it yet—when talking with people outside the plant, *keep the opening beneath the nasal appendage closed tightly.*

THEATER ETIQUETTE

There are certain rules of theater etiquette which every one should remember at all times when seeking relaxation by means of the cinema. Among them are:

Always stage a little argument with the cashier about tickets being too high. This holds up the line waiting on you, and creates the impression that you are a "big shot."

Argue with the usher about the seat he has shown you. If possible, stage this argument in the aisle, standing in a position that will obstruct the view of as many persons as possible and talk loud enough to annoy several others.

As you take your seat, step on the feet of every one you can, especially women. They had no business bringing their feet with them any way. Also, as you pass along to your seat, bump as many people in the row ahead of you as you can. It adds to their enjoyment of the picture.

As soon as you are seated, begin panning the picture, tearing the plot (if any) to pieces, and making fun of the "second rate" actors that are being inflicted on an innocent and suffering public. Voice your criticisms loud enough that others can hear you. Try to give the impression that you have been in Hollywood, and hint that you have refused a film contract because the company could not find a sufficiently strong actor to support you.

If any one passes in front of you, taking or leaving a seat, refuse to move, and make sarcastic remarks about folks who interfere with your enjoyment of the picture that just two minutes before you claimed was boring you to tears.

If you have taken your sweetie to the show, put your arm around her, pull her close to you, have her place her head on your shoulder and whisper sweet nothings in her ear. This will give a lot of enjoyment to the folks back of you in case the picture is inclined to be dull and uninteresting. It will add much to their enjoyment if the girl suddenly sits up and gives you a sounding smack in your face.

If you are a married man and don't like the show, blame your wife for going and condemn her judgment rashly. If you are a woman, blame your husband. In either case, be sure to have a heated argument about it. It will make you look forward to the next show.

As you pass through the foyer as you are leaving, be sure to tell one of the ushers you saw a worse show once but can't remember when.

With a little revision, the foregoing rules can apply to church attendance, in case you attend.

D & Z INSPECTION DEPARTMENT DINNER

Picture by Corbett, IOP Photography Dept.

The Day & Zimmermann, Inc., department dinner, sponsored by the D & Z Inspectors' bowling teams No. 1 and No. 2 was held in the IOP Cafeteria messhall Monday night, March 30, at 8 o'clock.

Guests were H. D. Honan, chief of Day & Zimmermann, Inc., inspection; H. J. Cummings, division manager melt loading operations; D. H. Kaiss, assistant division manager melt loading operations; A. A. Rowland, general superintendent of production; C. E. Hartman, superintendent of fuze and booster lines; H. T. Brooks, technical assistant to chief of D. & Z. inspectors.

Inspectors attending were: C. E. Downs, head inspector of Group II, master of ceremonies; R. H. Barr, Jr., W. P. Baker, R. S. Shrode, W. J. Burns, J. L. Bleuer, J. H. Ehlers, A. G. Baker, N. Wilder, D. Kennedy, J. F. McCoy, E. Ray, L. P. Truxaw, A. P. Spencer, H. B. Everett, P. I. Killey, H. M. Klindt, C. Young, D. Edmondson, L. P. Reddick, F. Bray, P. E. Thrasher, Mr. Anderson, V. Godfrey, M. E. Johnson, R. Weis, H. E. Martin, J. X. Minehart, H. F. Anderson, F. S. Wright, M. M. Doggett, G. J. Trump, C. E. Reckhammer, L. A. Boots, E. C. Vanderwalker, H. Bethurem, L. Klein, F. E. Prall, H. B. Keehn, R. Thornberry and R. Harrison.

The guests were welcomed and introduced by C. E. Downs. Each one acknowledged the introduction, admonishing their hosts that acceptance of high standard inspection procedures should be expected, as it is not only their desire but their intention to turn out nothing but the best shells and bombs from Iowa Ordnance Plant.

The guests and members of the Inspection department were all pleased with the dinner prepared especially for them by the chef of the cafeteria.

Additional social activities are being planned by the Inspection Dept.

VISITS IN AMES

Leroy Bean spent the Easter weekend with his wife and baby in Ames, Iowa.

Use your head. Stop and think. That's the way to avoid accidents.

RECREATION CENTER IN PERKINS PARK IS OPEN TO EMPLOYEES OF IOP

Facilities of the recreation center in Perkins park are available for IOP employees, it is announced.

There are trained leaders to direct the various activities which may be enjoyed there.

It is planned to have open house the week of April 20, in order that people may be familiarized with the work. The center will be open from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. during the week of April 20 to April 26.

There is no charge for the various services offered by the recreation center.

Craft Shop

It will be of interest to know that there is a craft shop with power tools for men who have wood craft hobbies. There is a rumpus room which is well equipped, and a nicely furnished game and lounge room. All types of table games are provided, as well as equipment for badminton, bowling and ping pong. A billiard room with two pocket pool tables with plenty of accessories is available for those who wish to use it.

One feature which will prove to be popular is a well equipped kitchen with three stoves. There is a fine ball room with a waxed floor for parties.

Tennis Courts

There are two all weather tennis courts. Racquets will be loaned to those who have none. Apparatus is provided for the kiddies for their various games.

There is plenty of wood for outdoor cooking. For those who enjoy archery, there are facilities. Instructors will be provided for those who wish instruction.

The recreation center is sponsored by the Burlington Defense Recreation Center, the city of Burlington and the Works Progress Administration.

IS PROMOTED TO RANK OF MAJOR

Capt. Carl G. Paulsen has been promoted to the rank of major, it is announced. Major Paulsen came here recently from the Illinois Ordnance plant, succeeding Major John H. Edgerly. He is acting chief, production department.

Capt. Paul G. Scholer succeeds Capt. William O. Bishop. Capt. Scholer, formerly with the Pennsylvania railroad, comes here from Columbus, Ohio. He saw overseas service in World War I in the Rainbow division.

RECIPE FOR WAR TEA

Bring one cup of water to a slow boil. Put on a pair of dark glasses. Drink the water.

Do You Get Enough to Eat? Yes? Maybe You Do, And Then, Perhaps, Maybe Not

Do you get enough to eat?

You may think that you do. But eating three full meals a day does not always mean that you are well fed. Many persons fail to realize that they can eat "plenty" and still be undernourished.

It is particularly essential that defense workers eat plenty of the kind of food they need each day. One good meal a day will not do the trick. Neither will two meals. All three meals should be sufficient, both as to quantity and quality.

It is a common practice by many individuals to eat a breakfast that is almost wholly insufficient. Lunch is almost as bad, and frequently the evening meal does not meet the requirements for providing the essential types of food.

If we are going to win this war, we must remain healthy. To remain healthy, it obviously is necessary to eat the right kind of food. It would do no good to fill a locomotive boiler with water, and not provide a fire to convert the water into steam power. Merely filling one's stomach is not enough. The body must be given the *right* kind of food.

Logical Question

What kind of food should one eat? That's a logical question, and one not difficult to answer. Medical authorities tell us there are five types of food which are basic to good health, and these types of food should be eaten regularly every day. They are: milk; eggs and meat; leafy vegetables; wholewheat, soybean, or properly enriched white bread; and *fresh* fruits. The importance of these foods in the daily diet cannot be overestimated.

In addition to the five basic types of food there should be dairy products — things made from milk — such as butter and cheese.

Salads which include fresh vegetables and fruits are desirable and helpful in the daily diet. Many persons feel it is essential to have some fresh fruit juice or fresh fruit each morning for breakfast. More than ever before, fresh fruits and vegetables are taking an important place in the diet of those individuals who are striving to keep their bodies supplied with the right kind of food.

Need of Production Power

Just now our country needs the productive or fighting power of every citizen. Since the day following "Jap Sunday" we have been at war. The outcome of the war will determine whether or not we will continue to live in freedom.

It is the patriotic duty of each one of us to get healthy and stay healthy. For — regardless of what our jobs may be — Uncle Sam needs us.

This is no time to deprive anyone of his good health because of lack of a balanced diet.

This is the time to build up robust good health as a weapon to be found in every home, on every farm, in every office, in every factory, *in defense plants,* in every soldiers' camp in America.

So, eat the "five foods of a balanced diet", including plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables, every day for victory — then eat anything else you feel you may need.

COL. JANK ASSAILS FIFTH COLUMNISTS AND GOSSIPMONGERS

(Continued from Page Two)

the gossipmonger who loves to gossip on any subject.

"I can speak well for the morale of the plant.

"It is unfortunate that we have had two disasters at Burlington. The absolute cause of both probably will never be known since all evidence of such circumstances is destroyed.

"Explosives constitute a dangerous game . . .

Proud of Men

"Since the last explosion at the plant on March 4, I have talked with many of the employes, I have watched identical operations reopened and have talked with the employes at those operations. I am justly proud of the reaction of those men.

"Were I commander of the field forces in active combat, I could ask for no higher morale than is at present among the average employes of the plant . . . I feel it is a reflection, and a very nice reflection, on the citizens of the state of Iowa . . . It is unfortunate that the public cannot be taken through the plant and thus evaluate the average worker against the malcontent.

"Since Dec. 7 the country has had an all-out program. Those of us at the plant no longer measure working hours and we may sometimes give the appearance of considering the community of secondary importance. May I assure you that that is far from our minds. This plant can only be at its maximum efficiency when the plant is working for the community as well as for the government, and the community is working for the plant."

The man who rushes in headlong often comes out feet first.

Safety has no quitting time.

BOWLING SECRETARY

John Mahaffey, as secretary of the IOP Bowling League, has been a busy man. But he has turned in a bang up job, and much of the success of the league is due to his untiring efforts.

SAFETY FIGURES GIVEN BY MAJOR EUSTROM

Major Harvey Eustrom, Area Engineer, recently reported there have been no lost-time accidents involving Area Engineer employees since his office took over completion of the construction work.

This encompasses more than 223,000 man-hours of work, according to L. G. Bundy, safety engineer.

VISITS IOP

Col. Crim, commanding officer of the Savannah Ordnance Plant, visited Iowa Ordnance Plant Friday, April 3, and conferred with Col. Otto M. Jank, commanding officer of Iowa Ordnance Plant.

GIVE EXCHANGE NUMBER AND EXTENSION WHEN LEAVING RETURN CALL

If you make a call to Burlington and leave your number for a return call, be sure to give the exchange number, 5300, and then instruct the party to call for your extension after they have called and obtained 5300.

Do not give your extension number only.

A number of employees, in leaving a number for a return call, give their extension number only.

Make it plain to have the party call the exchange number, 5300, first, and then ask for your extension.

This procedure is plainly stated at the bottom of page 2 of the new telephone directory.

The new telephone directory is completed and is a fine piece of work which is the product of the Central Stenographic department.

Advantages Of Fingerprinting Cited By Identification Head

(Continued from Page Three)

and properly recorded. Not long ago fingerprints of a girl whose body had been found floating along the banks of a river were taken. The girl had been tentatively identified by a woman who thought she might be her missing daughter but she could not positively identify her. When the fingerprints were checked it was definitely established that she was not this woman's daughter, but was a girl who had spent a short time in an institution several years before, where she had been fingerprinted. From the information on the fingerprint card file, it was possible to notify her family so that they might claim the body.

"The records of law enforcement agencies the country over are replete with examples such as this. It is an ironical situation when a criminal has a far better chance of being properly identified in the case of accidental or sudden death than the individual who has lived respectably in his community all his life.

Two Disasters

"Let your mind dwell for a moment upon two of the worst disasters this country has suffered in recent years, the great floods of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the explosion of the school at New London, Texas. During and immediately after the floods, many unidentified dead persons were buried whose identity will forever remain a mystery. Many children were lost to their families for want of a certain means of identification. Few of the many children whose bodies were mangled beyond recognition by the blast which demolished the school in New London, Texas, were identified. These few had their fingerprints taken while attending the Texas Centennial Exposition. Can't you imagine the tragic regret experienced by those parents who were unable to identify their children — regret that they had not recorded the fingerprints of their little ones?

"It will be recalled that there was a disastrous hurricane in southern Florida in 1935. The fingerprints of 36 unknown deceased persons who had been killed in the hurricane were sent to the federal bureau of investigation. A check of these prints with the files resulted in the identification of five of the 36 persons. Everyone of them could have been identified if they had had their fingerprints on file.

"We people will be protecting ourselves, our families and friends by taking an active interest and part in the movement to record the fingerprints of every honest citizen."

Don't let an accident be your fault.

SOFTBALL AND REGULAR BASEBALL PLANS MADE FOR COMING SEASON

Arrangements are being made for regular baseball teams, three types of softball and one special or exhibition team this season, it is announced.

The three types of softball will include the 12-inch national rule softball, the 16-inch slow pitch softball, and the "Burlington variety" of softball which is played with a 12-inch ball but following closely the exact rules of baseball.

The Recreational department anticipates a great deal of interest in softball and baseball for both men and women the coming summer. Leaders have given the information that they have teams organized and wish to enter the leagues.

Types for Women

Two types of the game are planned for the women, the regular 12-inch national rule softball, and the 16-inch slow pitch game.

Facilities have been obtained for most of the softball activity in the Burlington city parks through the co-operation of Charles Foehlinger and the Burlington city council. The baseball probably will be played on a field being developed in the Administration area near Middletown.

The Recreation department, through the Day & Zimmermann Welfare association, expects to provide balls, catching equipment, bases, scorers and referees. The clothing, shoes and personal gloves will be furnished by the individual player.

Procedure

The organization of leagues is expected to follow this procedure: leaders will gather a group of interested players and have them select a leader or he may retain the leadership himself. The group will then report their team to the Personnel office, telephone extension 4195. Further, each group will send this leader or a special representative to a meeting to map out schedules which will be called during the week of April 27 to May 2. Each group organized should be careful to select a definite name and decide the particular type of baseball they intend to play. It is expected the various leagues will be in operation about May 4.

J. F. Thomason expects to need several umpires and scorers from among plant employees. The association will pay only a small compensation, but Mr. Thomason says he would like to have men call on him and discuss the matter of officiating.

Play safe now. You'll get a harp to play on soon enough.

Even one accident is one too many.

THEY KEPT 'EM ROLLING

Above are members of the victorious Purchasing team in the Bowling Battle of the Ages rolled Friday night, April 10. In the picture are, left to right, Manush, Graham, Webb, Langsdale and Shach (front). Those are not horns that Langsdale is wearing but knots in a head covering he was required by the special match rules to wear in order that no cranial reflection would blind any opposing player.

THEIR BEST NOT ENOUGH

Shown above are the members of the defeated bowlers. Left to right are: Kane, Berquist, Matthews, Hawkins and Crouchman (front.)

PROMOTERS OF FUED

Here are the two promoters of the bowling "feud" between Accounting and Purchasing teams April 10.

On the left is John H. Mensell, whose Purchasing team copped the honors, on the right is Paul R. Skilling, who voiced the defy in behalf of his Accounting lads.

Between the two "feudist" is W. K. Savage, who served in the capacity of stake holder.

As this picture was snapped, all three were tuning their voices for a little barber-shop harmony for the rendition of "Just Before the Battle, Mother."

IOP BOWLING LEAGUE

April 10, 1942

TEAM	WON	LOST
Personnel	16	5
Accounting II	15	6
Accounting I	14	7
Lnspection II	14	7
Purchasing	14	7
Expediters	13	8
Prod. Planning	11	10
Bermingham B.	10	11
R. R. Transp.	10	11
War Dept. III	9	12
Inspection I	8	13
War Dept. I	8	13
Five Aces	7	14
Power House	7	14
War Dept. II	7	14
Army	1	8

High Game Series

Accounting II	936
Inspection II	890
Personnel	875

High Team Series

Accounting II	2581
Accounting I	2580
Inspection	2556

High Ten Individuals

	Total Pins	Games	Av.
Riedeman	6944	39	178
Koppes	3710	21	177
Fortney, B.	11528	66	175
Sorenson	9107	52	175
Robinson	8846	51	173
Crouchman	4638	27	172
Casten, C.	3104	18	172
Kane	4584	27	170
Ashenbach	507	3	169
Hawkins	11102	66	168

STORES WIN BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT BY 49-36 SCORE

The Stores basketball team won the IOP tournament championship honors by defeating the Tool Checkers by a score of 49 to 36.

In the Consolation game, the Harlans defeated the Bombers by a 30 to 25 count.

Box scores follow:

First Round

Screeners 8				Harlan 29			
Handrick	1	0	3	Obenauer	2	1	1
Bartack	0	0	0	Peterson	1	0	0
Van Etten	2	0	1	Pounds	3	0	0
Meller	1	0	1	Ziegler	0	0	0
Martin	0	0	0	Clark	2	0	0
				Diamond	0	0	0
				McClung	2	0	0
				Prottsman	3	0	1
				Duffy	1	0	1
Totals	4	0	5	Totals	14	1	3

Line.I 19				Tool Checkers 20			
Bailey	2	2	1	Wilson	1	0	2
Hayes	0	0	1	Vance	0	0	1
Egan	0	0	2	Lemon	0	0	2
Gillespie	2	2	3	Riffel	1	0	0
Newton	0	0	1	Springer	4	1	0
Hayden	3	1	0	Peterson	3	1	3
				Anderson	0	0	2
Totals	7	5	8	Totals	9	2	10

Bombers 27				Inspectors 12			
Richey	1	0	1	Black	4	2	0
Witte	4	0	2	Kennedy	0	0	2
Lynn	2	1	1	Anderson	1	0	1
Smith	0	0	2	Sorenson	0	0	0
Adolphson	1	0	1	Wright	0	0	0
Flam	1	2	0	V'nd'w'lt'r	0	0	0
Hazzard	3	0	4				
Totals	12	3	11	Totals	5	2	3

Chas. Glenns 15				Timekeepers 20			
E. Gibson	1	0	3	Loose	2	3	1
Crose	4	2	0	Hopewell	1	2	2
Saling	0	1	0	Hansen	1	0	1
A. Gibson	0	0	1	Hessing	3	0	0
Koopman	0	0	1	Peterson	0	0	2
Gloor	1	0	0	Lay	0	1	2
Totals	6	3	5	Totals	7	6	8

Purchasing 29				Ordnance 19			
Olsen	4	2	4	Jones	0	0	1
Norris	2	0	0	Webster	0	0	0
St. Ores	5	1	0	Marriot	3	3	1
Brinck	0	0	1	Hannum	0	1	1
Lee	0	4	2	Perez	1	0	3
				Kilian	0	0	3
				Scott	3	1	0
Totals	11	7	7	Totals	7	5	9

(Continued on Page Seven)

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OUTBIDS (AND OUTPLAYS) ACCOUNTING BOWLERS IN SPECIAL EXHIBITION

Purchasing, 2584.
Accounting, 2351.

Those are the telltale figures resulting from the IOP special bowling match held Friday night, April 10, at Bowl Inn.

There was much — and we mean *much* — interest in the match, before, during and after.

The Accounting team had the match won up until the hostilities started, and then the tide turned. At that, it was a hard fought, lustily cheered and loudly talked battle.

The spectators, of which there were many, very many in fact, turned out in large numbers, not so much to see who would win as to make sure if they were going to have to part with some of the stuff that buys War bonds. For if there is any basis for the statement that money talks, then there was some pretty loud conversation prior to the affray.

The Figures

For the statistically inclined individual who likes to juggle figures in post mortems, we present herewith the scores:

Purchasing 2584				
H. Graham	167	176	181	524
H. Manush	133	144	148	425
H. Langsdale	136	171	150	457
R. Schach	199	179	235	613
S. Webb	201	190	174	565
Totals	836	860	888	2584

Accounting I 2351				
J. Matthews	104	157	113	374
B. Crouchman	157	134	191	482
R. Berquist	156	186	129	471
F. Kane	201	123	239	563
H. Hawkins	165	147	149	461
Totals	783	747	821	2351

High Individual Game

F. Kane 239

High Individual Total

R. Schach 613

High Team Total

Purchasing 2584

How it Started

For the benefit of the practically minded and curious person who might be tempted to wonder what it's all about and who started what and why, we submit the following document which seems to have been the scrap of paper that gave impetus to the furore:

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE IOP

Paul R. Skilling, Acc't Dept.
Plaintiff.

John H. Mensel, Purchasing Dept.
Defendant.

Cause No. 694AB9

Whereas, on the fourth day of April in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred Forty-two, one Paul R. Skilling, alias the figure juggler, did in the presence of John H. Mensel venture forth a bold, boisterous, and derogatory statement being in part as follows; to-wit:

My team (Accounting I) far overshadows any other team in general office.

Everyone of *my boys* namely, Matthews, Crouchman, Hawkins, Kane and Berquist are money players.

Take John Mensel's punks, I wager my team could beat them only throwing one ball per frame!

(The above quotes Paul R. Skilling, Plaintiff, word for word. Information received from an official communique.)

Whereas, the above claim is based entirely upon boast and not upon any facts nor reasonable grounds to believe same, the above named defendant and his collegues Schach, Webb, Graham, Manush, and Langsdale, after due consideration of said boast, have reached the following conclusion to-wit:

(a) The Spring Air has Paul R. and he may have made the mistake of believing all that his boys tell him.

(b) Matthews and Crouchman talk a good bowling game, but cannot get it on a legitimate score sheet.

(c) Kane, Hawkins and Berquist could not take the place of the substitutes on the purchasing department girls team.

Now, therefore, the plaintiff and "my boys" are hereby notified that they are required to be and appear at the Bowling Inn at 10 P. M. in the City of Burlington, Des Moines County, Iowa, on the 10th day of April in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-two, there to defend, if they are capable, their false accusations and take a damn good shellacking. And on failure to appear at the specified place and time default will be entered against you and judgment rendered thereon according to the sportsmen's code and to the full amount of all damages incurred.

Dated this 8th day of April, A. D. 1942.

Witnessed by:
MacDonald Verner
Keeper of the Jug

Signed,
George F. Gallen Jr.
Marshall
District Court of the IOP

P. S. Captain Webb offers his services free of charge as instructor to Crouchman during the match.

R. S. V. P.

Special Rules Used

Friday afternoon as match time neared, it became apparent that the thing showed evidences of getting out of bounds, whereupon John Mahaffey, always desirous of keeping all bowling enterprises well within the limits of sporting rectitude, dashed over to Mose Robinson, bowling league prexy, and they drew up the following set of rules, which they now contend are wholly responsible for the match being conducted in a way that the IOP guard force did not have to be summoned from area duties:

IOP Bowling League Special Match

In consideration of the widespread interest in the "Battle of the Bowlers" at Bowl-Inn, Friday, April 10th, between the Purchasing and Accounting teams and to protect the general public from any riotous acts that may follow the settling of the rival claims of Paul R. Skilling and John Hyde Mensel and to enforce all laws, rules and regulations of organized bowling, the following officials are hereby appointed to officiate and enforce the following Special Rules:

All knives. firearms and brass knuckles must be left with checkroom attendant.

Different alleys than used in regular bowling on same evenings to be used.

No alibis permitted from Sam Webb each time he misses. He shall just shut up and sit down.

Sticking of gum on rival team's balls strictly prohibited.

Langsdale must have head so covered that reflection from lights will not interfere with sight of opponents and to protect him from being mistaken for another bowling ball.

Bribing of pin boys by Schach to bump over end pins on near-hits strictly prohibited.

Booker Graham must check tobacco cuds with team captain before stepping on alley runway.

Expectorating (spitting) on opponents alley not permitted.

Marquis of Queensbury rules must be observed in all forms of fisticuffs resulting from this match.

Wrestling with opponents is out unless absolutely necessary.

Officials must caution Manush before each ball thrown that this is bowling and not to be confused any form of baseball.

Scorekeeper	Hugh Cummings
Foul Man (Must be foul)	Gordon Kinne
Referee	Guy Stauffer
Umpire	Col. Jank
Timekeeper	Bill Slep
Legal Adviser	Joe Kozak
Stretcher Bearers	Paul R. Skilling
	John Hyde Mensel

IOP BOWLING LEAGUE
Mose Robinson, Pres.
John H. Mahaffey, Vice-Pres.

I O P Basketball Box Scores

(Continued from Page Six)

Production 11				Stores 47			
Hart	1	1	0	Conn	5	1	0
Slocum	1	2	2	Kitterman	3	1	0
Fitzsimmons	2	0	0	Glantz	6	1	0
Jensen	0	0	1	Danielson	5	0	1
McNearney	0	0	1	Mish	0	1	1
Henspecter	0	0	0	Smith	1	1	1
De Laat	0	0	4	Brown	1	0	0
Bell	0	0	0	Deerdoff	0	0	0
Steel	0	0	2				
Totals	4	3	10	Totals	21	5	3

Railroaders 16				Accounting 42			
Garrett	1	0	1	Rothrock	4	0	0
Adolphson	2	0	1	Sewell	8	2	0
Peterson	0	0	0	Whitehill	0	0	2
Wiley	1	4	2	Manush	1	0	2
Kiesey	1	0	3	McShane	2	0	0
Peavy	1	0	0	Hyter	0	1	1
				Martin	1	1	1
				Schach	3	0	1
Totals	6	4	7	Totals	19	4	7

Second Round

Flyers 31				Stores 39			
Crist	4	0	2	Kitterman	8	1	1
Coker	3	0	1	Glantz	6	1	2
Dotson	2	2	2	Brooks	0	0	1
Kirby	1	2	2	Danielson	3	1	2
Holland	3	1	1	Smith	0	0	4
				Conn	1	0	1
Totals	13	5	8	Totals	18	3	11

Harlan 17				Accounting 8			
Pounds	1	0	0	Rothrock	1	0	3
Oberheim	0	0	1	Sewell	0	0	0
Clark	3	0	2	Whitehill	1	0	0
McClung	2	0	0	Martin	0	0	0
Prottsman	2	1	2	Hyter	0	1	0
				McShane	0	0	2
				Manush	1	1	3
Totals	8	1	5	Totals	3	2	8

Bombers 35				Timekeepers 14			
Richey	1	2	0	Lay	0	0	0
Witte	5	1	0	Hopewell	1	0	1
Lynn	2	2	2	Loose	1	0	4
Flam	5	2	1	Hadler	0	0	1
Hazzard	0	2	2	Hansen	1	2	3
				Hessing	2	0	2
				Peterson	1	0	3
Totals	13	9	5	Totals	6	2	14

Tool Checkers 41				Purchasing 27			
Lemon	4	3	0	Olson	3	1	1
Wilson	3	1	0	Norris	3	0	1
Springer	8	1	2	St. Ores	4	2	2
Peterson	2	2	3	Brinck	0	1	4
Vance	0	0	2	Weiss	1	0	1
Anderson	0	0	2	Lee	0	1	3
Riffel	0	0	0				
Totals	17	7	9	Totals	11	5	12

Box scores of the semi-final games:

Bombers 20				Tool Checkers 28			
Richey	1	2	2	Lemon	1	0	4
Owen	0	0	0	Wilson	4	2	2
Witte	1	0	1	Springer	3	4	1
Lynn	2	0	1	Riffel	0	0	0
Flam	2	2	3	Peterson	1	0	1
Hazzard	0	3	4	Gardner	0	0	2
Adolphson	0	1	1	Anderson	0	0	1
				Vance	2	0	1
Totals	6	8	12	Totals	11	6	12

(Continued on Page Eight)

THE CHAMPIONS

Here are the IOP basketball tournament champions — the Stores team. From left to right are: Kenny Danielson, Oke Smith and Dick Glantz in back row; and Lucian Conn, Bob Kitterman and Clark Mish in front row.

DETAILS OF FEDERAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION PLAN EXPLAINED FOR EMPLOYEES OF IOP

Following a meeting a couple of weeks ago, called for the purpose of discussing the organization of a Federal Credit association, many IOP employees interested in such an organization have asked that there be another meeting in order that more persons might become acquainted with the plan.

Such a meeting will be held in the near future, date of which will be announced.

Created by Congress

The Federal Credit association was created by an act of Congress in June, 1934 and is administered under the Farm Credit administration.

The two principal purposes which gave birth to the establishment of the Federal Credit association were to provide credit for the working man, and to encourage thrift.

Applications for charters are made through the Farm Credit administration in Washington. Charters are issued with a minimum of red tape, and upon application of several individuals such a charter is granted. The association discourages applications for charter for groups smaller than 50 persons.

The idea of a credit association is that a group of individuals engaged in the same general line of endeavor, working in the same factory and naturally bound together economically, may pool their financial recources, creating a bank which can lend to any of its members.

Subscribe for Stock

After the charter has been issued, those desiring to become members of the credit association subscribe for shares of stock which are sold for $5 each. It is not necessary for the purchaser to pay the entire $5 at the time he subscribes for the stock. It would only be necessary to pay a portion of the $5. He can pay the balance on the installment basis.

Once an employee has made application for a share of stock, and even before it is fully paid for, he may make application for a loan, and if his credentials meet the approval of the loan committee, a loan not exceeding $50 may be made without security or endorsers.

A member may buy as many $5 shares of stock in a credit association as he wishes, and upon borrowing, assign them as security pending repayment of the loan.

How It Works

For each share of stock subscribed for and not fully paid for, the member may borrow an additional sum of $5 without security. For example: If a member subscribed for four shares of stock and the minimum initial payment was $1.50, by making the total payment of $6, he would be eligible to borrow the sum of $70 without further security other than pledging his four, but unpaid for, shares of stock.

Loans are made in larger sums not exceeding $200. However, for any loan in excess of the number of shares held by the member, plus the initial loan of $50, equitable security must be pledged.

The board of directors, who are elected by the members, may designate the number of shares which a member may hold. Regardless of the number of shares of stock held by any member, he is entitled to only one vote. This method of voting prevents any one individual from gaining control of the association.

Primarily, the funds obtained from the sale of shares of stock in the association are used to make loans to members. The charter provides that any surplus funds may be invested only in United States bonds or securities guaranteed by the United States government. In this case, the funds of the members are fully secured by the nature of the investment.

Interest Rate

Interest rate in a sum not exceeding 1 per cent a month on the unpaid balance is charged on all loans made. This interest rate includes all fees and bonuses charged for the use of the borrowed money.

The entire association is under the strict supervision of the Farm Credit administration and rules and regulations are prescribed for the guidance of the association.

A member can withdraw any time on giving proper notice and surrendering his share of stock, at which time he is reimbursed for the same, plus any accumulations in the nature of interest for his investment.

Officers of the association and a board of directors are elected by the members and serve without pay.

Any one interested in this plan is asked to fill out the coupon and send it to J. F. Thomason, Personnel division.

COUPON

J. F. THOMASON,
Personnel Division,
Day & Zimmermann, Inc.

I am interested in the Federal Credit association proposal, and would like more information concerning it and would appreciate being notified when a meeting will be held for the purpose of further explaining the organization.

Miss Marcenel Vavrek
Name

BASKETBALL SCORES

(Continued from Page Seven)

Stores 24				Harlan 20			
Kitterman	6	0	1	Oberauer	2	4	3
Conn	1	0	1	Pounds	1	0	0
Glantz	1	0	3	Clark	1	1	1
Danielson	2	1	4	McClung	2	1	1
Kane	0	0	0	Prottsman	0	0	1
Smith	1	1	1	Anderson	1	0	0
Totals	11	2	10	Totals	7	6	6

Box scores:

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

Stores 49				Tool Checkers 36			
Kitterman	8	3	4	Lemon	0	1	0
Conn	3	2	0	Wilson	7	1	2
Glantz	6	0	2	Springer	4	2	1
Danielson	2	0	0	Andersen	0	0	3
Smith	3	0	2	Peterson	5	0	3
Wells	0	0	1	Vance	0	0	0
Kane	0	0	0	Riffel	0	0	0
				Gardiner	0	0	1
Totals	22	5	9	Totals	16	4	10

Score by periods:

Stores	11	20	41	49
Tool Checkers	11	13	26	36

CONSOLATION GAME

Bombers 25				Harlans 30			
Richey	4	1	1	Pounds	1	0	3
Witte	1	0	3	Obenauer	2	2	1
Lynn	0	0	2	Clark	4	2	0
Hazzard	3	0	0	Prottsman	1	0	0
Flam	3	2	2	Anderson	5	0	0
Moore	0	0	1	Diamond	0	0	0
Totals	11	3	9	Totals	13	4	4

Score by periods:

Bombers	6	12	16	26
Harlans	11	15	19	30

Referees — Holly Wagner and Jim Oberman.

NOTIFIED OF PROMOTION

Paul O. Jensen, property officer in the office of the Area Engineer, has been notified of his promotion from second lieutenant to first lieutenant, effective February 1.

MISS LUCIA SNYDER IS KITCHEN SHOWER GUEST

Miss Betty Johnstone entertained at a luncheon at her home in the Administration area Saturday afternoon, April 4, complimentary to Miss Lucia Snyder, a bride to be. A kitchen shower was a feature of the affair in which 10 participated.

Miss Snyder becomes the bride of Hugh Warren, chief inspector on Group III, on April 25.

MISS RUTH ECKLUND MARRIED IN OMAHA

Miss Ruth Wilma Ecklund, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ecklund, Denison, Ia., and J. Parker Shipley Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Shipley, Omaha, were married at First Baptist church in Omaha Sunday April 5, at 4 p. m.

Miss Winifred Ecklund, sister of the bride, and Dick Vavrick, Omaha, were attendants and Dick Hansen, Omaha, was usher.

The bride wore white wool torso dress with green accessories and a corsage of orchids. Miss Ecklund was attired in navy blue and white accessories. Her corsage was of white roses.

Miss Frances Ford, soloist, sang "Because" and "I Love Thee." George Johnson, organist, played the wedding marches.

Easter lilies and palms were used effectively in the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Shipley will live in Davenport. Mrs. Shipley has been engaged as stenographer for Day & Zimmermann, Inc., in the Personnel division.

MARRIED ON APRIL 7 IN FORT MADISON, IOWA

Miss Lorraine Boeding and Gordon Brown were married in the rectory of Sacred Heart Catholic church in Fort Madison Tuesday morning, April 7, at 11 o'clock.

The single ring ceremony was used.

After the ceremony the wedding party enjoyed a dinner at the Anthes hotel.

Mr. Brown is a member of the mail room staff.

MARRIED AT HOME OF BRIDE'S PARENTS APRIL 4

Miss Martha Lee Countryman and James R. Mignin were married at the home of the bride's parents in New London Saturday morning, April 4, at 10:30 o'clock.

The bride wore a beige suit with brown accessories and a corsage of camellias. The couple went to Chicago for a couple of days.

The bride is a graduate of Stephens' college at Columbia, Mo. She was employed in the Personnel division of Marshall Field's in Chicago until last June when she became a member of the Personnel office staff of Day & Zimmermann, Inc.

Mr. Mignin is a graduate of Miami university at Oxford, Ohio and worked for the Independent Pneumatic Tool company before coming to Day & Zimmermann, Inc., where he is employed in the Accounting department.

The couple resides in the Colonial apartments.

Miss Countryman was the guest of honor at a miscellaneous shower given by Mrs. Don Fimmen, 320 Colonial apartments, Monday evening, March 30. The game fifty was played with first honors going to Mrs. Parker Shipley, formerly Ruth Ecklund; Frances Hoyt won second honors and Carol Lane took third prize. Consolation prize was won by Margaret Clark. Winner of the door prize was Wilma Cookus.

Mrs. R. C. Fern, sister of the hostess, assisted with the serving of the delicious lunch.

Guests were the girls of the Personnel division, and Mrs. William Barton, mother of the bride, Mrs. Eno Fimmen and Mrs. R C. Fern.

Burlington Chamber of Commerce

SOME OF THE LEADING INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN BURLINGTON

NO. OF EMPLOYEES	
12	Builders Woodwork Company - Mill Work
275	Burlington Basket Company (world's largest) - Baskets and Hampers
	Burlington Casket Company - Caskets
	Burlington Cooperative Milk Producers Ass'n. - Dairy Products
	Burlington Grain and Feed Company - Domestic and Export Grain
	Burlington Instrument Company - Electrical Controls and Regulators
	Burlington Sanitary Milk Company - Dairy Products
51	Burlington Willow Ware Company - Baskets
	Burrus Granite Company - Granite and Concrete Products
285	J. I. Case Company - Farm Machinery
358	Chittenden & Eastman Company (largest west of Mississippi) - Furniture & Mattresses
	Coca Cola Bottling Company - Beverages
	Dahlin Bros. & Davis - Furniture Frames
	Dr. Pepper Company - Beverages
65	Embalming Burial Case Company - Burial Vaults and Caskets
	Frudeger Bros. - Baked Goods
50	Gardner & Gould Company - Candy
	Gustafson Bros. - Dairy Products
7	Heinlen-Hine Manufacturing Company - Fire Escapes and Structural Steel
	Heil Company - Ice and Cold Storage
10	Illinois Cooperage Company - Barrels
	Iowa Grain and Produce Company - Produce
225	Iowa Soap Company (4th largest in U.S.) - Soaps
76	Klein Manufacturing Company - Farm Equipment
	Lagomarcino-Grupe Company - Ice Cream
154	Leopold Desk Company (one of America's leading desks) - Office furniture
41	S. R. & I. C. McConnell Company - Leather Goods
	Mathes Company - Beverages
175	Midwest Biscuit Company - Cookies and Crackers
95	Mississippi Pearl Button Company - Buttons
400	Murray Iron Works Company (one of the oldest and best in U.S.) - Boilers & Engines
34	Noelke-Lyons Manufacturing Company - Mill Work
	Norris Grain Company - Domestic and Export Grain
195	Northwestern Cabinet Company - Office Furniture
10	Pynol Company - Soaps
100	Schramm and Schmieg Company - Clothing and Gloves
	~~Simplex Corporation - Electrical Controls and Regulators~~
	~~Steel Craft Company - Utility Cabinets~~
45	Tabor-Burns Company - Paper Boxes
	Taystee Bread Company - Bread
	Voorhees Bottling Company - Beverages
235	Wells Lamont Smith Corporation - Gloves
	F. H. Wiedemeier & Son - Brooms
40	J. H. Witte and Sons - Paints and Varnishes
	Witwer Bottling Company - Beverages

A3687

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
Work Projects Administration

December 16, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Recent Migration into Burlington, Iowa

A survey of migration into Burlington, Iowa, one of the Nation's great new munitions centers, was completed by the WPA Division of Research in the early part of November 1941. The survey was concerned with civilians who moved to Burlington from places outside of Des Moines County after October 1, 1940, and who were still living in Burlington at the time of the present survey. Operating on a sample basis, the survey covered the residential districts, lower-priced hotels, and trailer camps, both private and Government-owned, within the corporate limits of the city. An additional canvass was made of trailer camps around the edges of the city. Higher priced hotels were not surveyed, and no attempt was made to gather information about persons who had left Burlington during the survey period.

Industrial Activity

Burlington is the location of the new Iowa Ordnance Plant. Between June 1940 and August 1941, prime defense contracts awarded in connection with this plant were valued at about $65,000,000, a sum more than six times greater than the value of all Burlington manufactures during 1937. About half the total defense-contract value was allotted to plant construction and about half to the production of ordnance.

Construction of the plant was begun late in 1940, but peak construction employment was not reached until July 1941, when about 13,000 workers were employed. Construction employment declined rapidly in the late summer and fall as the plant approached completion. During the same period completed sections of the plant began operation, providing new employment on a somewhat smaller scale than the original construction job. At the time of

the present survey, it was locally estimated that 10,000 workers were still employed about the plant, either on the last phases of construction or in production at newly installed operating units.

Number of Migrants

Approximately 2,800 families living in Burlington at the time of the present survey had moved to the city after October 1, 1940. These families contained 2,900 workers and 5,000 persons. Migrants made up a group equal to 19.2 percent of Burlington's 1940 population.

The survey found an additional 330 families, containing 900 persons, in tourist and trailer camps just outside the Burlington city limits.

Origins

Iowa was the most important source of Burlington migrants, contributing 39 percent; and Illinois was second with 22 percent. Minnesota and Missouri each contributed 9 percent, and 3 percent came from Wisconsin. The average distance traveled by the migrants was 140 miles; 11 percent had traveled 500 miles or more.

Rural places (less than 2,500 population) contributed slightly less than one-third of the migrants; i.e., 2 percent came from the open country and 29 percent from rural villages. Towns (2,500 to 25,000 population) contributed 30 percent; small cities, 19 percent; and cities of over 100,000 population, 20 percent.

Only 3 percent of the migrant families had formerly lived in Burlington.

Characteristics

Age and Sex. The average age of migrant workers in Burlington was 33.7 years, considerably above the average for migrants in other cities

surveyed. In 1-person families, the average age was 33.4 years; and for heads of multiperson families, 35.2 years. Only 4 percent of the workers were under 20 years, but 23 percent were 45 years and over.

Ten percent of the migrant workers were women. The average age of women workers was 27.1 years, as compared with 34.7 years for men.

Race. Practically all the migrants were white; Negroes accounted for less than one-half of 1 percent of the total migrants in Burlington.

Size of Family. Migrant families in Burlington were relatively small, averaging 1.8 persons per family. More than half of the families contained only one person.

Size of family in Burlington	Percent distribution
Total	100
1 person	53
2 persons	25
3 and 4 persons	19
5 persons and over	3

Many of these families were not complete when interviewed; 40 percent of the 1-person families and 10 percent of the multiperson families had left a spouse or dependent children behind when they moved to Burlington. Before migration the families had contained 6,800 persons. Of these 72 percent had migrated to Burlington, and 28 percent had remained at the migrants' places of origin.

Month of Arrival. Half of the migrants interviewed had come to Burlington about 6 months before the present survey:

Month of arrival	Percent distribution
Total	100
October 1940-February 1941	27
March-April 1941	19
May-June 1941	21
July-August 1941	19
September 1941	11
October 1941	3

Industry and Occupation

Before migration to Burlington, the largest single group among the migrants was made up of construction workers. Important secondary sources of migrants were workers from agriculture, trade, "other" service industries, and workers who held no job at last residence. The proportion of migrants who were employed in manufacturing industries at their last residence was notably small. In Burlington, more than half of the migrants were employed in construction, and nearly one-quarter were engaged in the production of ordnance.

The industrial distribution of migrant workers on their last full-time jobs at their last residence and on their jobs when interviewed in Burlington was as follows:

Industry	At last residence	In Burlington
	(Percent distribution)	
Total	100	100
No job at last residence 1/	12	-
Unemployed in Burlington	-	3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	9	*
Mining	1	*
Construction	42	54
Manufacturing	6	26
Chemicals	2	23
Other	4	3
Transportation, communication, & utilities	5	4
Trade	12	8
Personal service	3	3
Other services	10	2

* Less than 0.5 percent

1/ The status of these workers at last residence was as follows: students, 5 percent; unemployed, 5 percent; and housewives, 2 percent.

Both before and after migration, the largest occupational groups among the Burlington migrants consisted of craftsmen and--unlike most of the other cities surveyed--unskilled workers. The principal occupational shifts

took place among former students, who turned mainly to clerical and unskilled jobs, and among former farm workers, who shifted largely into unskilled work in Burlington.

The occupational distribution of migrants at last residence and in Burlington follows:

Occupation	At last residence	In Burlington
	(Percent distribution)	
Total	100	100
No job at last residence	12	-
Unemployed in Burlington	-	3
Professional and semiprofessional	5	5
Proprietors, managers, and officials	5	2
Clerical and kindred workers	9	12
Craftsmen and kindred workers	28	32
Operatives and kindred workers	12	14
Domestic service workers	1	1
Other service workers	5	8
Farm owners, tenants, and laborers	8	*
Laborers, except farm	15	23

*Less than 0.5 percent

Unemployment

Out of 2,900 migrant workers in Burlington, an estimated 95, or 3 percent, were unemployed and seeking work during the calendar week preceeding the survey.

Unemployment by Sex. Unemployment among male migrants in Burlington had virtually disappeared. The few female migrant workers, however, reported excessive unemployment. Among the males, 1 percent were unemployed, as compared with 27 percent for females. More than three-fourths of the unemployed workers were females.

Housing

The majority of the migrant families in Burlington had doubled up with other families, and only about one-fourth occupied separate living

quarters. A relatively large proportion of the families lived in tourist and trailer camps.

Living arrangements	Total	1-person families	Multiperson families
	(Percent distribution)		
Total	100	100	100
Occupying a separate dwelling	24	1	51
Sharing a dwelling with others	63	90	32
In hotels	4	7	*
In tourists and trailer camps	9	2	17

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Conclusions

The rate of recent migration into Burlington is tremendously high, nearly equaling the rate for Wichita, Kans., and about double the rates for Fort Smith, Ark., and Wichita Falls, Tex., two very active small defense cities included in this survey. The number of persons who moved to Burlington during the first year of the defense program is considerably larger than the city's net population gain during the half-century between 1890 and 1940.

The recent migration to Burlington has been a notably successful one, since only 3 percent of the migrant workers reported unemployment. In Wichita, on the other hand, 13 percent were unemployed; in Fort Smith, 17 percent; and in Wichita Falls, 6 percent.

A considerable part of the Burlington migrants consisted of construction workers whose stay is temporary. However, the number of migrants who will remain in the city after the end of construction work at the Iowa Ordnance Plant and in other more permanent industries will still be relatively large.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
Work Projects Administration
Division of Research

INFORMATION
CONCERNING GROUP INSURANCE PLAN
FOR
IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION
EMPLOYEES OF
DAY & ZIMMERMANN, Inc.

GROUP LIFE

NON-OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
HOSPITAL EXPENSE AND SURGICAL BENEFITS

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, INC.

IOWA ORDNANCE DIVISION

IOWA ORDNANCE PLANT
BURLINGTON, IOWA

TO ALL EMPLOYEES UNDER OPERATIONS:

We are offering a Group Insurance Plan to our operating and administrative personnel of the Iowa Ordnance Division. Briefly stated, this plan provides each of you with $2,000 of life insurance at no cost to you; and the opportunity to take out non-occupational Accident and Sickness, and Hospital Expense Insurance.

These latter coverages will be made available at a very low cost due to the fact that we will also pay a part of these premiums. The entire insurance plan will be underwritten by The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The Group Life Insurance became effective January 8, 1942. Accident and Sickness and Hospital Expense Insurance will become effective on February 1, 1942, provided at least 75 per cent of our employees have accepted the plan before that date.

It is to be understood that participation in the Accident and Sickness and Hospital Expense Plan is entirely voluntary; however, we strongly urge that all employees accept the plan, because the cost to you is much lower than for any similar insurance that you could obtain as an individual. Of the entire plan, including Life Insurance, the Company is paying more than one-half of the total cost.

Those of you who desire to participate in the Accident and Sickness and Hospital Expense plan should accept promptly, so that these benefits may become effective on the scheduled date. Acceptance cards should be promptly returned to your Building Foreman or Supervisor.

E. F. Johnstone Jr.

General Manager

DETAILS OF THE PLAN
AND
EXPLANATION OF BENEFITS

ELIGIBILITY:

(1) Group Life Insurance:

(a) All employees on the payroll on January 8, 1942 became insured for $2000 on that date.

(b) Employees who enter our service after January 8, 1942 will be insured as of the date of employment.

(2) Accident and Sickness and Hospital Expense Insurance:

If you are actively at work on the date the Accident and Sickness and Hospital Expense Insurance including Surgical Benefits becomes effective, you are eligible for this insurance. If you are absent on the effective date, you will become eligible immediately upon your return to service. New employees will become eligible upon entering service.

SPECIAL NOTE: No medical examination is required if you subscribe for the insurance within thirty-one days following the date of your eligibility. After that time, you can enter the plan only by submitting a medical examination satisfactory to the Equitable. Such medical examination will be at your own expense.

If a female employee elects to participate more than thirty-one days after she first becomes eligible, no maternity benefits will be paid for hospitalization commencing within twelve months after the effective date of her insurance nor will obstetrical benefits be paid during the twelve-month period.

PLAN OF INSURANCE AND CONTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYEES

	EMPLOYEES WEEKLY EARNINGS			
	$30.00 or less	$30.01 to $45.00	$45.01 to $60.00	$60.01 and over
Free Group Life Insurance	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$2,000.00
Group Accident and Sickness Weekly Benefit	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
Daily Hospital Expense Benefit	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Maximum Reimbursement for "Additional Charges"	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Maximum Surgical Benefits	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
Employee's Weekly Contribution	.40	.60	.79	.99

You may subscribe only for the amount of Accident and Sickness and Hospital Expense Insurance for which you are eligible. Increases in the amounts of such insurance, due to change in classification, will be made only if you are actively at work on the date you are otherwise eligible for the increase; if you are not then actively at work, the increase will be made effective upon your return to active service.

Weekly Accident and Sickness Benefits are payable for a maximum of thirteen weeks for any one disability beginning with the fourth day. Benefits for maternity disability may not exceed six weeks. Employees aged sixty and over are limited to not more than thirteen weeks' benefit during any twelve consecutive months.

Daily Hospital Expense Benefits are payable beginning with the first day, if you are confined for at least 18 hours, and may continue for a maximum of thirty-one days for any one case of hospitalization. Benefits for maternity disability may not exceed fourteen days.

Further, reimbursement for "Additional Charges" made by the hospital such as those incurred for laboratory service, X-ray, operating-room expenses, etc., (other than charges for nurses' fees or doctors' fees) up to a maximum of $20.00 will be allowed during any one case of hospital confinement.

Cases of hospital confinement not separated by active employment will be considered as one case of hospitalization in determining the maximum payments for the daily benefit and "additional charges" described in the preceding paragraph.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Your Group Life Insurance became effective on January 8, 1942. Your Accident and Sickness and Hospital Expense Insurance will become effective on February 1, 1942, provided that at least seventy-five per cent of our eligible employees have then signed acceptance cards.

Inasmuch as all group insurance premiums are payable monthly, in advance, the first deduction will be for one full month's premium, which is equal to four and one-third weekly premiums. After the first payment, weekly deductions will be made in accordance with the schedule.

INDIVIDUAL CERTIFICATES: In accordance with the terms of the policies between the employer and the Equitable individual certificates evidencing the insurance will be issued to employees insured under the plan.

LIFE INSURANCE: In the event of your death from any cause whatsoever, while your insurance is in force the amount of life insurance is payable to the person named by you as beneficiary. The insurance will be paid to your beneficiary as follows:

$500 in a lump sum at death and the balance in

(a) 60 equal monthly installments, if there is a surviving child under age 18

(b) 30 equal monthly installments, if there is no surviving child under age 18

Although your Life Insurance automatically terminates thirty-one days after termination of employment, you nevertheless will be entitled to have issued to you, without medical examination, provided you make application to the Equitable within thirty-one days after termination of employment, a policy of Life Insurance in any one of the forms customarily issued by the Equitable (except Term Insurance), in an amount equal to — or, at your discretion, less than — the amount of your protection under the Group Life policy, upon the payment of the premium applicable to the class of risk to which you belong and to your age at the time of conversion, such policy to become effective at the end of thirty-one days after termination of employment.

WEEKLY ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS: If, while insured under the policy, you are absent from work due to non-occupational accidental injury or sickness, you will be entitled to benefits as described in the plan of insurance.

House confinement is not necessary, although the disability must be of sufficient severity to require treatment by a licensed physician.

This insurance terminates upon termination of employment.

DAILY HOSPITAL EXPENSE BENEFITS AND SURGICAL REIMBURSEMENT: If, while insured under the policy, you become hospitalized due to non-occupational accidental injury or sickness, you will be entitled to benefits as described in the plan of insurance.

The hospital in which you are confined must be a legally constituted and operated hospital and your confinement must be recommended and approved by a licensed physician.

There will be no reimbursement for nursing and dentist fees and no reimbursement for doctors' charges other than those provided under the surgical coverage.

If, while insured under the policy, you undergo a surgical operation which is listed in the schedule of operations, occasioned by non-occupational accidental injury or sickness, you will be reimbursed for surgical fees incurred, up to the maximum amounts set forth in the schedule regardless of whether the operation is performed in or out of a hospital.

If you undergo a cutting operation, not listed in the schedule, you must be confined as an "in-patient" in a legally constituted and operated hospital, to secure reimbursement, the amount to be determined by the Equitable.

Operations not separated by active employment will be limited to the maximum shown in the plan of insurance.

If two or more operative procedures are performed during the course of a single operation, reimbursement will be made only for that one procedure for which the largest amount of reimbursement is payable.

Operations must be recommended and approved by a licensed physician.

This insurance terminates upon termination of employment. However, if you should become hospitalized or undergo an operation within three months after your insurance terminates for any reason, and it is established that you were continuously disabled from the date of termination of your insurance to the date of hospital confinement or the date such operation was performed, benefits will be payable as described in the plan

of insurance and under the same conditions as though your insurance was still in effect.

If a female employee should become hospitalized due to maternity disability or undergo an obstetrical operation within a period of nine months following the date of termination of her insurance for any reason, benefits will be payable for such hospitalization or operation subject to the same conditions as though it has occurred while her insurance was in force.

SCHEDULE OF OPERATIONS

Maximum Amount of Reimbursement for Surgical Fees

	Basic Amount of Reimbursement
ABDOMEN	
Cutting into abdominal cavity for diagnosis or treatment of organs therein (unless otherwise specified in this schedule)	$100
AMPUTATION OF	
Thigh	75
Leg, entire foot, arm, forearm or entire hand	50
Fingers or toes, each	10
BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS	
Each	25
BREAST	
Amputation	100
Abscess, deep (furuncles excepted)	25
CHEST	
Complete thoracoplasty, or removal of portion of lung	150
Other cutting into thoracic cavity for diagnosis or treatment (tapping excepted)	40
Initial induction of artificial pneumothorax	25
DISLOCATION, REDUCTION OF	
Hip or knee joint (patella excepted)	35
Shoulder, elbow or ankle joint	25
Lower jaw	15
Collar bone or wrist	10

For dislocations requiring an open operation, the basic amount of reimbursement will be twice the amount shown above.

	Basic Amount of Reimbursement
EXCISION, REMOVAL OF	
Shoulder or hip joint	$100
Knee joint	75
Elbow, wrist or ankle joint	50
Diseased portion of bone, including curettage (alveolar processes excepted)	50
EAR, NOSE OR THROAT	
Mastoidectomy:	
One side	75
Both sides	100
Tonsillectomy, or tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy	25
Sinus operation by cutting (puncture of antrum excepted)	35
Submucous resection of nasal septum	35
Tracheotomy	35
Bronchoscopy for removal of foreign body or biopsy	35
Any other cutting operation (tapping excepted)	10
EYE	
Any cutting operation into the eyeball (through the cornea or sclera)	50
Removal of eyeball	35
Any other cutting operation on eyeball	20
FRACTURE, TREATMENT OF	
Thigh, leg, kneecap, upper arm, vertebra or vertebrae, or pelvis (coccyx excepted)	50
Lower jaw (alveolar process excepted), collar bone, shoulder blade or forearm	25
Wrist, hand, ankle or foot	15
Fingers or toes, one or more	10
Nose, rib or ribs	10

The amounts shown above under "Fracture" are for simple fractures.

For compound fractures, the basic amount of reimbursement will be one and one-half times the amount shown above for the corresponding simple fracture. For fractures requiring an open operation, the basic amount of reimbursement will be twice the amount shown above for the corresponding simple fracture.

	Basic Amount of Reimbursement
GENITO-URINARY TRACT	
Removal of kidney	$150
Cutting into or fixation of kidney	100
Removal of tumors or stones in kidney, ureter or bladder:	
By cutting operation	100
By crushing, cauterization or endoscopic means	25
Stricture of urethra:	
Open operation	50
Intra-urethral cutting operation	25
Removal of entire prostate by open operation (complete procedure)	150
Removal of part of prostate:	
By endoscopic means	40
By other cutting operation	75
Varicocele, cutting operation on	25
Hydrocele, excision, or incision and treatment of sac (tapping excepted)	25
Orchidectomy or epididymectomy	35
Complete removal of uterus, tubes and ovaries	150
Other operations on uterus and its appendages:	
Cutting operations with abdominal approach	100
Cutting operations without abdominal approach	50
Dilatation and curettage (non-puerperal)	25
GOITRE	
Thyroidectomy (complete procedure, including ligation of thyroid arteries, to be treated as one operation)	150
Ligation of thyroid arteries not followed by thyroidectomy:	
One or more at one operation	50
Two or more stage operation (Complete procedure to be treated as one operation)	75
HERNIA	
Cutting operation for radical cure:	
Single hernia	50
More than one hernia	75
JOINT	
Incision into (tapping excepted)	25

	Basic Amount of Reimbursement
LIGAMENTS	
Cutting operation	$ 25
Suturing of tendons:	
Single	25
Multiple	40
OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURE	
Delivery of child or children	50
Caesarian section, including delivery	100
Abdominal operation for extra-uterine pregnancy	100
Miscarriage	25
PARACENTESIS (Tapping of)	
Abdomen, chest or bladder (other than catheterization)	10
Ear-drum, hydrocele, joint or spine	10
RECTUM	
Cutting operation or injection treatment for radical cure of hemorrhoids (complete procedure)	25
Cutting operation for prolapsed rectum or fistula in ano	25
Cutting operation for fissure	10
SKULL	
Cutting into cranial cavity	150
SPINE OR SPINAL CORD	
Operation with removal of portion of vertebra or vertebrae (except coccyx)	150
Removal of part or all coccyx	50
TUMORS	
Cutting operation for removal of:	
Malignant tumors, except those of face, lip or skin	100
Malignant tumors of face, lip or skin	25
VARICOSE VEINS	
Cutting operation or injection treatment (complete procedure on all veins)	40

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE GROUP INSURANCE PLAN

1. Q. *Why is Day & Zimmermann offering Group Insurance to their employees?*

   A. Because sound insurance protection can be provided for its employees as a group at a cost which is considerably less than the premium for individual insurance. Group insurance requires no medical examination, there is no age limit under the group plan, and every active eligible Iowa Ordnance Division employee on the payroll may secure the insurance.

2. Q. *When does the plan become effective?*

   A. The Group Life plan became effective on January 8, 1942. The Accident and Sickness and Hospital Expense including Surgical Benefits will become effective on February 1, 1942, provided at least seventy-five per cent of our employees have accepted the plan before that date.

3. Q. *Are all employees eligible for the plan?*

   A. Yes.

4. Q. *What benefits does the employee receive under the plan?*

   A. 1. LIFE INSURANCE: In the event of an employee's death from any cause while his insurance is in force, the amount of insurance is payable as described in the paragraph, "Life Insurance."

   2. NON-OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE: Beginning with the fourth day of non-occupational disability, the weekly benefits may continue for a period of thirteen weeks; no payment being made for the first three days of disability; employees age 60 and over shall be eligible for only 13 weeks' benefits during any twelve consecutive months.

   3. NON-OCCUPATIONAL HOSPITAL EXPENSE BENEFITS: In the event an employee is confined in a legally constituted hospital for at least 18 hours, he will receive daily benefits of $4.00 per day, for each day so confined, to a maximum of 31 days for any one confinement, plus $20.00 for "Additional Charges."

5. Q. *What is the cost of this insurance to employee?*

A. See "Plan of Insurance and Contribution by Employees" under Details of Plan.

6. Q. *Why is the cost so reasonable?*

A. Because Day & Zimmermann is paying all the cost of the Group Life, and is contributing a substantial part of the cost under the Group Accident and Sickness Insurance, and Hospital Expense Plan; also because better rates can be secured as a group than as individuals.

7. Q. *How does the employee secure the insurance?*

A. By filling out and signing the Enrollment Card which authorizes the Company to deduct from the pay of the employee his share of the premium for the insurance.

8. Q. *Does an employee receive individual certificates to show that he is protected under the plan?*

A. Yes, each employee will be given Certificates for each coverage indicating the amount of the Free Group Life Insurance protection; the weekly benefit for Contributory Group Accident and Sickness Insurance and the benefits under the Hospital Expense plan, including Surgical Benefits.

9. Q. *Is the employee restricted so far as beneficiary designation under Group Life Insurance is concerned?*

A. No. The employee may name anyone as beneficiary under the Group Life coverage except Day & Zimmermann, Inc.

10. Q. *Is the Group Life Plan restricted by sex or color?*

A. No.

11. Q. *What happens to my Life Insurance if my services are terminated?*

A. Your Life Insurance automatically terminates thirty-one (31) days after the date of termination of employment.

12. Q. *Does the Life Insurance have cash, loan or paid up value?*

A. No, it cannot because the cost is only a fraction of the cost of policies having cash or loan values. The small premium for Group Life Insurance is not sufficient for the creation of any cash or loan value as in the case of individual insurance policies for which a much higher premium is paid, and which require medical examinations to obtain.

13. Q. *Do I have a conversion privilege on termination of my employment?*

A. Yes. Although your Life Insurance terminates thirty-one (31) days after termination of employment you may obtain from the Equitable an equal or lesser amount of insurance at rates applicable to your age and class of risk at that time under any of the regular forms of insurance policies customarily issued by the Equitable to individuals, except term insurance. You may do this without medical examination, provided written application for the insurance is made direct to the Equitable and the premium is paid within thirty-one (31) days after the date your services are terminated.

Group Accident and Sickness and Hospital Expense Insurance including Surgical Benefits are not convertible and terminate upon termination of employment.

14. Q. *Under what conditions are the weekly accident and sickness benefits payable?*

A. The conditions under which the weekly benefits are payable are clearly outlined in the details of the plan of this booklet under the heading "Weekly Accident and Sickness Benefits."

15. Q. *Are all non-occupational sicknesses covered by the weekly accident and sickness benefits?*

A. Yes, no matter what their cause, if they last longer than three days and (a) are covered by a doctor's statement; (b) are not contracted while performing military or naval service in time of war or riot or while performing police duty as a member of any military or naval organization.

16. Q. *Are all non-occupational accidents covered by weekly accident and sickness benefits?*

A. Yes, all non-occupational accidents are covered by the plan if they last longer than three days and are (a) covered by a doctor's statement; (b) not intentionally self-inflicted; (c) not sustained while performing military or naval service in time of war or riot or while performing police duty as a member of any military or naval organization; and (d) not sustained outside the United States or Canada.

17. Q. *Why are occupational sicknesses and accidents not covered by the plan?*

A. Occupational disabilities are covered by various Workmen's Compensation Laws or Federal Liability Acts, and the insurance under the plan will not in any way conflict with, be a substitute for, or duplicate any benefits to which you may be entitled under such Laws or Acts.

18. Q. *How should I make a claim for weekly benefits?*

A. If you are disabled and insured you should immediately communicate with your payroll office and secure a claim form for completion and return to your payroll office.

19. Q. *How will my accident and sickness benefits be paid?*

A. Accident and sickness benefits will be paid by draft, drawn to your order, and delivered to you at the expiration of each two weeks during your disability; if your disability is of less than two weeks' duration, the benefits will be payable at the termination of disability, excepting that no payments will be made for the first three days of disability for sickness or accidents.

20. Q. *Is my insurance cancelled while I am away sick or disabled and receiving benefits?*

A. No. You must, however, make your contributions to your payroll office on or before the date they become due in order to keep your insurance in effect.

21. Q. *Under the Hospital Expense plan, are employees restricted to the use of hospitals in their locality?*

A. No. This plan permits the use of any legally constituted and operated hospital.

22. Q. *If an employee is now insured under a local hospital plan, must he discontinue membership in that plan before becoming eligible for this Hospital Expense Insurance?*

A. No. Membership in a local hospital plan does not affect the eligibility qualification for this new insurance.

23. Q. *Must an employee be hospitalized for a certain period before being eligible for the daily hospital expense benefit and the maximum reimbursement for special fees?*

A. Yes. He must be hospitalized for at least 18 hours.

24. Q. *If the employee's hospital room and board charge is less than that for which he is insured, what benefits will he receive?*

A. He will receive the full benefit for which he is insured.

25. Q. *When hospitalization is required, must notification be given in advance?*

A. No. However, employees should notify the Company so that arrangements can be made to complete claim papers to assure prompt payment of all claims.

26. Q. *To whom will hospital expense benefits be paid?*

A. To the employee.

27. Q. *Is there a limit to the number of times hospital expense benefits are payable during one year to an employee?*

A. No. However, periods of hospitalization which are not separated by active employment will be considered as one period of hospitalization.

28. Q. *For how many days may an employee receive hospital expense benefits?*

A. For as long as 31 days during hospital confinement for any one period of hospitalization except that maternity benefits will be limited to 14 days.

29. Q. *Are there special benefits to the employee for hospital service in addition to the daily benefits?*

A. Yes. The plan provides for reimbursement of other charges made by the hospital (except nurses' and doctors' fees) up to a maximum of five times the daily benefit for any one period of hospital confinement.

30. Q. *Will hospital expense benefits be paid for the hospitalization required as the result of an accident while working?*

A. No. Provision is normally made under Workmen's Compensation Laws for hospitalization made necessary as the result of such accident.

31. Q. *If an employee is confined as a veteran to a naval or military hospital will he receive the benefits under the plan even though there may be no charge to him by such hospital?*

A. Yes, but only the daily hospital benefit for room and board.

32. Q. *Must I be hospitalized before I am eligible to receive reimbursement for operations listed in the "Schedule of Operations"?*

A. No. Reimbursement will be made for such operations regardless of whether performed in or out of the hospital.

33. Q. *If I should be operated upon while confined as an "in-patient" in a legally constituted and operated hospital for a cutting operation not specified in the "Schedule of Operations," will I receive reimbursement for such operation?*

A. Yes, but the Equitable reserves the right to determine the amount of reimbursement for such operation.

34. Q. *Will I receive daily hospital expense benefits or reimbursement for special fees in case I am operated upon but am hospitalized less than eighteen hours?*

A. No. Reimbursement will be made only for the operation.

35. Q. *Can an employee give an assignment of his insurance to a creditor?*

A. No.

36. Q. *How does the employee secure the insurance?*

A. By filling out and signing the Acceptance Card which authorizes the Company to deduct from the employee's pay his share of the premium for the insurance for which he is eligible.

37. Q. *What is meant by "Non-Occupational Accidents and Sicknesses"?*

A. Those accidents and sicknesses not arising out of or resulting from the employee's employment.

Burlington, Iowa 4/24/42

PERKINS PARK COMMUNITY CENTER & PLAYGROUND

You and your family and friends are cordially invited to attend the opening of the Perkins Park Community Center, located at the Corner of Dill St. and Perkins Ave.--to inspect its excellent facilities and equipment, and to acquaint yourself with the program which has been designed for your pleasure, and to meet the leaders who will be in charge of this program throughout the spring and summer months. Enrollment in special classes and activities may be insured at this time.
The Recreation House will be open from 2 to 10 p.m. daily throughout the week of April 20-26.

Listed below are a few of the things you will find at this attractive center

Craft Shop-With power tools (lathe, jig saw, rotary sander, and buzz saw, etc.) And materials for making and painting your articles.

Rumpus Room-With punching bags, tumbling mat, boxing equipment, weight pulls, etc. to help you keep "physically fit".

Game & Lounge Room-With ping pong tables, shuffletto game, card tables, board games, click pool, minature bowling, and library corner.

Billiard Room-With 2 well equipped pool tables and complete accessories.

Kitchen-With 3 stoves, china, silverware, cooking utensils--everything but the food. Bring some goodies yourself and have a party!

Ballroom-With spacious waxed floor, piano, radio and phonograph.

Adjoining Park and Playground-In addition to the comfortable lounges, game rooms, and spacious verandas of the Recreation House, there are tables and ovens scattered under the trees of the adjoining park. Children's playground apparatus, sand boxes, baseball, badminton, etc., equipment.

SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES OFFERED

Children (6 to 11)	Junior & Senior H.S.	Adults (Men and Women)
Singing Games	Club Activities	Family Groups
Simple Crafts	Hobby Groups	Game Room Activities
Story Telling and Plays	Co-Recreational Parties	Pool (Men)
Simple Equipment Games	Picnics and Hikes	Clubs—
Rhythm Bands	Dramatics—	Sewing, Knitting, etc.
Supervised Active Games	Skits & Stunts	Hobby Groups
Sports & Physical Activities	Musical Activities	Socials
Hikes & Special Events	Teas & Informal Banquets	Square Dancing
Nature Lore	Physical Sports	Song Fests
	Archery	Physical Sports
	Social Dancing	Archery
		Arts & Crafts
		Social Dancing

There will be trained leaders on duty at all times while the center is open, who will be delighted to instruct in arts and crafts; to assist in planning and leading parties, and picnics and other special events, to guideclub groups, and to help in every way to give to the children and adults of Burlington a varied menu of recreational experiences.

The Recreation Program at Perkins Park Community Center is sponsored by the Burlington Defense Recreation Council, the City of Burlington, and the Work Projects Administration. There is no charge for this service.

Remember the dates April 20-26. The time 2-10 p.m. daily.

EVERY ONE IS INVITED!!

(over)

April 20-26 = Open House.

April 27 - May 2.

In addition to the usual variety of activities, special classes will include -

Mon - Wed - Fri 2-5 Crafts { Woodwork, Beadwork, Weaving, Cellulose Craft

Adults 2-4

Children 4-5

Mon - Wed - 4-5 Folk Dancing

Wed - 6-10 p.m. - Pot Luck Dinner for members of Gorfield Trailer Camp followed by square dancing & other family activities

Daily - 4-8 p.m. - Outdoor games & sports including active games for children, croquet, badminton, horseshoes, tennis, & volleyball

THE JOHNSON HOME AT TOLEDO, IA.—

An Old Mansion Put to a New Use

38 NYA GIRLS LEARN SKILLS

Other Projects Help Unemployed Men.

By Staff Writer.

TOLEDO, IA. — When it was built 70 years ago, the old Johnson home in the south part of Toledo, Ia., with its high tower, fancy iron grilling and big stable, was a show place.

Many houses of that type are gone now, but the Johnson place, freshly painted and refurbished, is the scene of more activity than ever.

Thirty-eight unemployed girls are living there and learning, under the direction of skilled instructors, work methods which assure them of better jobs in their home communities.

These girls, whose average age is 18, are employed on an Iowa national youth administration project. They remain about six months each.

The Other Projects.

There are three such projects in Iowa. The others, at Milford, and Clinton, are helping young men learn skills which qualify them as trained workers.

The centers have been organized to provide job training for youths living in rural communities or towns too small to have their own NYA training programs.

A few days ago a girl who is hard of hearing completed a training period at the Toledo center and qualified as a laundry worker at Davenport, Ia.

Many of the girls find jobs as household workers, waitresses and maids. Others become clerks and office employes.

A Garden Space.

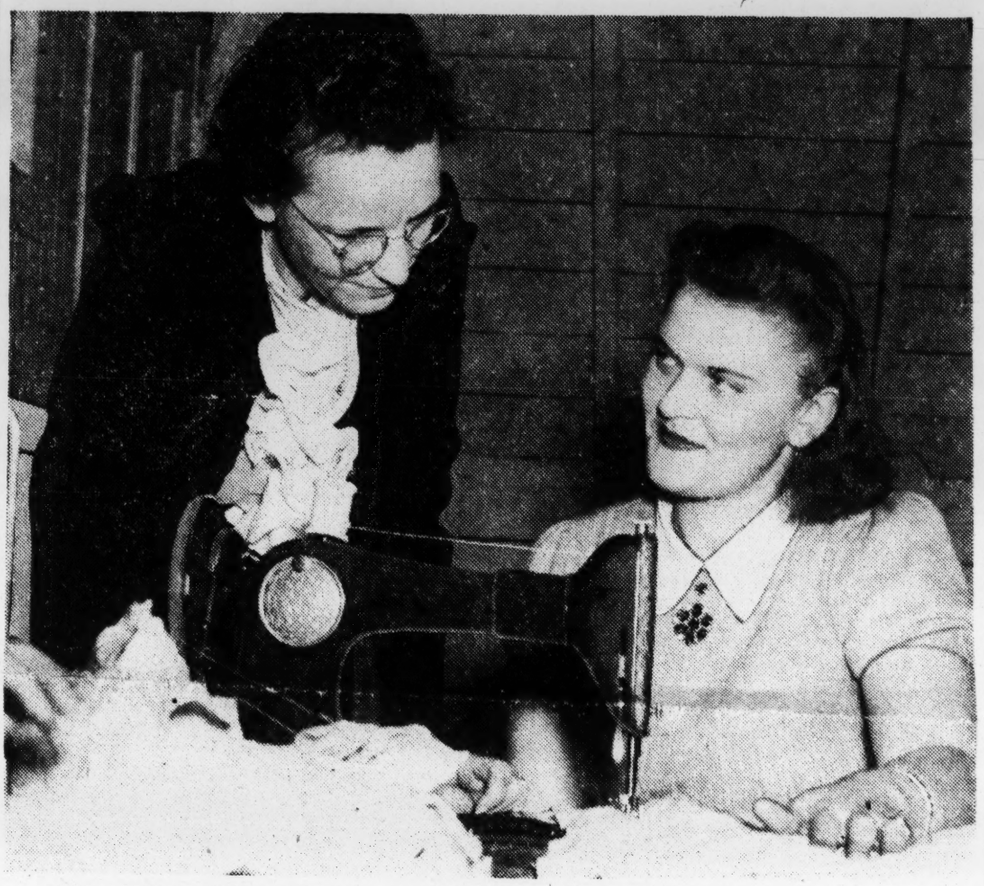
The Toledo center, established in 1938 and the oldest of the three, has a five-acre garden space where much of its food supply is raised. Last year the girls canned 3,000 quarts of vegetables.

They attend home making classes and practice what they learn in the laundry, kitchen and other rooms of the old mansion.

Those in the training centers are paid monthly salaries but subsistence costs are deducted. For example, the girls receive $30 a month and pay $18 for board and room.

The girls make hospital gowns for the Red Cross, and do quilts and other types of sewing for relief and social agencies or the Tama, Ia., reservation.

Several Indian girls from Tama



Useful skills, which mean jobs back home, are taught the girls in residence at the Iowa national youth administration dormitory and training center at Toledo, Ia. Mrs. Beryl Turbett (left), instructor, checks over some work which Al Dora Brown, Clarksville, Ia., is doing. The Red Cross and relief agencies receive supplies made at the center.

The Toledo NYA training center is located in an old mansion, near the edge of town. Sometimes after their work day is over, the girls enjoy dressing up in the old fashioned clothes found in the attic, just as Mary Delores Schimmer (left), and her sister, Pauline of Danbury, Ia. are doing.

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Several Indian girls from Tama are at the center. They are reported to be among the most capable in the classes.

133 at Milford.

At the center at Milford, 133 youth are residing in remodeled quarters originally built to house a dredging crew.

Youths assist in the production of steel punches, screwdrivers and hammerheads, work benches, fish net frames and stakes, fish tanks, table ends, post drivers, bicycle racks, stoves and folding chairs, rustic furniture and highway signs. Autos and trucks are repaired.

The youths put in 100 hours a month on production work for tax-supported agencies. An additional 100 hours a month goes for organized shop instruction, center maintenance work, and supervised recreation.

Textbook work and other related instruction are carried on by the state department of vocational education.

37 Get Jobs.

The average length of stay at Milford is three to four months.

In the last two months, 37 youths have obtained jobs, and 25 more have gone into the armed forces.

Camp at Clinton.

Still under construction is the modernistic camp now rising on the bluffs at Clinton, Ia. Forty-three young men already are living there.

As at Milford, facilities have been provided for auto repair, sheet metal work, machine work, welding and forge work.

To qualify for entrance to an NYA work-training center, applicants must be unemployed, of proper age, and physically fit. The relief tie-up of former years has been eliminated.

Gardening is carried on at all centers. Tomatoes, onions, squash, cabbage and carrots are stored crops. At Milford in 1941 a total of 15,060 pounds of potatoes was raised.

The work centers are but one phase of the state NYA program. From Dec. 1, 1940, to Nov. 1, 1941, work experience was made available to 26,453 young men and women.

Useful skills, which mean jobs back home, are taught the girls in residence at the Iowa national youth administration dormitory and training center at Toledo, Ia. Mrs. Beryl Turbett (left), instructor, checks over some work which Al Dora Brown, Clarksville, Ia., is doing. The Red Cross and relief agencies receive supplies made at the center.

The Toledo NYA training center is located in an old mansion, near the edge of town. Sometimes after their work day is over, the girls enjoy dressing up in the old fashioned clothes found in the attic, just as Mary Delores Schimmer (left), and her sister, Pauline, of Danbury, Ia., are doing.

The NYA girls at the Toledo training center last summer canned 3,000 quarts of vegetables out of their gardens. Romona Mitchell, a student from the Tama, Ia., Indian reservation, takes down a few cans of beans for the dormitory dinner.

NDAY REGISTER

BUY WITH PAYR

U.S. Bon

D. M. SELECTED FOR AIR SCHOO

A Site Near Airpor to Be Occupied.

Air School—

Continued from Page 1.

and south flights of the Unit Airlines and Midcontinent will compete

Incl[redacted] Burlington In a Rent Inquiry

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—The government will start investigations at once of residential rents in the 20 defense rental areas designated Mar. 2 in order to determine whether federal authorities must step in to cut rents to the prescribed levels, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced Monday. The areas include Burlington, Ia.

Mr. Thomason, Rec. Directo
for Ordnance Plan

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION, ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT WORK FOR CITY RECREATIONAL COMMITTEE, BY J. F. THOMASON, FROM JULY 7 TO AUGUST 6, 1941.

This work falls largely into these main groups:

(1) Softball Leagues.
(2) Extension of Library Service.
(3) Retention of W. P. A. Recreational Organization.
(4) Investigation of Government Aid Possibilities.
(5) Enlisting aid of churches in Recreation.
(6) Same for Fraternal Clubs, Women's Organizations and Specialized Clubs.
(7) Investigation of Dance facilities.
(8) Investigation of River Front possibilities.
(9) Investigation for Shooting Clubs, Rifle, Pistol and Trap.
(10) Organizing close cooperation between local baseball promoters and plant workers as players and spectators.
(11) Promotion of City Tennis, emphasizing the inclusion of plant workers as players and competitors.
(12) Promotion of Boxing Show.
(13) Investigated and offered support to District A. A. U. Swimming Meet.
(14) Investigated buildings for immediate use in recreational games meeting place and dancing.
(15) Contacted agencies for publicity.
(16) Collected information for permanent booklet.

Item (1)

Mr. Bracewell was contacted and promised use of various school grounds. Mr. Foehlinger offered cooperation in regard to the park system of the city. Captain Eustrom, of the I. O. P. Welfare Board, and Mr. Meredith, of Day and Zimmerman, were contacted with reference to players and league organization. Mr. Bob Sherwood, was given the leadership by the I. O. P. Welfare Board, with reference to such leagues. As a result, three Softball Leagues of eight teams each are in operation. Some three hundred fifty men are engaged in these games and seem to be having a nice time of it. Many of their families attend the games and show much enjoyment.

Item (2)

At the instigation of a wide variety of sources the Public Library was presented with an idea of opening after supper hours. The Board very graciously investigated this desire and opened the building for after supper use.

Item (3)

With the realization that the W. P. A. Recreational Unit has done some creditable work in caring for City Recreational Facilities and promoting much recreational activity, the Committee ask through Mayor Max Conrad that the Unit be retained at least for the time being, with the possibility of some additional workers being sent in from outside areas. This has been accomplished and the Unit is still available for city recreational assignments.

Item (4)

The investigation of securing aid in the form of financial assistance from Governmental and U. S. O. sources have been left largely in the hands of Mr. Dean Collins and Mr. Mark Blaul, although I have tried to keep in close contact with their efforts.

ITem (5)

After talking with Rev. Masselink, a member of this Committee, a majority of the churches were contacted and given an outline of a proposal concerning their work in the recreational field, largely comprising meetings for young people in which games and dances might be promoted. Most of the churches evidenced real interest in such a procedure and assured the Committee of the promotion of such meetings from time to time. Vacations will be quite a hinderance to such meetings until Sept. 1. Mr. Goetz asked Rev. Masselink to continue this project for the Committee.

Item (6)

The Fraternal Clubs, Women's Organizations and Specialized Clubs, were handled as in Item (5). Mr. Goetz asked Mrs. Leopold to further the promotion of recreational activity among women's groups. Mr. Goetz and I, will continue contact with Fraternal Groups and Specialized Clubs.

Item (7)

The investigation of Dance Facilities showed a lack of immediate facilities and legitimate promoters for summer dancing. The investigation developed the fact that the dances in the Auditorium for the coming Fall and Winter season will be well distributed and promoted. These dances will cover big name bands and also popular priced dancing. Mr. Ed Chandler, operates a very well conducted roller skating rink south of Crapo Park. He is not interested in promoting dancing. He would like some help in opening a road to his rink.

Item (8)

We gave cooperation to the Junior Chamber Recreational Committee members, Mr. Wilde and Mr. Dailey, in bringing in the small Excursion Boat, "Elk". Mr. Bremer, custodian of the Burlington Boat Club, was contacted concerning the placing of small boats for hire. He discouraged this idea. (Report on question.) He did say that as soon as a pilot was available he could place various sized speed boats at the disposal of parties for rent. He expected a young man to get his license by August 1.

Item (9)

Mr. Kuehles, of the Iowa Ordnance Plant, was contacted as to the development of shooting clubs. Mr. Meredith reported that the recreational program of Day and Zimmerman included some shooting, which would probably be done on the guard range, in the plant. Upon investigation we foundthat Mr. John Bertleshofer on Harrison Avenue had a complete trap and skeet shooting equipment, and is willing to set up under contract. Mr. Hargey Knapp on North 6th. is in a position to do the same thing. Mr. Art Wilson, Tele. 3510-J, reported a rifle club, which is a member of N. R. A., had a range 3½ miles South of Middletown already in use. He also pointed out that arrangements could be made to use the guard range, the Iowa State Prison. Both of these ranges use heavy calibre rifles.

Item (10)

Mr. John Kurka was contacted concerning the use of his field by I. O. P. workers. He offered cooperation and did cooperate in organizing some night games. He has since offered to build a night softball field which will be in operation next summer. For this cooperation Mr. Kurka's baseball promotions have been publicized and well attended.

Item (11)

The Tennis facilities of the city, namely the four courts at the High School Stadium, the two courts in Crape Park, and the two courts in Perkins Park, have been publicized and called to the attention of their public use to all players. The Inter-City match teams have been thrown open to the plant workers and later the City Tennis Tournament was open for their entrance. The Tennis facilities of the city are very limited, particularly in the North and West Sections.

Item (12)

A summer outdoor boxing show was investigated. A promoter secured, boxer's were contacted, High School Stadium secured and all general arrangements set. This show is ready to go provided it is desired.

Item (13)

A district A. A. U. Swimming Meet for the Kiwanis Pool was investigated and sanctioned by the Committee. As this was a community project and not promoted by a private interest, the Committee offered to subsidize the Meet, however due to pressure of business the pool directors decided not to go through with it.

Item (14)

In looking for a building as a possibility for recreational uses, we found the Hawkeye-Chevrolet building is unsuited and unavailable. The old Rialto building is probably a very poor possibility. The second and third floors of the Neisner building, in hands of (LaMonte Cowles) are probably desirable but not very assessable for large groups of people. The Turner Hall is rather small. The old Military Hall with the basement included is a possibility, (in hands of Mrs. Lily Teideman, Cabin John, Maryland.) It is reported by Mr. Art Breuer, 801½ Summer St., that Mrs. Teideman is not very anxious to rent. It is now occupied by a church group that pay very little rent, but they keep the building apparently in very good shape.

Item (15)

The Hawkeye Gazette, KBUR, and the I. O. P. Publicity Department, and the Day and Zimmerman I. O. P. News, were contacted as to publicizing current recreational activities. All of these cooperated thoroughly and brought many activities to the attention of possible participants.

Item (16)

Much information concerning the permanent recreational booklet for Burlington and the immediate Defense Area, has been collected and is being recorded by Miss Kearney, in the Chamber of Commerce office.

Respectfully submitted by,

_____

USO Council of Burlington Area
Bulington Iowa

Mr. Milton Blaul 809 S. Garfield Ave.	USO Campaign 3542	Mr. Philip Melman 630 N. 6th. Street	JWB 4796
Mr. Ray Bracewell 1601 Division Street	Supt. of schools, 1143	Mr/Clarence Moody 111 Polk Street Vice-Chairman of USO Council	NTAA
Mr. Ross Burman 517 North Street	NTAA 4035	Mr. Frank W. Nelson 1309 Market Street	Day &Zimmer- man 5126LW
Mrs. Sam Chanen 1639 Madison Avenue	JWB 3279	Dr. W. B. Penrose 1335 S. Leebrick	YMCA 3962W
Miss Rhoda Coates 1755 Dill Street	YWCA 3654	Mrs. Theo. W. Rasche 805 No. 9th St.	SA 2854W
Mr. Max A. Conrad 100 Prospect Ave.	Mayor--Ex Officio 808	Mr. Andrew Rasmussen 831 So. Leebrick St.	YMCA 3962W
Msgr. Walter Cullinan 508 N. 4th Street	NCCS 873	Mr. Dan Riley 1303 No. 6th Street	639
Mr. Edward W. Dailey 901 S. 7th Street Chairman of House Committee	NCCS 1167	Mrs. W. P. Reilly 1410 N. 7th	NCCS 4156
Mr. C. Marion Gaston Cliff Road Chairman of USO Council	YMCA 2389	Mr. Arthur Reppert 420 South Leebrick	NTAA 4471
Mr. George R. Goetz 514 Franklin Street	City Recreational Committee--332	Dr. Wm. T. Smith 521 N. 6th Street	1140
Mr. Edward L. Hirsch 1031 N. 4th Street Chairman of Executive Committee	3879	Mr. Edward D. Snyder 430 Harrison Avenue	NCCS 4073
Mr. Louis Iskowitz 414 Division Street	JWB 2832	Mrs. D. G. Thompson 911 Franklin Street	YWCA 3935
Mrs. W. E. Jackson Cascade Terrace	YWCA 866	Major William Wiseman 322 N. 4th Street	SA 1250
Major John C. Lowry 621 N. 5th Street	Construction Quartermaster-- ExOfficio-5340	Mr. Robert White 1311 S. Leebrick Chairman of Program Committee	Principal Senior High 3469
Mr. Mack W. Dietrick 508 S. 8th Street	Trades & Labor Assembly 4562		

BETTER SERVICE NECESSARY

Burlington, now a city of somewhere between 40,000 and 50,000 people, finds itself plagued with growing pains. Facilities that were ample 18 months ago are inadequate now.

To find ways and means of improving these facilities is a major problem in the community. In some instances, a solution is most difficult.

The post office, called upon to deliver mail to thousands more than before the ordnance plant came, is adding new postmen. Announcement of this was made a few days ago.

The city has had to increase police and fire department staffs. Telephone service has broadened through necessity.

The city's bus service, generally satisfactory until a comparatively short time ago, is having its difficulties now that more and more people are storing their personal cars and are using the buses. Bad weather in recent weeks also has contributed heavily to delayed bus schedules and badly overcrowded conditions.

Some of the buses at peak hours operate with passenger loads that are well nigh dangerous. There are instances we have seen where serious injury might have occurred to many passengers on a bus if it had figured in a collision or had turned over on icy streets. Passengers are frequently packed so closely in the seats and aisles that escape would be almost impossible.

Gas service has been taxed to the limit during peak hours of consumption. This recently became so aggravating that the utilities campany publicly requested patrons to spread the load if possible. Electric service has not been entirely constant. Even though unavoidable, interruptions are always annoying to patrons.

We have no disposition to crusade against any of the existing facilities. We feel those responsible are doing the best they can under the circumstances. But speaking generally and broadly, we believe Burlington, as a larger city than it was a year ago, likely to continue growth, is entitled to better service than it is getting in some instances. The community at the same time should be considerate and give co-operation wherever possible in the encouragement of improvements.

Daily Hawkeye Gazette — Burlington, Ia
2/13/42

IX ~~XI~~

Notes on Child Care and Housing Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Carbon to S.P.

Elsie Wolfe
Nov., 1943

IX ~~XI~~

Notes on Child Care and Housing in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

1. Child Care:

Persons interviewed --

Mrs. Laura Davis, Counselor at O.C.D. Office
Miss Lucille Murray, Ass't. Dir. of Public Welfare

Existing Facilities -- 2 nurseries (about 30 children)

(1) "Sunshine" nursery has been operating since 1912 for mothers in the low income group; subsidized by the Community Chest.

(2) Jane Boyd Community House, also supported by the Community Chest, set aside two rooms for a nursery since there is an increased need for care of children of working mothers.

Present Fee --

$4.00 per week. However, if mother can't afford to pay that much, some adjustment is made.

Additional Needs --

Industry and W.M.C. believe that additional Child Care Centers are needed.

Action Taken --

(1) Survey of Need made by O.C.D. through the schools --

Children of working mothers -- 1100
Children of mothers planning to go to work -- 392
Children with mothers at home -- 1953
Total -- 3445

Total school enrollment -- 6467
Questionnaires returned -- 1751
Questionnaires sent out -- 11,000

Total number of mothers working -- 540
Total number of mothers planning to work -- 180
(the 180 mothers have 392 children)
Total number of mothers at home 1031

Total -- 1751

(2) Application for Lanham Act funds has been made and approved by the F.W.A. Regional Office. Board of Education is the sponsor. Plan provides for 5 nurseries and 4 school centers.

(3) Conference of Women's Bureau with Child Care Committee and Social Planning Council in an effort to promote better facilities.

(4) Talked to plant officials about their responsibilities and need for cooperation with Child Care Committee

Comments --

Some of the plants are on rotating shifts which makes it difficult to provide adequate child care. However, great majority of women are on day shifts.

Present nurseries are not very attractive and price is too high. Mothers of the middle class do not take children to these centers because they associate them with charity. There seems to be a need for nurseries in other sections of the city.

2. Housing:

According to all persons contacted, the lack of available housing is a serious problem. Cedar Rapids has had a steady increase in population in peace time with a very low housing vacancy rate even before the war. The estimated population at the present time is 68,000 which is an increase of 5000 - 8000 since the war boom. No government housing has been programmed except a plan for conversion of private homes into two or three family units. However, no action has resulted as yet from this plan for conversion.

Available Housing -- No family units. Even sleeping rooms are difficult to find. The Y.W.C.A. has a Rooms Registry Service which is kept up to date. All rooms are inspected. On December 1st Miss Stein, Gen. Secry., stated that they had called every one on the register that day and found four rooms available. The Y.W.C.A. Board Members have been campaigning for additional listing of rooms in private homes.

Available Housing (cont'd.)

On November 30th there were 17 girls who made application for rooms at the Y.W.C.A. All were placed but one. The daily requests for rooms do not usually run that high, but there are some each day.

No definite information on F.H.A. plans was available. Mr. Taylor, Executive Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, stated that the F.H.A. representative from the regional office was coming to Cedar Rapids the following week. A meeting with industry and community groups was planned to see what could be done to relieve the housing shortage.

The Y.W.C.A. secretary said that the only available rooms are those in homes on the outskirts of the city where there are no eating facilities and landladies refuse to give meals.

IX

Community Notes Keokuk, Iowa-

2 Extra copies attached

IX ~~XI~~

Keokuk, Iowa- Sept. 1, 1943.

Interviews with Mr. H. L. Turner, U.S.E.S. & Miss Nitkosky, General Secretary of Y.W.C.A.-

Mr. Turner reported that there was no shortage of male labor in Keokuk. There has been no ~~shortage~~ survey made to find out what the available supply of woman labor is. Keokuk is a manufacturing town and a number of industries have always employed women. Fewer women are therefore left in the home group than in non manufacturing towns. General Mills has operated a plant (Purity Oats) there and has now brought in a new one sothat the supply of female labor is getting tight. The Iowa Ordnance plant at Burlington (40 miles away) drew heavily on the female labor supply when it opened. At peak it employed 10,000 to 12,000 people with possibly 60% women. In the early summer there was a lay-off but recently they have begun to advertise again for labor.

No housing shortage was reported but rents are high.

Miss Witcosky stated that there had been no special recreation or housing problems in Keokuk as there had been no influx of labor. She said that there was an available supply of men and women in the negro group as all ofthe plants, except Swift & Co., had refused to employ Negroes. About 10% of the population is Negro. The Community Chest alloted $1200 to open a Negro Community Center. The appeal was based chiefly on the need for a child care center. Mothers are mostly in the service group.

negro

child care

Both Mr. Turner and Miss Nitcosky stated that there had been no special shortage of farm labor. No crops were endangered because of lack of labor.

****

Plants- reported by Mr. Turner. Report based on E.S. 270 information

	Emp. Cur. Month	No. w.	Estimated need- Subs.	6th. Mo.	Beginning Rate-
1. Midwest Carbide Corporation "No existing or potential critical shortage" Plan to increase women in can shop "to take place of men who may not be retained elsewhere" "Figure there will be 204 jobs in total so additions will not therefore change total"	201	5	206		61¢ women 78¢ men
2. Keokuk Steel Co. Product- Rough steel castings	228	7	239		
3. Rubber Industries Division of Dryden Rubber Co.(of Chicago)	217	127	294		47½¢ men 40¢ women
4. Purity Oats- General Mills Product- Dried milk, vitamine products--	300	80%	-		-
5. Hubinger Processing Plant-	384	34	-		-

Keokuk, Iowa

	Emp Cur. Month	No. Women	Estimated need- subs.	6th. Mo.	Beginning Rates
6. Electro Metals Ferro alloy steel plant (Now changing over to 48 hour week)	523	13	—		—
7. Shaeffer Pen Co.	1911	1144	2115		50¢ men 40¢ women
8. National Carbide Corporation May use some women-	-	0	—		—

A number of other plants not employing women were not reported on.

The carbide plants are on 40 hour week. Only Electro Metals is changing to 48 hour week now.

Robinson

WICHITA

POST-WAR STUDY

1944

SCHEDULE NO.

7. Husband constructs Army camps and worker was employed as aide. Riveter - Boeing Airplane Company. Earnings $95 semi-monthly. The older daughter cares for two smaller children. From Neosha, Mo.

12. Co-owner - Children's Nursery. Worker owns only licensed nursery in Wichita - for children of "War Workers." Schedule of nursery as given by worker to agent:

8.10 breakfast for school children
8.00 " " all other
11.30 luncheon
2.00 nap hour
5.00 dinner
9.00 (in summer - 8 in winter) bedtime.

When worker started nursery two years ago, her landlord gave her notice because of number of children. Worker appealed to Federal Housing for help, but was refused, "as they could do nothing." Worker's daughter and son-in-law then purchased present home to provide shelter for the "war worker's kids."

The nursery is a boarding - type, the children stay all the time - with only occasional time at home on week ends. Hours that parents may visit, are rigidly enforced.

Worker gets $6 one week for each child. Laundry bill is $50 month; milk bill is $30 mo. Children vary in number - from 6 - 20. Worker said she has "food and shelter" above expenses.

19. Machine Operator (Canning) Cudahy Packing Company. Worker has no difficulties with housework, as one daughter is at home and takes care of it. Earns $25.00 weekly. Son-in-law's allotment $130 month.

23. Long Distance Operator - Bell Telephone Company. Left job to get married. Is going to work at Beech in the fall. Husband is from Wichita. Formerly from Mt. View, Mo. Held the job in California and was transferred to Wichita. Telephone Company paid for board. Earnings $50 - $60 bi-weekly. Husband's allotment $50 month. $10 week from sister for taking care of children.

25. Stock Clerk - Beech Aircraft Corporation. Worked before marriage. If husband can get a good job in Wichita, the family will stay. Earnings $22.81 weekly. Worker from Springfield, Idaho.

27. Domestic - Private Homes. Worker desires job, "day-time work" because of children. Worker has preference to work at Beech Aircraft. When worker was employed as domestic, she averaged $12 - $15 per week. Worker lamented low wages of past years when she was actively employed. Has three children. From Fredonia, Kansas.

SCHEDULE NO.

28. Riveter - Boeing Airplane Company. Mother interviewed. Worker had one year's experience in sheet metal, then quit for health reasons. She returned - at promise of same wages, but is still on beginner's wages. Therefore, worker is dissatisfied, but cannot get release. Was getting 95¢ per hour before she left, due to illness. From Fredonia, Kansas.

35. Sheet Metal Worker - Boeing Aircraft Corporation. Sister interviewed. Worker is divorced. Has 3 children. Maintenance of children from husband. Worker's earnings $70.00 semi-monthly.

42. Inspector - Beech Aircraft Corporation. Earnings $35.00 weekly. Worker from Manhattan, Kansas. Mother-in-law cares for two children, 2 and 5. Worker is divorced. Former husband sends $50 monthly.

53. Stamper in Warehouse - Beech Aircraft Company. Is leaving job the end of the week to join husband, who is stationed in New York. Earnings $23.16 week. Husband is in Maritime reserve and doesn't send allotment. Mother of worker takes care of child.

55. Tool Crib Attendant - Boeing Aircraft Company. Earnings $90 Bi-wkly. Worker is from El Dorado, Kansas. Wants to go somewhere - anywhere - that there is work after the war.

58. Sheet Metal Worker - Boeing Airplane Company. Sister-in-law interviewed. Worker is still training, but in three weeks her full time will be devoted to work, with an increase in wages. Earnings $50 semi-monthly. Worker from Shattuck, Oklahoma. Sister-in-law residing in neighborhood cares for small child. Husband in service contributes regularly.

59. Interview given by sister-in-law. At present, worker is training and working. In three weeks, her training will be completed, then she will work full time with increased wages. From Shattuck, Oklahoma. Earnings $50.00 semi-monthly. Allotment from husband in service.

60. Co-Owner - J. & B. Music Company. Daughter interviewed. Earnings vary - daughter estimated them at $50 - $75 per week, but did not wish agent to report that figure.

61. Bookkeeper - Buck's Store. At present, worker is unemployed having recently returned from husband's camp; worker will return to work within several weeks. Earnings $25 week. Contribution from husband in service.

62. Time-keeper - Beech Airplane Company. When to work as she thought husband was going into service. However, she may have to continue working as husband is not strong. She likes working out. Are returning to Belleplang, Kansas next month as "Plainview is no place for youngsters." Worker pays friend to take care of two children.

SCHEDULE NO.

64. Driller - Beech Aircraft Company. Worked for Bell Telephone before marriage, was at Pessna last year for about 6 months. Earnings $23 wk. Worker said she took job because she had "lots of hours" and didn't want to spend then at club. She will stop working when the war is over and her sons are back from the Army. She said that the "money was awfully nice, but if working will bring the boys home, I would do it for nothing."

81. Time-keeper - Boeing Aircraft Company. Earnings $60 - 70 bi-wkly. Rooms on Chautauqua Street, but boards with sister, as she is a diabetic. Child lives with grandparents. Worker is divorced, sends $10 weekly for child's support.

82. Expediter - Boeing Aircraft Company. The worker came to Wichita to get a war job. She was recruited through cards sent out by the U. S.Employment Service Agency. Earnings $81.56 bi-weekly. Worker from Uniontown, Kansas.

83. Sheet Metal Assembler - Boeing Aircraft Company. Took job because worker "just wanted something to do." Job is tiring, but isn't too bad as worker has no housework to do. Can't understand how married women with homes, can take care of homes and keep job. Earnings $75 bi-weekly. From Pretty Prairie, Kansas. Receives $50 monthly,allotment from husband.

90. Power machine operator - Boeing Airplane Company. Worker likes work, but protests long hours! (60 hours - 4.45 to 3.30). Worker desired to know if the Bureau survey differed from that given by the Wichita C. of C. She said she would "tell the Government any answer if only the 10-hour day will be changed." Worker's husband works at R.R. shop. Worker said that type of worker is paid too low wages - especially in comparison with trainmen. Worker wishes to do post-war work, but only if the servicemen have work. Earnings $95 semi-monthly.

93. Spar builder - Planco Mfg. Co. Worker is a widow, from Sequoia,Okla. Worker took her training in Tulsa, then took job at Boeing Aircraft (in Wichita) in winter of 1943. Worker was forced to work 70 hours per week - much of the time was idle time, so department supervisor asked workers "to study blueprints." Worker quit. Planco is a small shop, but worker is satisfied with conditions. 55 hours seems ideal after the longer hours at Boeing! Earnings $75 semi-monthly. Worker has farm in Oklahoma.

94. Practical Nurse. Worker was employed on Hydraulic - 303 N. Hydraulic. Worker was hesitant to talk - said the Government asked too many questions. Earnings $12 week.

97. Riveter - Boeing Airplane Company. Sister interviewed. The entire family was extremely happy and satisfied with everything, as nothing of value was lost in the recent flood! Earnings $85 - $90 semi-monthly.

98. Sheet metal worker - Boeing Airplane Co. It takes workers 2 hrs. each way per day to reach her work from her home,plus 10 hours of work. Worker's mother said she was always tired and listless in the evening - due to this 14 hours of work and transit. Under better working conditions,worker "could be most happy" in her work. Earnings $78 semi-mo.

SCHEDULE NO.

102. Bookkeeper - Orpheum Cleaners. Interviewed husband. And like all the others, he said he didn't want his wife to continue working. Earnings $35 week.

110. Stenographer - Beech Aircraft Corporation. Mother interviewed. Worker departs Saturday for Washington, to begin training in State Department as clerk in consular office - foreign service. $3600 year salary. $50 monthly contribution to household. She will take a cut to $1800 year on next job. Majored in Political Science in college.

118. Inspector - Beech Aircraft Corporation. Husband interviewed. Earnings $180 month. Income from farm in partnership with husband. From Norfolk, Nebraska.

119. Tutor - Private Tutoring. Worker has been ill with arthritis, but is progressing. This affliction has prevented her from teaching in public schools. Tutoring is too seasonal. Clinical work more lucrative. Earnings $480 year.

122. Private Secretary - Levite's Jewlry Store. Mother interviewed. Attends business school. Worker has had much study in music,also. Earnings $25.00 week.

143. Sheet Metal Assembler - Boeing Airplane Company. Worker would rather work longer shift 5 days a week, than an 8 hr. day, 6 days a week. Worker thinks more work has been turned out on longer shift. Earnings $103.00 bi-weekly. Worker from Wellington, Kansas.

144. Solderer - Aircraft- Boeing Airplane Company. Earnings $77.00 Bi-weekly. Worker from Rudy, Arkansas.

145. Aircraft - Boeing Airplane Company. Left job because she had to have an operation, but expects to return to work as soon as she has a permit from the doctor. Earnings $77 bi-weekly. Worker from Rudy, Arkansas.

147. Riveter - Beech Airplane Company. Earnings $28.00 weekly. Worker from Tulsa, Oklahoma.Husband usually works, but is not working now as he is going into the Navy.

150. Rivet Chaser - Boeing Aircraft Company. Earnings $30 - 35 weekly. Worker has three children. Daughter has been working, but is not working now. Doesn't like school, so got a permit to go to work.

152. Taper & Doper - Beech Aircraft Corporation. Husband is in Mexico at present,on a job, but will be back in about 5 months. Worker from Carthage, Missouri. Will travel after war, as husband works for construction company. Earnings $31.00 weekly.

161. Sheet Metal Worker - Boeing Aircraft Company. From Emporia, Kansas. Just moved to Plainview and previously boarded and roomed at Lenhal Avenue, where it cost her about $100 monthly to live. Earnings $88 bi-weekly. Worker has baby 15 months old. Friend takes care of child while worker is in the plant. $80 allotment from husband in service.

SCHEDULE NO.

164. Electric Motor Repair, Boeing Aircraft Company. Worker is now on 30-day leave of absence because little boy was sick. Earnings $87.77 Bi-weekly. Worker from Lima, Ohio. Worker has two children.

185. Peels meat - Cudahy Packing House. Earnings $30 weekly. Will stay in Wichita as long as she can get a good job. Worker from Boles, Arkansas.

187. Saw-operator - Boeing Airplane Company. Earnings $95.89 bi-weekly. Helps support sister who has tuberculosis. Worker from Bartlesville, Okla. Receives $50 allotment from husband monthly. Saving money for home.

194. Bookkeeper - Beech Aircraft Company. Worker is divorced. Maintenance of child by husband. Earnings $40 week. Worker is from Coldwell, Kansas. Receives bonus in addition to earnings.

198. Annedizer - Beech Aircraft Corporation. Worked on farm. Worker has two children living with great-grandparents. Earnings $28 week. Receives bonus in addition to earnings. Worker from Raymond, Kansas. Receives allotment from husband in service.

199. Dietician - Wesley Hospital. Worker has been employed at Wesley "off and on" since 1939. In addition to 4 years of college, worker had one year internship. Earnings $140 month. Worker inherited a farm about a year ago.

202. Waitress - Grace's Dining Room. Earnings $22.00 weekly. Receives $50 allotment from husband in service. Worker from Pritchett, Colorado. Will continue to work, to support husband when he returns from Service, if necessary.

209. Bookkeeper - Cantrell Supply Company. Is starting new job in a week or two. Earnings $40 weekly. Allotment from husband $100 monthly. Worker has two children.

210. Nurse - General Floor Duty - St. Francis Hospital. Earnings $130.40 monthly. Worker from Kingman, Kansas. Receives $50 allotment from husband in service.

211. Inspector - Boeing Army Air Force. Is on sick leave now, because she broke her leg. Expects to be back to work in another week. Earnings $185 monthly. Worker is from Fredonia, Kansas.

216. File clerk-Boeing Aircraft. On leave of absence. Convalescing from recent operation. First job. Used to work longer hours (60) but was too tired - caused operation. Receives $50 allotment from husband. Mother was visiting her and agreed she had been working too hard, with not enough time to rest.
Recently married. She filled out a P. A. questionnaire at the plant, "but everything has changed and she'd fill it our differently since her marriage."

SCHEDULE NO.

219. Teacher - Fairmount School. Worker did not want name or address used if salary was to be listed. Earnings $160 monthly, ten month basis. Worker and friend own home and share the expenses, of the household.

227. Painter - Boeing Airplane Company. Earnings $90 bi-weekly. Unless, as husband says, "times get too tough" then they will go back to a farm." Is saving money. From Wilson County, Kansas.

246. Assistant Planner - Boeing Plant #1. Earnings $93.00 bi-weekly. Sister is in Nurses Corps. She sends money home for payments on the house. From Harper, Kansas.

247. Bookkeeping-Typing - Watkins, Inc. First job. Earnings $45 bi-weekly. Worker from Harper, Kansas.

252. Sheet metal worker - Boeing Airplane Company. Earnings $96 bi-weekly. Worker from Minneapolis, Kansas. Widow. Children get survivor's insurance of $30 monthly. Neighbor cares for three children, until worker gets home.

261.* Maker of bandages - Wesley Hospital. Worker gets board at hospital. Earnings $5 week. Worker (50 & over) age group. Lives with elderly lady.

262.* Secretary-Methodist Church. Earnings $200 year. Agent says these are very old ladies and seem to get along somehow on what they earn for they have no other source of income.

264. Order Clerk - Cudahy Packing Company. Works part time during school months and full time during summer. Is still going to school. Will cut down work to part time this fall. Earnings $32 weekly.

267. Bookkeeper - Commerce Milling & Elevator Company. The worker refused to tell earning or household expenses, as she thought it was "nobody's business." "If the Government would spend money to produce something, instead of spending it asking foolish questions, then we wouldn't have depressions." How ever, she must contribute to the household expenses, as it is her home and her brother is living with her, since he was released from the Army.

269. Manager - New York Hat Shop. Worker refused to tell me her salary or what she spent on the household. However, she has been working because she has to and not because she wants to. Child 14 takes care of self.

271. Teacher - Washington Grade School. Wouldn't give name if salary was to be listed. "Over 21." Earnings $188 month, on ten month basis. Worker and friend live together in the home and share the expenses.

272. Inspector - Beech Aircraft Company. Earnings $35 weekly. Husband sends money home, but it is saved for after the war. Worker from El Dorado, Kansas. Mother of worker cares for two children,

SCHEDULE NO.

274. Secretary - Govt. O.P.A. Worked before marriage. Worker says there is a large turn-over of women employees in the O.P.A. office and that she doesn't understand why as "they put up with a lot from the girls that I wouldn't stand, if I had to pay them." Earnings $32.61 semi-monthly.

280. Seamstress - Boston Store. Worker is planning to accept job with Coleman Lamp in fall. In course of conversation, worker complained of small purchasing power of $10 - $12 per week. Agent rather thinks this is the worker's wages on an average. Worker from Russell County, Kansas.

281. Physical education teacher - Friend's U - Sacred Heart - St. John's Academy. Earnings $1900.00 year. Worker lives in family home. The $30 is her share. Worker's father was recently retired (minister) due to age - worker stated that he now had no income. Father has just retired from ministry, no retirement salary admitted as other source of income.

282. Teacher - Fonn's School. Earnings $125 month. Worker from Chandler, Okla. Agent questioned 4/5 of salary, but worker said evidently she didn't know Wichita and living was expensive. Gave no additional source of income.

290. Wing Assembly - Boeing Airplane. Earnings $81.00 bi-weekly. $50 allotment from husband in Service. If husband needs support or does not return from service, worker will continue to work after war.

295. Helper - Laundry. Earnings $38.04 semi-monthly. Father has a small income from property rental. Mother is a helpless invalid.

297. Wool Presser - Royal Cleaners. Left job in December 1942 to work in defense work at Boeing. "Couldn't take it - too hard." Is putting daughter through school. Also feels independent by having own earnings. From Great Bend, Kansas.

298. Assistant Buyer - George Innes Co. Incorporated. Earnings $175 month. Has commission in addition, which varies - but she wouldn't tell agent how much it varied.

301. Waitress - Shirkmere Hotel. Earnings $43 - $48 week. Plus $25.00 to $30.00 tips weekly. Two meals daily on job. $25 month alimony from ex-husband. Daughter eats meals at hotel at cost.

302. Checker - Peerless Laundry. Earnings $26 - $27 week. No change in residence planned after war - unless worker has to take care of elderly parents in White Cloud, Kansas.

306. Housekeeper - Commodore Hotel. Earnings $40 semi-monthly. Hasn't bought a single war bond - says they aren't worth anything anyway. She received a $50.00 bond for Christmas - turned it in and only received $42.50 for it.

SCHEDULE NO.

307. Hairdressing and manicuring - Wesley Beauty Shop. Earnings $15 - $18 weekly. From Plains, Kansas. Have "boy friend" in service. Plan to marry, and go wherever he finds work after war is over. May stay in Wichita or go to Tulsa, if don't marry.

308. Designer - United Millinery Co. Earnings $16.00 week. Also does small private millinery business with friends, buying directly from her home. Makes almost as much at home as at shop during some weeks. Farm - 160 acres,(rent to tenant) also receives oil lease check for farm.

309. Saleswoman - J. C. Penney Department Store. Earnings $43.00 - $44.00 semi-monthly. Contributes $5 weekly to mother. From Great Bend, Kansas. Husband - oil field worker, residence indefinite after war. Receives income from husband.

313. Presser - Kansas Independent Laundry. Away from here. 10 years on farm but worked here over 5 years before. Earnings $22 - $23 weekly. Share living expenses with husband. When need own money for new clothes, etc., make smaller contribution to household expenses. Expect average toward rent and food is over $10 week.

315. Hand finishing - Kansas Independent Laundry. Worker was inspector in type foundry in St. Louis, before Wichita, just before World War I for less than a year. Earnings $23 - $24 weekly. Worker pays most toward mother's personal expenses.

316. Bookkeeper - Kansas Independent Laundry. Earnings $30 - $35 week. Do not need to support self,nor others, but like being able to help mother and buy clothes for high-school-age niece.

317. Waitress - Pup Lunch Room (Allis Hotel). Earnings $30 - $40 week. Average tips $4.00 a day. Some weeks total as low as $30 tips plus salary. Worker from Manhattan, Kansas. Worker is divorced. Mother who lives nearby cares for small child.

320. Teletype operator - Western Union. Finds work very interesting and prefers it to higher paying factory jobs. Earns $19.00 weekly.

321. Saleswoman - Buck's Department Store. Like present work better than cafe. Earnings $20 weekly. Daughter temporarily with mother, for short while. Husband is in Marines. Will go to own home when young infant is a bit older.

324. Saleslady - Innes Department Store. Hours - when only work Saturday during school year work from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Buys own clothes. Most of relatives are in California, so may go there after thru high school. Family may move out there. Earnings $36.00 semi-monthly. Worker from Shreveport, La.

SCHEDULE NO.

325. Soda fountain - Hawk's Drug Store. Hours 43-44 hr. wk. No lunch hour. Eat at fountain when find time before or after rush hour. Every other week end off on Sunday, and work Friday 7 hours. Earnings $22.15 week. Worker from Lost Springs, Kansas.

327. Cashier; sales in cosmetics - Hawk's Drug Store. Husband discharged 6 months ago (has hemophelia). Worker came here from Chicago, Ill. Worker's family live about 100 miles from Wichita and she thought she'd like living here hear them. Husband doesn't like it and she finds it different than expected. As to residence after war, don't know, but husband doesn't like Kansas, and worker didn't like Chicago. Earnings $20.00 week. Plan to leave Wichita because can't find good place to live. After living in Chicago, Wichita seems small and uninteresting, but do not plan to return to Chicago.

328. Manager, waitress, cashier - Hob Nob Grill. Earnings $25 - $35 weekly (rough estimate). Total apartment rent and food prepared home about $50.00 monthly. Not sure of monthly income from restaurant, because for income tax included husband's earnings at drug store where he works part time.

331. Waitress-Case Monana Lunch. No rest period or lunch time. Take time for eating whenever not too busy. Seldom time to sit down before 2.00 or 2.30 p.m. Working off and on for about 16 years. Earnings $18.00 week. Worker is a widow. Buying own home.

340. Drill Press Operator - Coleman Lamp Company. Job is really a Jig loader. Agent was waiting when worker arrived home from work and said she would wait until worker ate her supper. Worker said she seldom ate when she got home - was not hungry, when she got off work. Earnings $50 week. Is saving some in addition to bonds.

344. Riveting; supervising; drilling. Boeing Aircraft. Earnings $101.11 bi-weekly. Earnings in past at home where took rooming, employed then as a maid. Worker is treated as one of family. Worked here for 15 years and when wanted to do factory work during war, family agreed to her paying small amount for room and board $5.00 week, so she wouldn't feel she must work at house-work when too tired with factory job. She is very proud of her part in building B-29's which raided Japan two days ago.

346. Clerk-Typist - Army Air Corps (Office). First job. Only worked 9 days, not paid for half month yet. Pays own expenses, clothes, carfare amusements etc., but nothing toward room and board. Earnings $39 - $40 semi-monthly. Will stop in fall 1944 to go to college. Both children (worker and brother) use money earned for own personal expenses, but do not pay for room and board. Boy has bought all own clothes for over 2 years. Worker will pay board as soon as gets second pay check.

CHILD CARE PROBLEMS WICHITA

SCHEDULE NO.

191. Driller - Aircraft - Boeing Plant #2 - Airplane Company. Worker is worried about who will take care of the children, when school is over as they are too old to stay at the Nursery. She may have to leave her job, although she doesn't want to. Children 8, 10, and 12 years of age.

STOP WORK 12 a. WICHITA

SCHEDULE NO.

1. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. From West Plains, Mo.

2. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. From Pleasanton, Kan.

5. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. From West of Wichita.

6. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. From Victor, Colorado.

7. Will go to farm when war work ceases. From Neosha, Mo.

8. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. From Winfield, Kansas.

19. When war job ends. Husband insists his wife stopping work after war.

20. When war job ends.

24. When war job ends, worker will discontinue working.

25. When war job ends. From Springfield, Idaho.

27. When war job ends. From Fredonia, Kansas.

33. When war job ends. From Prague, Oklahoma.

34. When earner returns from service.

36. Is earning money now to go back to school. From Billings, Okla.

38. When war job ends. From Haskell, Okla.

39. Doesn't think she will be able to work many more years, as she wants to relax.

40. Will stop work to rear a family.

45. When husband returns from service.

48. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

49. Will return to farm. From Little Rock, Ark.

50. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

53. Is leaving job, the end of the week to join husband who is stationed in New York.

56. When war job ends. From Pleasanton, Kansas.

57. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. From Rufugio, Texas.

58. When husband returns from service. From Shattuck, Okla.

SCHEDULE NO.	
59.	When earner returns from service. From Shattuck, Okla.
61.	When husband returns from service.
63.	When war job ends.
64.	When war job ends. From Rose Hill, Kansas.
65.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.
67.	When war job ends. From Gage, Okla.
70.	When earner returns from service. From Wisor, Idaho.
73.	Desires to move to farm. From Dillon, Kansas.
75.	Will change residence. From San Bernadino, Calif.
76.	When husband returns from service.
83.	When war job ends. From Pretty Prairie, Kansas.
84.	When husband returns from service.
87.	When war job ends. From Sparta, Missouri.
88.	When war job ends. From Pratt, Kansas.
89.	When husband returns from service.
91.	Going to farm. From Ottawa, Kansas.
96.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.
104.	Is going back to farm when war ends. From Houstonia, Mo.
105.	When war job ends.
106.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. From Fredonia, Kansas.
109.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. From Beaver County, Okla.
111.	Going to college for teacher's course. From Jefferson, Okla.
113.	When husband returns from service. From Pond Creek, Okla.
114.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. From Moline, Kansas.
116.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. From Springfield, Mo.
118.	Returning to farm. From Norfolk, Nebraska.
125.	Returning to school to study comptometry. Worker will be 14 in June, 1944.
126.	When husband returns from service. From Kansas City, Kansas.

SCHEDULE NO.

129. When husband returns from service. Worker from Lebanon, Mo.

134. When husband returns from service. From Seminole, Oklahoma.

137. When husband returns from service.

142. When earner returns from service. From Wellington, Kansas.

144. When war job ends. From Rudy, Arkansas.

145. When war job ends. From Rudy, Arkansas.

146. When earner returns from service. From Tulsa, Okla.

147. When earner returns from service. From Tulsa, Okla.

148. Husband expects to go into business - cleaning and pressing, for himself, so she will s top working then.

149. When war job ends. From Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

150. Has just had tonsillectomy. After she pays off doctor bill, she may end job. Depends on how she feels.

152. Is going to stop work when daughters begin. From Carthage, Mo.

155. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

156. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

161. When husband returns from service. From Emporia, Kansas.

162. Worker's health is not too good and length of time she works, will depend on her health. However, she definitely will stop at end of war. From Fredonia, Kansas.

163. When war job ends. Is working now to save money for a farm, which she will buy after the war.

164. When war job ends. From Lima, Ohio.

165. When husband returns from service. From El Monta, California.

166. When war job ends. From Guthrie, Oklahoma.

167. Hours aren't regular. Has a certain amount of merchandise to sell each day. Not sure.

168. When husband returns from service.

169. When husband returns from service. From Toronto, Kansas.

171. When husband returns from service. Will work just a little while until worker and husband get settled.

SCHEDULE NO.

172. When husband returns from service.

173. When husband returns from service. From El Doram Springs, Mo.

174. Is getting married. From Rush Center, Kansas.

176. When husband returns from service. From Hoxie, Kansas.

178. When husband returns from service. From Rock Rapids, Iowa.

182. Expects to leave job by end of this year, as it is difficult to get somebody to take care of children and doesn't have much left from pay. Pays rent and $60 for care of children. Husband pays rest of expenses. From Villisca, Iowa, where children are with worker's mother-in-law.

186. When war job ends. From Blackwell, Oklahoma.

189. Is getting married. From Oakland, California.

190. When war job ends. From Green Forest, Arkansas.

191. When war job ends. From Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

195. To be married.

196. When husband returns. From Jamestown, N. Y.

197. When husband returns from service. From Hayes, Kansas.

198. When husband returns from service. From Raymond, Kansas.

199. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

200. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

209. When husband returns from service.

210. Is expecting to work after the war, but not indefinitely. From Kingman, Kansas.

211. When war job ends. From Fredonia, Kansas.

213. Is going back to school this coming autumn. From Bellflower, Calif.

214. Is getting married in a month or two. From Allen, Kansas.

220. Is getting married after the war. From Douglas, Kansas.

221. When husband returns from service. From Douglas, Kansas.

222. When war job ends. From Cedar Vale, Kansas.

SCHEDULE NO.	
223.	Want to go back to school next summer.
224.	When war job ends.
225.	When war job ends. From Minneapolis, Kansas.
226.	When husband returns from service. From Baxter Springs, Kansas.
228.	When husband returns from service.
230.	When husband returns from service.
231.	Plans to go back to a farm. From Anadarko, Oklahoma.
232.	To be married. From Highland, Kansas.
236.	When husband returns from service. From Billings, Oklahoma.
237.	Until retirement. (Teacher).
238.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. From Tulsa, Okla.
239.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.
240.	When husband returns from service. From Oakland, Calif.
241.	To be married. From Caney, Kansas.
242.	To be married. From Caney, Kansas.
248.	To be married.
249.	To be married.
252.	Doesn't expect to work much longer as job is tiring. From Minneapolis, Kansas
253.	Wants to buy a farm after the war. Is working now to save enough money to buy a farm. From Wells, Kansas.
264.	Is getting married after the war is over.
265.	Is getting married.
268.	Has saved money and is going to retire after the war. From Enid, Okla.
269.	When war ends. Is Manager of a Hat Shop.
270.	When war job ends.
272.	When war job ends. From El Dorado, Kansas.
274.	When war job ends.
280.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. From Russell County, Kansas.

SCHEDULE NO.

285. To be married after war. From Freedonia, Kansas.

286. Intends to be married after war. From Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

291. To return to school in Fall.

294. Going to College. From Keystone, Okla.

299. Plan to buy a farm. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

309. When husband returns from service. From Great Bend, Kansas.

310. Will teach in Fall. From Goddard, Kansas.

319. Plan to marry and stop working when fiance' returns.

322. Going to teach next Fall - rural school. From Barnard, Kansas. Will continue to work in "usual" position as teacher.

323. Will stop work when school starts. When finished high school, plan to work next summer and then go to college at least 2 years. School in September - will work Saturdays.

324. To school in September, but will work Saturdays. From Shreveport, La.

329. When husband returns from service. Even if husband does not return from war service, will go to live on farm. From Kiowa, Kansas.

331. Will stop working because "getting too old."

342. When war ends. From Dennison, Kansas.

343. When fiance' returns from service, will marry and go wherever husband finds work. Don't know where. From Gridley, Kansas.

346. Will stop in fall 1944 to go to college. If can't finance college careet will continue on in present job at least a year.

IX ~~X~~

Community Notes
Hutchinson, Kans

Elsie Wolfe
Feb. 1943

IX

Community Report - Hutchinson, Kansas.

Note - Since there has been little in-migration of workers, it seemed unwise to spend much time on the community contacts or in writing a report.

Location and Economic Characteristics:

Hutchinson, a city of 30,000 in 1940, is located on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad, in south central Kansas in the heart of the wheat country. Oil was discovered in this section about ten or fifteen years ago. It is quite a common sight to see oil wells in wheat fields.

The principal industries prior to the war were in connection with railroads, wheat or oil. Hutchinson has three very large grain elevators. Since the war, the airplane industry has come into the city. Cessna Aircraft Co. in Wichita, about 60 miles east, built a branch plant in Hutchinson to manufacture some of the parts for the Cessna plane. Aircraft woodworkers are sub-contractors for Cessna in Hutchinson, and now Wallace Bros. Inc. are opening a plant in the city to do

experimental work and sub-contracting for Cessna in Hutchinson. Wallace Bros. is owned by Cessna Aircraft Co.,

Naval Air Base

The new comers in Hutchinson are principally naval officers and their families. The sailors live in barracks at the Base. It was reported that 200 Waves were to be brought to the Naval Base shortly to release some of the men.

Housing

It is becoming difficult to find adequate family housing, according to reports. No defense housing units have been built in Hutchinson. Quite a number of the key men in the airplane industries have moved their families here so with the influx of naval officers as well, a shortage is developing. Rooms in private homes are available but the demand is for family units. Some of the female defense workers are out-of-town girls but the great majority are local women. No doubt many of the in-migrant workers left after the lay-off at Cessna Aircraft when they discontinued glider production.

Community Report – Hutchinson, Kansas.

Recreational facilities:

There is no Y.W.C.A. in Hutchinson. The Y.M.C.A. has a Woman's Division with two part-time directors, one for Physical Ed. and the other for Club Work.

Altho' there are quite a number of women participating in Y.M.C.A. activities there are few women defense workers. Most of the female participants are office workers, navy officer's wives and local High School girls.

One day per week the swimming pool and gym are reserved for women. The Y.M. Sec'y, Mr. Remington, stated that they had failed to interest the women defense workers, partly because of lack of co-operation by the mgt. However, Cessna Basket Ball teams (men) use the gym for practice. The Phys. Ed. Director for women at the Y.M. is trying to organize a Cessna Club of girls on the second shift for a 12 o'clock noon to 1:30 P.M. gym and swim class. 15 girls promised to come to the first meeting to be held the week I visited them – the last week of Feb.

The Business Girls' Club is active, also a Book Club but neither of these have defense workers for members.

Community Report - Hutchinson

Recreation (cont.)

U.S.O. Club - { Mr. Robb, Director
Mrs. Veach, Ass't "

Since Jan. 8, 1943 this club has belonged to the national organization, operated by the Y.M.C.A. Prior to that date it was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, American Legion and other local groups.

The club is located in the former Chamber of Commerce rooms. Furnishings were donated by local people but since joining the National Organization, new furniture is being shipped. Some of the chairs etc. had arrived.

This U.S.O. Club is for service men only - primarily for the sailors at the Naval Air Base. Male defense workers are not admitted, and the women war workers only if selected as Jr. Hostesses. Mrs. Veach did not know how many of the 400 Jr. Hostesses registered were defense workers but she thot very few. We discussed the possibility of using more of the girls from the airplane factories in a hostess capacity.

Comments - Both Y.M. Sec'y and Ass't U.S.O. director seemed to think "defense workers" rather a wild bunch with too much money to spend.

Community Report - Hutchinson, Kans.

Comments (cont.)

However, Mrs. Veach agreed with me that the sailors represented a cross section of the population and no doubt would be glad to have some factory girls at their parties. I believe she will make an effort to include some of the war workers on their hostess list. The new girls, who need the U.S.O. most, probably could not secure the necessary local character references, according to Y.M.C.A. Sec'y. A very careful selection is made of these hostesses.

3E
Community Notes
Parsons, Kansas
Region ~~VI~~ IX

Nov. 25, 1942

Kansas Ordnance Plant - Parsons

IX ~~VI~~

Report on Community Facilities:

Explanation: No detailed study of the community facilities was made by the Women's Bureau agent, inasmuch as such a report was made by Office of Defense, Health and Welfare in October, 1942. (Report inclosed.) Agent spent most of time on Plant Grounds since dormitories are located there.

I. Location and Type of War Plant:

Kansas Ordnance - Shell and bomb loading plant located about 5 miles from Parsons, Kansas.

Towns in Southeastern Kansas	1940 Population	Est. Pop.
Parsons	14,294	24,000
Pittsburg	17,571	
Coffeyville	17,355	
Independence	11,565	
Chanute	10,142	
Neodesha	3,376	

II. Economic Characteristics of Area:

Although the area is predominantly rural with large farms.- wheat and cattle are the principal products - there are quite a number of small towns with less than 10,000 population within a 50-mile radius of K. O. P. at Parsons. Distances are greater than map would indicate and public transportation poor.

The only other industry of any importance at Parsons is the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad which employs about 3,000 persons of which 500 are office personnel.

In addition to the Kansas Ordnance there are the following war projects in construction in southeastern Kansas -

1. Jayhawk Ordnance - Ammonia Nitrate (No women hired on production as yet.)
   (near Pittsburg)
2. Air Base - Edna, Kansas.
3. Bomber Base - Chanute, Kansas

Coffeyville has some subcontracting on airplane parts for big aircraft factories in Wichita.

There are no woman-employing industries of any importance except the Kansas Ordnance.

III. Housing at Parsons:

Since construction is completed, the housing situation has eased up somewhat but it is difficult for workers to find living accommodations for a family. There are family units for sale but not for rent. According to a statement made by two employees at K. O. P., between 40 and 50 houses in Parsons were for sale but owners would not rent. Since the great majority of out-of-town workers are only here for the duration they have no desire, or reason, to buy a house in Parsons. One man stated that he paid more for an apartment in Parsons than he had paid in Wichita and that accommodations were much inferior.

Single rooms in private homes are still available, according to statements of various persons. Evidently most of the women renters have been office girls. Production workers are largely commuting or live in the dormitories.

Public Housing:

a. Dormitories for men and women - 1,280 single rooms.
b. Trailers - 200.
c. Family units - 400 in construction.

a. Dormitories - built by J. M. Service Company in the Administration Area not far from the Cafeteria.

Number of buildings - 8 two-story buildings, each containing 160 rooms (5 dorms. for men, 3 for women, opened Sept. 1, 1942.)

Number of rooms occupied 11/27/42

Men - 64
Women - 65

Number of rooms available - Of the total number 1,280 about 40 rooms are used for office, storage, main., etc., leaving approximately 1,100 available.

Description of dormitories

Exterior - Two-story white buildings with porches or balconies on each floor. Cement walks connect dormitories, cafeteria and Administration Buildings. Grounds have been landscaped - grass planted. Buses to lines and to Parsons pass by dormitories.

Interior - (1) Single Rooms (no double rooms)
(2) Bathing Facilities
(3) Laundry "
(4) Lobby or Reception Room
(5) Barber Shop & Recreation Room in Men's Dormitory
(6) Soda Fountain, not yet in operation in Men's Dorm.
(7) Telephone facilities in each dormitory

(1) Single rooms are about the same size as those in F. S. A. dormitories. Furniture is wood with a light walnut finish. Each room contains regulation size bed, chair, combination dresser and wardrobe with door in which there is a full length mirror. One of the drawers of the dresser pulls out to form a writing desk. There is no bed light provided. There is a small cloth rug and window shades but no curtains. Door into hall has opaque glass in upper half to give additional light.

The majority of girls now living in the dormitories have added curtains, bedspreads, pictures, etc., so that rooms were really very attractive. Several of the rooms shown me had home-made dressing tables, made from odd pieces of lumber with bright colored flounces matching the drapes. A bench or stool for the dressing table was made from a nail keg, covered with same material as table ruffle. The interior of keg was used as additional storage space as top lifted off. The extra furnishings made the room more home-like and girls were proud of their achievement. One girl stated that her entire decorations, including the home-made dressing table which her father had made, cost her between $6.00 and $7.00 as she made the drapes, etc. Since the plant has been working only 5 days per week, the majority of the girls go home over the week-end.

(2) Rate of Rooms - $3.00 per week on first floor.
$3.25 " " " second "

The difference in rate is due to the fact that water pipes are not covered on first floor.

(2) Bathing Facilities

There is one central bathroom for each floor. The wash bowls, 24 I believe, with mirrors above, are in the same section as the toilets. Each toilet compartment has a door. Bath tubs and showers are in another section of the bathing unit. Each shower has a small dressing compartment surrounded by curtains. There are 4 or 5 tubs and about 10 showers. (This number may not be correct as I did not note it at time of visit. Will check on it when I return.)

(3) Laundry Facilities

Two laundry tubs are located in the bath unit on each floor. There are two ironing rooms on each floor containing two ironing boards and electric irons supplied by management.

Dormitories (cont.)

(4) Lobby or Reception Room is in central part of building, one on each floor. It is very small but quite attractively furnished with bright cloth covered davenports (2) and several chairs, lamps and table. Not more than ten or twelve persons could use it at one time and this is the only room in the women's dormitory where groups can congregate.

(5) Barber Shop is in Men's Dormitories across street from girls' dormitory. Some thought is being given to addition of a beauty operator for girls. The barber will shampoo hair for girls but does not set it.

A small Recreation room has been provided in the Men's Dormitories by removing several partitions on first floor. The equipment consists of one ping pong table and 2 pool tables. In addition there are two small rooms for card playing or dominoes. The girls are invited to use these facilities and some do participate but the manager of men's dormitories said the men monopolized the pool tables and ping pong. One girl was playing with the men when I visited the dormitories. Some informal dancing is done here but there is little room because of tables. Combination radio and victrola provides music.

(6) Soda fountain - a small fountain has been provided in Men's Dormitory in which Recreation room is located. This facility has not been used as yet because of the few occupants. Management hopes to open it soon. No other eating facilities are provided but the Manager or Housekeeper, as she is called, stated that food would be sent over from the Cafeteria in case of minor illness.

Management of Dormitories:

Management and Assistant - Men (Mr. , Manager)
(Mr. Park, Assistant)
Housekeeper - In charge of all dormitories - Mrs. Frieske
Hostesses - 1 on each shift (3 per day)

Comments - Dormitories seem to be well managed and no problems of discipline have arisen. According to Manager dormitories are run as much like a hotel as possible and no attempt to improve their morals is made. Employees' character is carefully investigated before hiring so they have trustworthy people and see no reason why they should restrict their activities as long as it did not interfere with other occupants.

Mrs. Frieske is an older woman who has been a hotel housekeeper for many years. She is a motherly type of woman with a good sense of humor and seems to be well liked by the girls. Mrs. Frieske does not sleep at the dormitories but has a room in a private home in Parsons.

One hostess is always on duty in the women's dormitory. The hostesses are mature women around forty or forty-five years of age.

On the whole, living conditions are better here than any dormitory I have visited and the girls seemed quite happy and contented but occupancy rate is poor. According to Mrs. Frieske, turnover has been very low - no girls have left to take rooms in private homes. Several have gone elsewhere to work, etc.

The empty dormitories are a source of worry to company and Ordnance officers. They are hoping that after gas rationing went into effect (Dec. 1st) many of the persons commuting would come to stay in the dormitories. They believe that additional recreational facilities - some place where they could assemble to play group games, dances, etc., would help. I believe the lack of adequate recreational facilities may be a contributing factor therefore I contacted the Field Director's office in St. Louis to see what action had been taken. A recreational building or one specified as such, can not be built but an "Assembly" building of any desired size can be erected. Major Roe, the officer in charge of construction at Loading Plant, said he would see that something was done at Parsons in regard to recreational facilities. He believes that it will be possible to convert one or two of the dormitories into small apartments without too great cost. They must be utilized in some way, if possible.

Dormitories

a./ Major Roe plans to convert some single rooms to double rooms because in dormitories where there are both single and double rooms available, the double rooms rent more easily than single rooms.

b. Government Trailer Camp - 200 trailers, 75 percent occupied.

Trailers have not been very popular since the construction men left. There was considerable difficulty over sewage but that matter has been adjusted. However, both Company and Ordnance officials stated that the operating personnel look upon trailers as temporary housing and move into a house as soon as one is available.

Definite information on trailer occupancy, and other problems, was not available at time of visit on Thanksgiving Day. Manager was out and camp was practically deserted that afternoon.

Recreation - A W. P. A. building has been erected but, according to U. S. O. worker at Station, the building contained no equipment. A W. P. A. Recreational Director had been there during the summer but is no longer present.

c. Family Units - Government Housing

400 family houses are now in process of construction. Completion date about April 1, 1943. This housing project is in the southern part of Parsons, at edge of city limits, and not in a very desirable location.

IV. Recreational Facilities in Parsons - Very limited, one or two movies. (See pages 8 and 9 of O. D. H. & W. report). U. S. O. Club located in a large room in the railroad station is operated primarily for service men passing through Parsons and offers little for Industrial workers. Sometimes a few of the girls at the Dormitories assist U. S. O. workers when special parties for soldiers are conducted. Judging by reports from different sources and my own observation, the young grammar and high school boys and girls use the facilities - ping pong tables, games, etc., much of the time. The U. S. O. has rented a large room above the U. S. E. S. office which they hope to convert into a community club leaving the other entirely for use of soldiers and sailors.

Unfortunately both the U. S. O. Manager and his Assistant, Mrs. Hedges, were attending a conference so I did not see them but I talked to the woman in charge, Mrs. Crawford, wife of Manager, concerning some activities for the dormitory occupants. She said they would like to plan regular activities there but had been pretty much limited by the lack of a building. One dance was held in the Company cafeteria but inasmuch as meals must be served at night it is rather difficult to hold a group meeting. She said the U. S. O. was planning to have a Community Sing for Xmas and hoped to conduct one at the plant.

The Ordnance and Company officials seem to be in favor of U. S. O activities and if a recreational building is erected near the dormitories I believe would welcome a regular schedule of activities, several nights per week, by U. S. O. Probably some of the men and girls at the dormitories go into Parsons to U. S. O. activities but now that they must depend largely on bus transportation it is doubtful if many will attend, but would welcome activities at the dormitory site.

V. Child Care (See O. D. H. & W. report - pages 10 to 16)

Since details were given and no further action had been taken, agent did not think it necessary to make further investigations on this visit.

Persons interviewed:

U. S. O. - Mrs. Crawford
Dormitories
Mrs. Frieske, Housekeeper & General Manager of Women's Dormitories
Mr. Parks, Assistant Manager
2 hostesses - Names unknown
Mr. Cromwell, Plant Manager
Mr. Browne, Personnel "
Capt. Hedges - Ordnance (Housing)
" Simons - " (Recreation)
Lt. Drysdale - " (Procurement)
Several female occupants of Dormitories

U. S. E. S. - Mr. Wells, Manager

Kansas Ordnance Plant – Parsons

IX

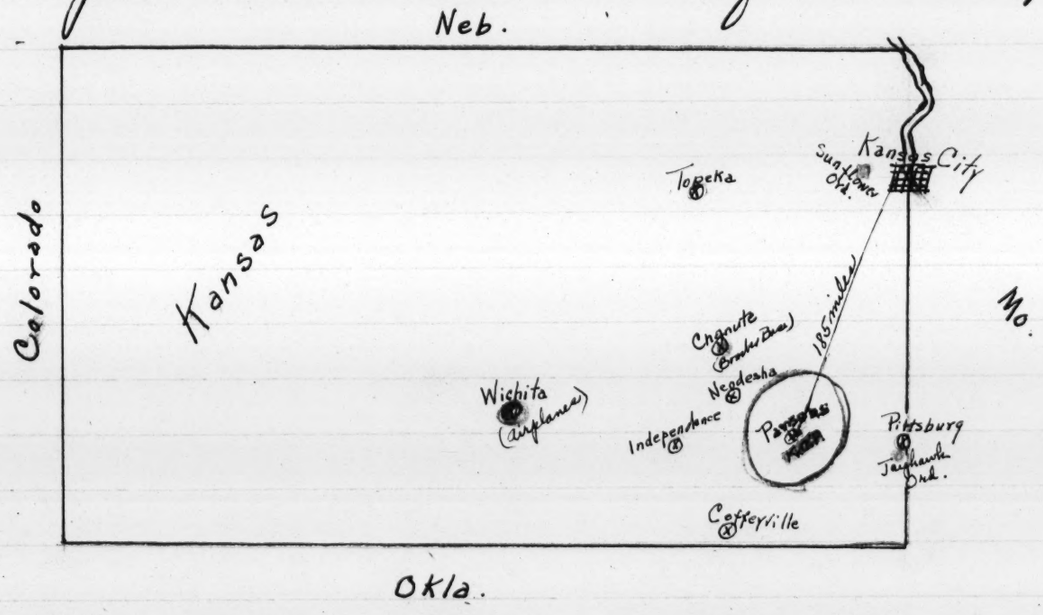
11 # 3
11/42

Report on Community Facilities:

Explanation: No detailed study of the community facilities was made by the Women's Bureau agent, inasmuch as such a report was made by Office of Defense, Health and Welfare in Oct. 1942 (Report inclosed) Agent spent most of time on Plant grounds since dormitories are located there.

I Location and type of War Plant:

Kansas Ordnance – Shell and bomb loading plant located about 5 miles from Parsons, Kans.



Towns in Southeastern Kansas.	1940 Population	Est. Pop.
Parsons	14,294	24,000
Pittsburg	17,571	
Coffeyville	17,355	
Independence	11,565	
Chanute	10,142	
Neodesha	3,376	

Parsons, Kansas

II Economic Characteristics of Area:

Altho' the area is predominately rural with large farms - wheat and cattle are the principal products - there are quite a number of small towns with less than 10,000 population within a 50 mile radius of K.O.P. at Parsons. Distances are greater than map would indicate and public transportation poor.

The only other industry of any importance at Parsons is the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad which employs about 3000 persons of which 500 are office personnel.

In addition to the Kansas Ordnance there are the following war projects in construction in southeastern Kansas -

1. Jayhawk Ordnance - Ammonia Nitrate
   near Pittsburg
   (No women hired on production as yet)
2. Air Base - Edna, Kan.
3. Bomber Base - Chanute, Kan.

Coffeyville has some sub-contracting on airplane parts for big aircraft factories in Wichita.

There are no woman-employing industries of any importance except the Kansas Ordnance.

III Housing at Parsons:

Since construction is completed, the housing situation has eased up somewhat but it is difficult for workers to find living accommodations for a family. There are

Parsons, Kan.

III - Housing (cont.)

family units for sale but not for rent. According to a statement made by two employees at K.O.P., between 40 and 50 houses in Parsons were for sale but owners would not rent. Since the great majority of out-of-town workers are only here for the duration they have no desire, or reason, to buy a house in Parsons. One man stated that he paid more for an apartment in Parsons than he had paid in Wichita and that accommodations were much inferior.

(Apt. in Wichita 7.50 per wk.
" " Parsons 10.50 " "
Single rooms in private homes are still available, according to statements of various persons. Evidently most of the women renters have been office girls. Production workers are largely commuting or live in the dormitories.

Public Housing:

a. Dormitories for men and women - 1280 single rooms.
b. Trailers - 200
c. Family units - 400 in construction

a. Dormitories - built by J. M. Service Co. in the Administration area not far from the Cafeteria.

Number of buildings - 8 two story buildings each containing 160 rooms.
(5 dorms for men, 3 for women) Opened Sept. 1, 1942

Number of rooms occupied 11/27/42
Men - 64
Women - 65

Number of rooms available - Of the total number 1280 about 40 rooms are used for Office, Storage, main. etc. leaving approx. 1100 available.

Parsons, Kansas.

a Dormitories (cont.)

Description of dormitories

Exterior – Two story white buildings with porches or balconies on each floor. Cement walks connect dormitories, cafeteria & Admin. Bldgs. Grounds have been landscaped - grass planted. Buses to lines and to Parsons pass by dormitories.

Interior – (1) Single Rooms (no double rooms)
(2) Bathing Facilities
(3) Laundry "
(4) Lobby or Reception room
(5) Barber Shop & Recreation room in Men's Dorm.
(6). Soda Fountain, not yet in operation in " "
(7). Telephone facilities in each dormitory

(1) Single rooms are about the same size as those in F.S.A. dormitories. Furniture is wood with a light walnut finish. Each room contains regulation size bed, chair, combination dresser and wardrobe with door in which there is a full length mirror. One of the drawers of the dresser pulls out to form a writing desk. There is no bed light provided. There is a small cloth rug and window shades but no curtains. Door into hall has opaque glass in upper half to give additional light.

The majority of girls now living in the dormitories have added curtains, bed spreads, pictures etc. so that rooms were really very attractive. Several of the rooms shown me had home-made dressing tables, made from odd pieces of lumber with bright colored flounces matching the drapes. A bench or stool for the

Dormitories (cont.)

dressing table was made from a nail keg covered with same material as table ruffle. The interior of keg was used as additional storage space as top lifted off. The extra furnishings made the room more home-like and girls were proud of their achievement. One girl stated that her entire decorations, including the home-made dressing table which her father had made, cost her between $6.00 and $7.00 ~~dollars~~ as she made the drapes etc. Since the plant has been working only 5 days per week, the majority of the girls go home over the weekend.

Rate of Rooms — $3.00 per wk. on first floor
3.25 " " " second "

The difference in rate is due to the fact that water pipes are not covered on first floor.

Bathing Facilities

There is one central bath room for each floor. The wash bowls, 24 I believe, with mirrors above, are in the same section as the toilets. Each toilet compartment has a door. Bath tubs and showers are in another section of the bathing unit. Each shower has a small dressing compartment surrounded by curtains. There are 4 or 5 tubs and about 10 showers. (This number may not be correct as I did not note it at time of visit. Will check on it when I return)

Parsons, Kansas

Dormitories (cont.)

. Laundry facilities

Two laundry tubs are located in the bath unit on each floor. There are two ironing rooms on each floor containing two ironing boards and electric irons supplied by mgt.

(4) Lobby or Reception room is in central part of building, one on each floor. It is very small but quite attractively furnished with bright cloth covered davenport (2) and several chairs, lamps and table. Not more than ten or twelve persons could use it at one time and this is the only room in the Womens dormitory where groups can congregate

(5.) Barber Shop is in Mens Dormitories across street from girls' dorm. Some that is being given to addition of a beauty operator for girls. The barber will shampoo hair for girls but does not set it.

A small Recreation room has been provided in the Mens Dorm. by removing several partitions on first floor. The equipement consists of one Ping Pong table and 2 pool tables. In addition there are two small rooms for card playing or dominoes. The girls are invited to use these facilities and some do participate but the mgr. of mens dorms. said the men monopolized the pool tables & ping pong. One girl was playing with the men when I visited the dorms. Some informal dancing is done here but there is little room because of tables. Combination radio and Victrola provides music.

Parsons, Kansas

Dormitories (cont.)

(6) Soda fountain – a small fountain has been provided in Men's Dormitory in which Recreation room is located. This facility has not been used as yet because of the few occupants. Mgt. hopes to open it soon. No other eating facilities are provided but the Mgr. or Housekeeper, as she is called, stated that food would be sent over from the Cafeteria in case of minor illness.

Management of Dormitories:

Manager and Ass't – Men (Mr. Park, Mgr., Ass't)

Housekeeper – In charge of all dormitories
Mrs. Frieske

Hostesses – 1 on each shift (3 per da.)

Comments – Dormitories seem to be well managed and no problems of discipline have arisen. According to mgr. dormitories ~~are~~ run as much like a hotel as possible and no attempt to improve their morals is made. Employees character is carefully investigated before hiring so they have trustworthy people and see no reason why they should restrict their activities as long as it did not interfere with other occupants.

Mrs. Frieske is an older woman who has been a hotel housekeeper for many years. She is a motherly type of woman with a good sense of humor and seems to be well liked by the girls. Mrs. Frieske does not sleep at the dormitories but has a room in a private home in Parsons.

One hostesses is always on duty in the

Parsons, Kansas

Dormitories (cont.)

women's dormitory. The hostesses are mature women around forty or forty-five years of age.

On the whole, living conditions are better here than any dormitory I have visited and the girls seemed quite happy and contented but occupancy rate is . . . According to Mrs. Frieske, turnover has been very low - No girls have left to take rooms in private homes. Several have gone elsewhere to work etc.

The empty dormitories are a source of worry to Company and Ordnance officers. They are hoping that after gas rationing went into effect (Dec. 1st) many of the persons commuting would come to stay in the dormitories. They believe that additional recreational facilities - some place where they could assemble to play group games, dances etc. would help. I believe the lack of adequate recreational facilities may be a contributing factor therefore I contacted the Field Director's office in St. Louis to see what action had been taken. A recreational building or one specified as such, can not be built but an "Assembly" building of any desired size can be erected. Major Roe - the officer in charge of construction, all loading & plants, said he would see that something was done at Parsons in regard to recreational facilities. He believes that it will be possible to convert one or two of the dormitories into small apts without too great cost. They must be utilized in some way, if possible.

Parsons, Kan.

a. Dormitories (cont.)

Major Roe plans to convert some single rooms to double rooms because in dormitories where there are both single and double rooms available, the double rooms rent more easily than single rooms.

b. Gov't Trailer Camp — 200 trailers, 75% occupied.

Trailers have not been very popular since the construction men left. There was considerable difficulty over sewage but that matter has been adjusted. However, both Co. & Ord. officials stated that the operating personnel look upon trailers as temporary housing and moved into a house as soon as one was available.

Definite information on trailer occupancy, and other problems, was not available at time of visit on Thanksgiving Day. Mgr. was out and camp was practically deserted that afternoon.

Recreation — a W.P.A. building has been erected but, according to U.S.O. worker at Station, the building contained no equipment. A W.P.A. Recreational Director had been there during the summer but is no longer present.

c. Family Units — Gov't Housing

400 family houses are now in process of construction. Completion date about April 1, '43. This housing project is in the southern part of Parsons, at edge of city limits, and not in a very desirable location.

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U.S.O. (cont.)

The Ordnance and Co. officials seem to be in favor of U.S.O. activities and if a recreational building is erected near the dormitories I believe would welcome a regular schedule of activities, several nights per week, by U.S.O. Probably some of the men and girls at the dormitories go into Parsons to U.S.O. activities but now that they must depend largely on bus transportation it is doubtful if many will attend, but would welcome activities at the dormitory site.

V. Child Care (See O.F.H.x W. report - pages 10 to 16)

Since details were given and no further action had been taken, agent did not think it necessary to make further investigations on this visit.

Passons, Kansas.

Persons interviewed:

U.S.O. – Mrs. Crawford

Dormitories –

Mrs. Frieske, Housekeeper x Gen. mgr. of Women's Dorms.

Mr. Parks, Ass't mgr.

2 hostesses – Names unknown

Mr. Cromwell, Plant Mgr.

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Capt. Hedges – Ordnance (Housing)

" Simons – " (Recreation)

Lt. Drysdale – " (Procurement)

Several female occupants of Dorms.

U.S.E.S. – Mr. Wells, Mgr.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

IX

Mr. Cesar, U.S.E.S. Labor Market Analyst for Region IX, suggested that we combine our reports ~~with~~ U.S.E.S. and O.H.D.&W. in a report similar to this one.

No. 203

GPO

Combined U.S.E.S. Report and Defense, Health & Welfare
Parsons, Kansas

RESTRICTED

Labor Market Developments Report

For Parsons, 109 Date October, 1942

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to unauthorized persons is prohibited by law.

Section A. General Summary of Labor Market Developments

Item A1. Labor demand.

Type of Industry I	Employment: Year ago II	Current month III	3 months from now IV	6 months from now V	Year from now VI
Total	2,215	9,506	10,815	11,370	12,480

Item A2. Normal labor supply in relation to demand.

Item I	To 6 months from now II	To a year from now III
1. Total demand	1,864	2,974
2. Total normal supply	3,777	5,904
3. Surplus of normal supply	1,913	2,930

The surplus as shown in this table for the most part consists of workers in the classification of laborers (ordnance), and possibly many of these would not be able to pass the rigid physical examination given by the J. M. Service Corporation. The demands for workers are in the same field in which the surplus exists. Unless physical requirements are lowered and base wages raised or hours increased, difficulty may be experienced in filling the demand.

Item A3. Additional sources of supply in relation to demand.

Item I	Change from current month To 6 months from now II	To a year from now III
1. Total demand	1,864	2,974
2. Total supply	10,883	13,010
3. Normal supply	3,777	5,904
4. Additional supply of women	6,308	6,308
5. Additional supply from trade and service	798	798
6. Surplus or shortage of local supply	9,019 (+)	10,036 (+)
7. In-migrants for which facilities are available	5,035	5,035

The demand for workers in the classification of laborer (ordnance) carries a wage scale of sixty and sixty-five cents an hour. This is the only shortage in the J. M. Service Corporation. These jobs are very difficult to fill due to the low wages, a forty-hour week which allows no overtime, and the general impression by workers in the territory that this type of work is hazardous.

The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad has vacancies for track and yard laborers at fifty cents an hour, but with more hours per week, which makes rather keen competition and has some effect upon supplying workers to the J. M. Service Corporation.

At the present time this office does not see a need for the in-migration of workers. Worker specifications demanded by the company, such as a very rigid physical examination, tend to eliminate a number of workers that might be utilized in the above jobs.

Suggestions have been made to the company that it will be necessary for them to hire greater percentages of women than is now the policy, that their physical requirements must be lowered, and that increased wages or increased hours will be necessary to fill the above-mentioned openings. The only problem in this connection is changing the company's policy regarding hiring specifications.

Item A4. Training.

The National Youth Administration has a training center located in Parsons offering courses in general sheetmetal, arc welding, acetylene welding, and machine shop. There is no particular relation between the training being offered by the National Youth Administration at the present time, and openings at the plant. However, a number of people trained at the local NYA school have been placed at the plant in types of work in which they were trained. The trainees from the local NYA school are being placed in ship yards on the West Coast and in the airplane factories in Wichita.

The local NYA authorities are somewhat concerned at the present time regarding sufficient potential trainees due to the revision of the National Selective Service Act which has been lowered to include eighteen and nineteen years old. The ages accepted for training are seventeen to twenty-five. One can readily see that the age group of eighteen to nineteen would comprise a large proportion of those trained. For this reason, the authorities are somewhat concerned about future trainees, and are endeavoring to have the age raised in order to take in beyond the twenty-five year age limit.

At the present time the local NYA school is training about equal numbers of women and men, the women taking gas welding, machine shop and sheetmetal for the most part. A very few are taking arc welding.

The local NYA training school is finding no difficulty in placing arc welding trainees in the West Coast ship yards. Some little difficulty is being experienced in placing women sheetmetal workers.

Item A5. Critical shortages.

No critical shortages are being experienced in this office operating area at the present time.

Item A6. Labor turnover.

See Section B for detailed report on turnover in this locality.

Item A7. Recruitment practices.

There has been no change in the recruitment for employers as listed on ES-270 report by the Employment Service. The Employment Service has on file orders for the only vacancies occurring at the present time for these employers. No disruptive recruiting practices such as pirating or newspaper advertising are being carried on by the firms reported by ES-270 during the last two months. For additional information on this subject, see Section B.

Item A8. Employment of women.

The J. M. Service Corporation at the present time is employing 23% women, and the officials say that it may be necessary for them to hire as high as 55% women depending upon the availability of men for employment. They have informed us that as high as 80% of their jobs may be filled by women as far as skill is concerned. However, a number of their jobs are of the heavy labor type which requires a greater amount of physical strength than women are usually able to do.

Item A9. Employment of nonwhites.

Some difficulty is being experienced in placing nonwhites in capacities other than that of service workers. However, many nonwhites have been placed as maids, matrons, chauffeurs, and janitors. This discrimination or segregation is partly caused by the policy of the company and partly by the attitude of the white workers themselves.

Item A10. Commuting problems.

A number of terminations for the J. M. Service Corporation are being caused by the amount of time consumed by workers in travel from surrounding towns to the plant. The Personnel Department (J. M. Service Corporation) informs us that as much as five hours per day is being consumed by some workers in commuting to and from work, and that it is a serious problem in labor turnover.

The cost of commuting must also be taken into consideration. A suggested remedy to the above situation would be to hire people in this locality and by that I mean, people in the city of Parsons or nearby towns. Much has been done in line with this suggestion, however, a greater concentration on this particular point would relieve the strain of the commuting problem and the housing problem as well. The table below serves to point out the weakness in hiring too many people large distances from the point of work.

SURVEY OF ALL EMPLOYEES HIRED BY THE KANSAS ORDNANCE PLANT
BETWEEN AUGUST 7 AND SEPTEMBER 4, 1942, AS COMPILED
BY KANSAS ORDNANCE PLANT TRANSPORTATION SERVICE BUREAU

Miles from Plant at time of Hiring (range)	Percent of total hired from Kansas during the period from August 7 to September 4, 1942
1-10	21.1
11-20	7.6
21-30	9.9
31-40	43.1
41-50	7.4
51-60	2.4
61-70	3.8
71-over	4.7
Average distance from plant at time of hiring	32.4 miles
Median distance from plant at time of hiring	34.0 miles

Item A11. Transportation to job.

No difficulties experienced to the present time.

Item A12. Labor supply problems resulting from inadequate housing.

A slight shortage in family dwellings is being experienced in Parsons at present; however, four hundred new units are under construction which will relieve this situation for the most part. There are few vacant houses; however, over a

hundred vacant trailer units are available in the government trailer camp to families employed at the plant. The J. M. Service Corporation has 1,200 single rooms for plant workers. Of these 1,200 rooms only one hundred are filled, which might mean that it will be necessary for the plant to hire a larger percentage of single women for whom housing accommodations are available at the dormitories.

The greatest obstacle in getting people to live in the dormitories is the fact that they are located at the plant site three and one-fourth miles from town, which means that meals must be taken at the company cafeteria. Complaints are made by the workers that charges for meals at the cafeteria are excessive, and light housekeeping accommodations are not available in the dormitories. However, it might be said here that recreational rooms are provided at the dormitories including the ping-pong tables, dancing facilities, and a soft drink fountain. As winter approaches and the tire shortage and gasoline rationing takes its toll, it is expected that a number of these rooms will be filled by workers now commuting long distances to work.

See agents notes on Dormitories

Item A13. Other community problems affecting labor supply.

The following section reports a summary of data prepared by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services on the community services and facilities affecting labor supply and the total war effort in the area. This summary includes a brief on the nature and scope of problems presented, action which has been taken and plans for future or continuing action, if the situation indicates need for such action, together with a consideration of special problems anticipated in connection with these plans.

Since population increase is a prime factor in determination of expanded need for community services and facilities, information on current population in Labette and Parsons, contained elsewhere in this report, is provided below to furnish a general index here to the scope of need created by war activities in this community.

Place	Population, 1940	Sugar Ration Figures	Percentage of Increase
Labette County	30,352	34,943	11.1
Parsons	14,294	18,536	29.5

SCHOOLS

The representative of the United States Office of Education has estimated that the total 1942-43 elementary school enrollment of white pupils in Parsons will be approximately 1,624; the white high school enrollment is estimated to reach 1,084; the junior college enrollment to reach 933; and the number of Negro elementary and high school pupils is estimated to reach 191, a grand total of 3,832 pupils, representing an increase of 685 over the June 1941 enrollment. These figures include the anticipated increases resulting from the enrollment of children who will occupy the newly constructed housing at the plant.

The maximum pupil capacity of the Parsons schools after additional rooms are remodeled and equipped will be 4,225; 1,800 in the white elementary school; 1,085 in the white high school; 980 in the junior college; and 360 in the Negro

elementary school and high school. These figures indicate that the Parsons public schools could accommodate approximately 650 additional elementary school pupils, approximately 150 junior senior high school pupils, and approximately 100 junior college pupils making a total of 900 pupils. Even after the anticipated increases are added, there will still be some additional rooms available.

Under these circumstances, the representative of the United States Office of Education has recommended that the Parsons schools be utilized to provide school facilities to the children who will occupy the new housing at the plant. This plan will involve:

(1) An M & O project to provide for the equipment of approximately twelve additional rooms and for remodeling and equipping four additional rooms, as well as additional teaching service, materials, supplies, etc.

(2) Public transportation of children from housing projects to the Parsons schools or if provision of public transportation is not possible, purchase of three school buses to provide transportation to the Parsons schools.

(3) If transportation cannot be provided, it will be necessary to construct a four-room temporary school at the trailer project and a six-room school at the housing project. These facilities will provide for full day sessions. Because of the contemplated employment of a large number of women at the ordnance plant half-day sessions would not only be impracticable but probably impossible.

In summary, there is no school shortage in Parsons and the children occupying housing now under construction can be provided for in the Parsons school system if some existing rooms are remodeled and equipped and if transportation is available. If transportation is not available, construction of school facilities at the plant will be necessary and because of the large number of women who will be employed full sessions are recommended.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

No health and sanitation problems of an extensive or serious nature are presented in this area with respect to which action has not been taken.

Hospitals

There was an acute need for hospital facilities in this area. There were only 2.4 beds per 1,000 population in this area at the beginning of the war period. Sugar ration statistics indicate an increase of 4,242 in the population of Parsons alone. The existing deficiency of hospital beds has, therefore, been increased to a serious degree by the influx of population into the area. To meet this need the Kansas Ordnance Works Plant constructed a hospital providing more hospital service than is usually furnished at such plants. A Lanham Act Project (14127) has been approved for the construction and equipment of a 40-bed hospital addition to Mercy Hospital in Parsons. Construction on this hospital was started October 2, 1942.

Public Health Service

At the beginning of the war emergency there was no public health unit operating in this community; a cooperative full-time county-city health department has been established in Labette County and the organization of a public health service has been completed. United States Public Health Service reports an acute need, however, for a health center in which the essential health activities of the department can be executed effectively. Lanham Act Project 14-227 for the purchase and renovation of a building for this purpose has been recommended for a high priority rating by the United States Public Health Service. On October 16, 1942, the FWA Regional Office reported that this project had been recommended for approval by the FWA. No further action has been reported.

Sanitation

The water supply and water treatment system in Parsons are adequate for present and future needs. The sewerage treatment plan of Parsons is not adequate for future needs. It is operating over-capacity at the present time. The disposal plant discharges into Labette Creek, which enters the Neodesha River at a point below the town of Oswego. The only town of any size that procures its water supply from the Neodesha River is Chetopa, Kansas (population 1,066). This town has a modern water treatment plant which provides adequate protection to its water supply. If, however, sewerage from Parsons threatened the water supply of this community it would be more economical to provide better water treatment at Chetopa rather than to expand the sewerage disposal facilities of Parsons.

Since the Parsons sewerage system was already loaded to maximum capacity the housing being constructed could not be serviced by the Parsons sewerage system. A separate sewerage system designed to provide such facilities for the new housing is, therefore, being constructed. A contract for a sewerage disposal plant was let on October 28, 1942.

Other Health Problems

Labette County has no tax levy which is used for medical purposes. It has been recommended that some local tax be instituted to provide additional funds for medical and public health service in the community.

Disposal of garbage and refuse in Parsons has been reported unsatisfactory and the United States Public Health Service recommends other methods be developed to improve these facilities.

No problem of milk supply has appeared, quality and quantity of milk supply is good in this region.

The scarcity of doctors is beginning to be felt. It is reported that there are about nine doctors in the Parsons area. Most of these are older men and some of them are able to serve only a limited practice.

RECREATION

Ability of Kansas Ordnance Plant to secure and to retain war production workers in particular is affected by the ability of the plant and of the community of Parsons to meet with some degree of satisfaction, all human needs of war workers, including recreation. The time "off the job" affects performance on the job. Lack of social outlets and self-expression outside of the job or a feeling of segregation and exclusion from community life increases job restlessness, low morale, and high turnover. Evidence of community acceptance of the war worker has an intimate relation to his own feeling of value in the war effort and his justification of this expectation.

Specifically these recreation problems have affected the manpower situation in Parsons:

(1) During the period of plant construction bad feeling was created between war worker and settled Parsons citizen, with a lingering residue of a "beyond the railroad tracks" attitude toward war workers.

(2) Trailer defense housing has had inadequate community space for the development of neighborhood life, social contact between trailer sites, or recreational outlets. Other defense housing of dormitory type was built with inadequate club and recreation space where men and women could meet.

(3) Neither in the community nor the plant has there been adequate community space for plant social gatherings or for intermingling of plant groups with community groups interested in like things (as in a USO Club).

(4) The introduction of the second and third work shifts and rotation of shifts in certain divisions is beginning to emphasize need for different timing of recreation services.

(5) Large numbers of workers living in Parsons in private housing arrangements have had to leave families at home or accept inferior family housing accommodations to those in their home community, complicating home relaxation or hospitality and limiting enjoyable leisure at home.

It is noted that many of the war production workers have to date by-passed the problem of inadequate leisure and social deprivation by using part of the time normally for leisure in commuting sizable distances. Sixty-one percent still commute thirty miles or more, most of them continue to live in their familiar home town, with the leisure left after commuting spent in familiar ways with old friends and family. Rubber rationing, restricted speed, winter weather, fatigue from adding commuter hours to job hours, may force a considerable proportion into living in Parsons as in the Kansas Ordnance Plant dormitories or private rooms hiking the recreational overload on Parsons, increasing the number of persons strange in the community and living away from the family group, and encouraging substitutions of women workers for men as turnover comes, with a resulting shift in focus in leisure time needs.

Action Taken

Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service has been working actively in cooperation with the plant management, the USO, the Farm Security Administration in its administration of the trailer camp, and now with the FPHA in working out places for community services and facilities for recreation.

(1) Working jointly with the local Kansas Ordnance Plant management and with the Washington office of ODHWS in its contacts with the office of the War Department, which is responsible for planning housing of civilian personnel, considerable progress is being made in planning of recreational facilities in connection with the formitories. The Division Engineers, U. S. Army, have informed the representatives of U. S. Ordnance at the plant that the Kansas Ordnance Plant is eligible to major increases in these facilities, and negotiations are now under way to work out a suitable facility.

(2) After several months of contact with the Farm Security Administration, a modest community building has finally been constructed in the trailer camp. Now that the management has been transferred to the FPHA, the Recreation Division of ODHWS is working with Project Services Advisor in getting these facilities equipped for community use, and working out of services in line with tenants' desires. Initial services have been carried on in two expansible trailers, one operated by the USO for adult groups, particularly women, and the other operated as a children's play center.

See agents notes

(3) The USO, Industrial, after some months of work of limited effectualness because of inability to secure appropriate and adequate space, now has a suitable building under lease which is being remodeled. Interim activities carried on included: a "family night" Saturday night at the YMCA; Thursday (young people's night) at the temporary club at the MKT station, also operated as a soldier lounge; women's educational and recreational activities at the trailer camp; and adult camps for both men and women at Lake McKinley (a nearby state park). An increasing number of late night activities are developing at the MKT center to serve second shift workers. An outdoor softball league of town and plant teams has been active through summer months using softball diamonds furnished through schools and towns with the help of the Defense Recreation Committee. The WPA Recreational Project greatly increased both the facilities and the use of local parks during the summer.

(4) Plans for the 400 demountable defense housing units at Parsons now under construction include a central administration community building. This reflects FPHA-ODHWS collaboration and joint planning in Washington.

(5) The operation of the soldier lounge at the MKT station has been used by the USO as a common project to draw together town and plant war workers, in service to the transient soldiers enroute through the terminal.

(6) There are signs of easing of relationships between the community and war workers. Rent controls of OPA have lessened chances of exploitation. The entering in of a new group of production workers with intent to remain in community, and employed at wage scales closer to those of the community than construction workers, has invited further contacts between community groups and war workers, with resulting discovery of common interest.

Plan of Further Action

(1) Strengthening of the Defense Recreation Committee as an overall planning committee.

(2) Enlargement of services to second and third shift workers.

(3) Development of a continuous center for war production workers and the community replacing present intermittent activities and "out-post" activities of USO. This new program will provide facilities for a central hub of activities with "out-post" services programmed to supplement central club activities.

(4) Joint approach with FPHA Project Services Advisor to development of community services in defense housing neighborhoods.

DAY CARE

Day-care is an inseparable aspect of the employment of women. No definite data are available on employment of women in the area and the problem is considered here on the basis of reasonable assumptions arrived at by an analysis of known factors in the situation. This analysis indicates that the provision of day-care for children of working mothers may present a serious problem of community facilities in the Parsons area.

Labor Demand

The Kansas Ordnance Works plant has not expanded as rapidly as planned. Shortage of materials and lack of contracts have both operated to limit expansion. Higher rate of worker productivity than was expected has also been effective in reducing the number of workers required. The employment peak has been decreased successively from 12,000 to 10,000 to 8,000 and finally to 7,000 at the last report. It is planned to reach this peak by February 1943.

On October 1, Kansas Ordnance Works was employing 6,400 workers including 1,500 women, but it was reported that they plan to increase the employment of women to a point at which fifty to sixty percent of the line workers would be wo men. Most of the replacements and new workers employed will, therefore, be women. When the peak of 7,000 workers is reached approximately 4,000 women may be employed which means that there will be a demand for approximately 2,500 additional women workers during the next few months.

Information on induction of men into the armed forces was not available when this material was prepared, but because of the relatively high number of women to be employed, and the apparent availability of a potentially adequate supply of women workers as well as a supply of other labor still available (see below), this factor may not affect the employment problem of the Kansas Ordnance Works as seriously as in some situations. Concern has been expressed by the plant management, however, with respect to the effect of differences in practice among Selective Service Boards in the interpretation of "indispensable workers."

Labor Supply

Employment Service data included earlier in this report, indicate that there are about 2,000 workers still available in this whole labor market area without counting converted workers from non-essential industries and women. The potential supply of women in the total labor market area is estimated at 6,308. The figures on applications in the files of the Kansas Ordnance Works are in general conformance with this estimate.

	M	F	Total
Total applications	17,334	8,666	26,000
Active applications	1,733	7,794	9,527
Available*	1,526	7,077	8,603

* 7.2% women unable to pass physical examination.
10.0% men unable to pass physical examination.
2.0% rejected on basis of character investigation.

According to the Kansas Ordnance Works application files, there are approximately 7,000 women workers available for employment at the plant. This number may include women already employed in other occupations and industries but it serves to provide general corroboration of the Employment Service estimate on potential supply of women workers.

Analysis

The demand for 2,500 additional women workers of the Kansas Ordnance Works Plant should present no serious labor supply problem. The 3,000 men needed for continuing employment, moreover, should be available in the area. There are several factors operating beside "supply and demand", however, which may require that considerable readjustment be made in the employment situation of this plant:

1. The specifications for workers are high, as a result only the "cream" of the local labor supply has been utilized and the plant has reached farther and farther into a wide commuting area to obtain workers to staff the plant. Approximately 61% of the workers employed on October 1, commuted from communities thirty miles or more from the plant.

2. The transportation problems of these workers are becoming increasingly acute.

3. Family housing units are not available in the immediate community to provide for these workers and their families. Adequate housing for workers without families is, however, available both at the plant and in Parsons.

In this situation if this plant is to be fully staffed, it would appear that either:

(1) More adequate transportation must be furnished; or
(2) Housing must be constructed; or
(3) More workers must be willing to live without their families and accept dormitory housing or live in rooms in Parsons; or
(4) Local labor supply must be more fully utilized.

The first measure is not possible and the second measure is not probable; the third and fourth measures appear to offer the solution to the Kansas Ordnance Works Plant labor supply problem.

This situation affects the problem of employment of women in the area. In utilizing local labor a greater number of women to be employed at the plant must be drawn from the immediate vicinity of the plant and it may be necessary to replace with local women a certain percentage of women now employed, living in distant commuting areas.

There are no available data on the location, marital status, age, number of children, etc., of women now employed at the plant.1/ Using the Employment Service estimates on potential supply of women in the labor force and determining the probable characteristics of those women on the basis of census data, the following calculations have been made:

TABLE 1

The Distribution of Potential Women Workers in the Parsons, Kansas Labor Market Area by Marital Status and Number of Children--September 1942. (Sources--Employment Service estimates of Number of Women in the Potential Labor Supply; Distribution of Women by Marital Status and Number of Children Based on Characteristics Computed by the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board)

	Percent	Number
Total	100.0	6,308
MARRIED	78.6	4,958
No children	36.1	2,277
One child	18.4	1,160
Two children	12.2	770
Three children	6.1	385
Four or more children	5.8	366
WIDOWED, DIVORCED, OR SEPARATED	15.0	946
No children	12.6	795
One child	1.3	82
Two children	0.6	38
Three children	0.3	19
Four or more children	0.2	12
SINGLE	6.2	404

Thousands

1/ A survey by the public schools is now in progress. Information on this survey, which as indicated is incomplete, is discussed in the section on Planning.

TABLE II

The number of Married, Widowed, Divorced or Separated Women Among the Potential Women Workers in the Parsons, Kansas Labor Market Area by Age and Showing the Number of Children of Women in Each Category--September, 1942 (Source--See Table I) 1/

MARRIED

Age Group	Total No. of Women	Total No. of Women Married, etc.	No Children	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four or more Children
Total	6,308	4,958	2,277	1,160	770	385	366
14-19	246	99	54	38	6	1	0
20-24	587	482	180	182	83	28	9
25-44	2,826	2,611	687	703	585	311	325
45-64	2,037	1,558	1,147	236	98	45	32
65 & over	612	206	206	0	0	0	0
		WIDOWED, DIVORCED, OR SEPARATED					
Total		946	795	82	38	19	12
14-19		8	3	4	1	0	0
20-24		20	6	9	3	1	1
25-44		136	51	34	26	11	14
45-64		412	359	35	12	4	2
65 & over		375	374	1	0	0	0
		SINGLE					
Total		404					
14-19		139					
20-24		85					
25-44		79					
45-64		67					
65 & over		31					

1/ Totals represent sums of unrounded figures, hence may differ slightly from sums of rounded figures; percentage distributions computed from unrounded figures.

These figures indicate that there are 3,659 women in the potential women labor supply between the ages of 14 and 45. Of these, 1,363 are women with "no children." Since 2,500 women may be needed for employment at the Kansas Ordnance Works Plant, it would appear that approximately 1,200 older women and women with children must be brought into the labor force. There are about 2,185 women in older age groups without children under fifteen. If approximately half of these women could be brought into the labor force, there would still be a need for the employment of a number of women with children. The need for employment of as many workers in nearby communities as possible will moreover be necessary. Since approximately 38% of the population of the total area resides in Labette County, it may be assumed for purposes of this consideration that this percentage or about 2,400 of the potential women labor supply is living in Labette County. This

approximates the estimated demand for women workers, but since the 2,400 includes all potential women workers of all categories, it seems clear that it may be necessary to employ a relatively large number of women with children in Parsons in order to meet labor requirements of the Kansas Ordnance Works under present conditions. In this situation the need for care of children of women already employed not only in the plant, but in the necessary service occupations in the community must also be kept in mind.

TABLE III

The Number of Potential Women Workers in the Parsons, Kansas Labor Market Area with Expected Numbers of Children and the Number of These with Children of Certain Ages--September 1942. (Source--See Table I)

Marital Status and Number of Children	Total	At least one child under 5 years	No child under 5; at least one child 5-9 years	No child under 10; at least one child 10-15 years
Married women with				
One child	1,160	298	285	577
Two children	770	222	303	245
Three children	385	142	156	87
Four or more children	366	212	135	19
Widowed, divorced or separated women with				
One child	82	15	18	49
Two children	38	8	14	16
Three children	19	5	9	5
Four or more children	12	5	6	1
TOTAL	2,832	907	926	999

TABLE IV

The Total Number of Potential Women Workers in the Parsons, Kansas Labor Market Area with a Certain Number of Children, the Number of These with Children of Certain Ages, and the Total Number of Children in Each of These Categories.

Number of Women With:	Total	At least one child under 5 years	No child under 5; at least one child 5-9 years	No child under 10; at least one child 10-15 years	No. of Children
One child	1,242	313	303	626	1,242
Two children	808	230	317	261	1,616
Three children	404	147	165	92	1,212
Four or more children	378	217	141	20	1,512
TOTAL	2,832	907	926	999	5,582

Tables III and IV indicate that there are approximately 6,000 children (an average of about two children per family) in the families of the 2,832 women with one or more child in the potential labor force in this area. Of these 2,375 are women below the age of forty-five. Nine hundred and seven of the total group have at least one child under the age of five. A study of Tables II, III, and IV indicates that 4,000 of the total number of children may be below the age of ten. Among the women with children who may be employed, therefore, there may be several hundred children requiring care even if employment is scattered throughout the area and if employment is concentrated in Parsons as many as 1,000 or 1,500 children may be involved. Moreover, as stated earlier, some need for day-care may exist among children of women who are already employed. The incomplete returns from the school survey referred to earlier provide some index to the scope and character of existing need. According to a report made on November 3 with respect to findings of this survey, which was begun on October 29, 300 schedules were distributed by the school. Since these schedules were to be distributed only to children whose mothers were working, this indicates that there may be as many as 200 women with children of school age (and pre-school age) already employed.1/ At the time the report was made only 65 of the schedules had been returned. There were 116 children included in the 65 families represented, which appears to bear out the estimate that there is an average of about two children to each family with children under the age of fifteen. Thirty-three of the mothers in these families were employed in war industries and thirty-two in non-war industries. Following is the information included in these schedules on day-care plans for these children.

Present Plan of Child Care	
Children care for selves	13
Cared for by hired help	7
Cared for by relatives	15
Cared for by neighbors	3
Plan of care not stated	27
Present Plan Satisfactory	
Yes	61
No	4
Type of Plan Needed by the Four Unsatisfied	
Day Care	3
4 to 12 p.m.	1

It is of particular interest that only four of the families represented stated that their present plan for the care of their child was unsatisfactory. It will be noted, however, that in thirteen cases the children were taking care of themselves and in twenty-seven of the cases the plan of care was not reported. If, however, plans were unsatisfactory in an average of only four out of every sixty-five families of women who are employed and if the average child per family is two, even this relatively small percentage would indicate the need for care of between twenty and thirty children in Parsons at the present time.

1/ Assuming that some schedules were distributed to two or more children of the same family in different grades.

In addition to the problem of day-care for children of working mothers, there is also a serious day-care problem in connection with the Government trailer camp which provides housing for workers at the Kansas Ordnance Works. The communal living at the trailer camp presents special problems with respect to supervision of children while the mother uses communal housekeeping facilities such as laundry, etc. The use of communal toilet facilities also increases problems in the control of contagious diseases, particularly children's diseases, etc.

Action Taken and Plans for Future Action

1. With respect to day-care for the children of working mothers.

Preliminary steps have been taken to determine the nature and scope of the potential problem of day-care which may develop, as well as to determine the extent of problems already existing.

(a) The schools as already reported are carrying on a survey. If need for before and after school care is revealed by this survey, the schools are prepared to submit an M & O application for funds to provide extended school facilities.

(b) The Child Welfare Service Division of the Kansas State Department of Social Welfare has provided the services of a worker to make a preliminary survey of the child care situation in the area.

(c) The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in cooperation with the Employment Service made a preliminary study of the situation in relation to labor supply problems, and these findings were presented in a report to the War Manpower Commission.

The operating agencies involved are prepared to take necessary action with respect to problems of day-care which develop in the community as soon as these problems become sufficiently clear to make possible the determination of definite objectives.

2. Day-care in connection with the Government trailer camp.

(a) A WPA child play center is in operation at the camp. This center is as indicated operated as a play center and not as a nursery school.

(b) The Federal Public Housing Authority is making a special study of the needs in this situation.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that as indicated by the information developed by the school survey that in large numbers of the families of working mothers the families will have resources to meet the problem of day-care created when the mothers go to work, else the situation would involve considerations of enormous magnitude, but even after making such corrections of day-care figures, an extensive problem of day-care may develop in connection with the operation of the Kansas Ordnance Works.

Section B. Developments and Problems in Principal Establishments

J. M. Service Corporation. The current employment is 6,178. The peak is expected in February, 1943, at which time there will be approximately 7,000 workers employed. This peak estimate has been lowered by over 2,000 from original estimates; however, the company states that they are meeting production schedules with the present employment even though it is several thousand under that anticipated. In other words, efficiency of operation has enabled a small number of employees to produce the same output that had been anticipated by production engineers when original hiring schedules were set up.

No critical shortages exist; i.e., no shortage of labor exists at the present time that is impeding or curtailing production. The only openings that remain unfilled are for ordnance laborers.

The termination rate at the present time exceeds the hiring schedule. This turnover is occasioned by military withdrawals, low wages and few hours of work. Some terminations are requested by workers on the ground that inadequate family unit housing facilities are available. Absenteeism does not seem to be a major item at this plant.

The J. M. Service Corporation originally engaged in disruptive recruitment practices. A caravan of public speakers, for example, accompanied by moving pictures of the plant and a troop of interviewers, toured the surrounding territory and secured 33,000 applications for the files. (Those files now contain 17,334 male and 8,666 female applications, or a total of 26,000. Of these, 9,527 -- 7,794 female and 1,733 male -- are considered active by the personnel department.) The taking of so many applications at one time, and many of them in advance of the actual hiring, misled many applicants to believe that they would soon be hired, and caused needless trips to the plant to check to see if their names had been overlooked or when they might expect to be placed. This type of recruiting resulted in slip-shod interviewing, and the placing of many individuals in positions for which they were not adapted.

This was considered bad practice in view of the fact that employment offices were located in all the territory covered by the campaign, which meant duplication of the work being done by the Employment Service. The Industrial Relations Department of the J. M. Service Corporation had previously informed the public by news release that recruiting would be done by the United States Employment Service located in these towns. However, when actual recruiting began, the reverse of this was found to exist.

There is no indication that this is being done at the present time, probably due to the facts that the territory has been well covered by the campaign, and that the plant is now almost completely staffed, the major demand now being for replacements. It might be stated, however, that during the past several months many pooled interviews have been arranged by the U. S. Employment Service for the J. M. Service Corporation in large cities in this territory, for example, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Kansas City, Joplin, and Topeka, for the purpose of finding professional and skilled workers for the company. It has been the policy of the J. M. Service Corporation for the last several months to place orders with the Employment Service.

As has been repeatedly stated, the rigid physical examination is eliminating a number of workers that might otherwise be hired. The J. M. Service Corporation estimates that 7.2% of the women and 10% of the men are eliminated by the medical examination. Also 2% of the applicants are rejected because of the preliminary investigation. No revisions of these specifications have been made, and none are expected in the future according to company representatives.

M-K-T Railroad. Present employment is about three thousand, 900 of these are shop craftsmen, 500 are office help, and 1,500 are employed on maintenance of equipment and ways. No layoffs are anticipated. The maintenance crew which is usually cut down during the winter will be retained in full.

It is difficult to state anticipated hires since the road does not expect to find the people that they could use. However, it seems that if available, one hundred and fifty track laborers would be used as well as sixty common laborers around the yards in Parsons, and at least twenty-five carpenters and twenty-five painters, to mention but a few of their needs.

Shortages are critical all along the line except for clerical workers. Track workers, machinists, and boilermakers are particularly needed and the situation is also critical in the dispatching division. The section gangs which have usually included eight or twelve laborers are now reduced to three or four. The only department that is really adequately staffed is the car department. Most employees are working ten hours instead of eight, at time and one-half for overtime.

Turnover has always been a problem but is of course unusually serious this year due to competition not only from war construction and production but also from higher paying roads. The wage of fifty cents for common labor is about average, the standard wage for the country as a whole being forty-six cents. This fifty cent wage represents a slight increase for the past year.

Hiring specifications have always been high on the railroads and are probably too high at present in view of the limited supply available. High age and physical requirements have been attributed by the company to the standards set by the insurance contract. It is significant, however, that in the last two weeks age limits for Class A employees have been raised from thirty-five to fifty-five years and for Class B, from forty-five to sixty-five. Recruitment is normally exclusively through the Railroad Retirement Board, but many orders are placed directly with the Employment Service, and likewise many hires are made from applications at the gate.

Training is now completely on the job with the trainees being paid the full rate. The apprenticeship system has been dropped temporarily because it is so time consuming.

Item C12. Summary of placements in relation to new hires.

Establishment	Principal product or activity	New hires past 60 days			Placements past 60 days		
		ES-270 May 1942	Prior ES-270	Most recent ES-270	ES-270 May 1942	Prior ES-270	Most recent ES-270
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	858	xxx	xxx	646
Total--construction	xxx	xxx	xxx	12	xxx	xxx	12
Total--other than construction	xxx	xxx	xxx	846	xxx	xxx	634
List principal establishments:							
J. M. Service Corp.	Bomb and shell loading	1,675	316	846	119	225	634
All others:	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Mining	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx	xxx	
Construction	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx	xxx	
Manufacturing	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx	xxx	
Other industries	xxx	xxx	xxx	12	xxx	xxx	12

Item C13. Summary of employment of women and nonwhites.

Establishment	Principal product	Employment								
		Total			Women			Nonwhite		
		May 1942	Prior ES-270	Most recent ES-270	May 1942	Prior ES-270	Most recent ES-270	May 1942	Prior ES-270	Most recent ES-270
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	1,791	xxx	xxx	1,476	xxx	xxx	315
List principal establishments:										
J. M. Service	Shell & bomb loading	412	1,830	1,779	326	1,520	1,469	86	310	310
All other establishments	xxx	xxx	xxx	12	xxx	xxx	7	xxx	xxx	5

Item C7. Trade and service industries as a source of additional supply.

Industry I	Employment 1940 II
1. Total	7,982
2. Wholesale trade	630
3. Food and dairy products stores, and milk retailing	826
4. Eating and drinking places	468
5. Motor vehicles and accessories retail and filling stations	708
6. Other retail trade	1,361
7. Finance, insurance, and real estate	491
8. Domestic service	815
9. Hotels and lodging places	173
10. Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	177
11. Miscellaneous personal services	451
12. Professional and related services	1,882
13. Potential number workers to be drawn from these industries	798
14. Estimated decrease in employment in these industries since 1940	INA
15. Estimated potential number workers still to be drawn from these industries	798

Item C8. Housing facilities available.

Source of additional housing I	Estimated number of additional workers that can be housed from current month to 6 months from now II	A year from now III	Peak Date 10-43 IV
1. Total	5,035	5,035	5,035
2. Current vacancies	1,965	1,965	1,965
3. Increased occupancy of present facilities	3,000	3,000	3,000
4. New housing	560	560	560

The above table includes 1,145 dormitory units, 600 rooms for rent and 220 vacant units.

Items C9 and C10. The most recent ES-270 reports in the Parsons office do not indicate any critical shortages; therefore, C9, C10, and C11 have not been prepared by this office.

Item C11. Since no breakdown is provided on Schedule B of the ES-270 for J. M. Service Corporation, and no ES-270 is available, and there is no training in the area directed towards either of these demands, Item C11 is omitted.

Item C5. Normal labor supply in relation to demand.

Item I	Change from current month to 6 months from now II	A year from now III	Peak Date 10-43 IV
1. Total demand	1,864	2,974	2,974
2. Total normal supply	3,777	5,904	5,904
3. Estimated unemployed	1,600	1,600	1,600
4. Anticipated layoffs (by firms not covered by ES-270)	200	350	350
5. New entrants--youth	1,977	3,954	3,954
6. Surplus of normal supply	1,913	2,930	2,930

Item C6. Women as a source of additional supply.

Age group I	Number of women in population 1940 II	Estimated potential percentage of women available for work III	Estimated potential labor force of women IV
1. Total	30,969	xxx	12,820
2. 15 - 19	3,720	40%	1,488
3. 20 - 24	3,203	70%	2,242
4. 25 - 44	10,805	53%	5,726
5. 45 - 64	9,258	33%	3,046
6. 65 and over	3,983	8%	318

7.	Estimated potential labor force of women, 1940	12,820
8.	Estimated increase in potential labor force of women, 1940 to date	641
9.	Estimated potential labor force of women today	13,461
10.	Women 14 and over in labor force, 1940	5,553
11.	Estimated increase in employment of women, 1940 to date	1,600
12.	Estimated total women 14 and over in labor force today	7,153
13.	Estimated additional women available for work	6,308

Item C3. Summary of labor demand.

Establishment	Principal product or activity or number of establishments	Employment						
		Year ago	Current month	3 months from now	6 months from now	Year from now	Peak	Date of peak
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Total	3	2,215	9,506	10,815	11,370	12,480	XXX	XXX
Total--other than construction and seasonal	3	2,215	9,506	10,815	11,370	12,480	XXX	XXX
Total--construction and seasonal	0						XXX	XXX
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
J. M. Service	Shell and bomb loading	30	6,178	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	2-43
M. K. & T.	Transportation	2,000	3,000	3,260	3,260	3,260	3,260	1-43
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All other:								
Other than construction and seasonal		185	328	555	1,110	2,220	XXX	XXX
Construction and seasonal							XXX	XXX

Item C4. Total changes in employment.

Type of industry	Changes in employment			
	From a year ago to current month	From current month to		
		6 months from now	A year from now	Peak Date 10-43
I	II	III	IV	V
Total	6,963	1,864	2,974	xxx
Total--other than construction and seasonal	6,963	1,864	2,974	
Total--construction and seasonal				xxx

Section C. Reference Tables

Item C1. Description of area covered by report.

County or part of county I	1940 Population II	1940 Labor force III
Total	79,099	28,855
All of Neosho	22,210	8,122
All of Labette	30,352	10,912
Eastern half of Wilson County (Including Neodesha and excluding Fredonia)	8,861	3,177
Western two-fifths of Crawford County (Including Girard and excluding Pittsburg)	17,676	6,644

As a result of the location of the shell loading plant near Parsons, Kansas, the population of Parsons has increased from 14,290 in 1940 to an estimated population of 24,000.

Item C2. Local offices serving area covered by report.

Name of local office I	Area served by local office included in area covered by report II	Area served by local office excluded from area covered by report III
Parsons	All of Labette and Neosho	Allen County
Coffeyville	Eastern half of Wilson County	Montgomery, Western half of Wilson County
Pittsburg	Western half of County	Eastern half of Crawford, Cherokee, Bourbon County

SERVICE
CORPORATION
KANSAS ORDNANCE PLANT
ALTON
ALTON

ARMY NAVY

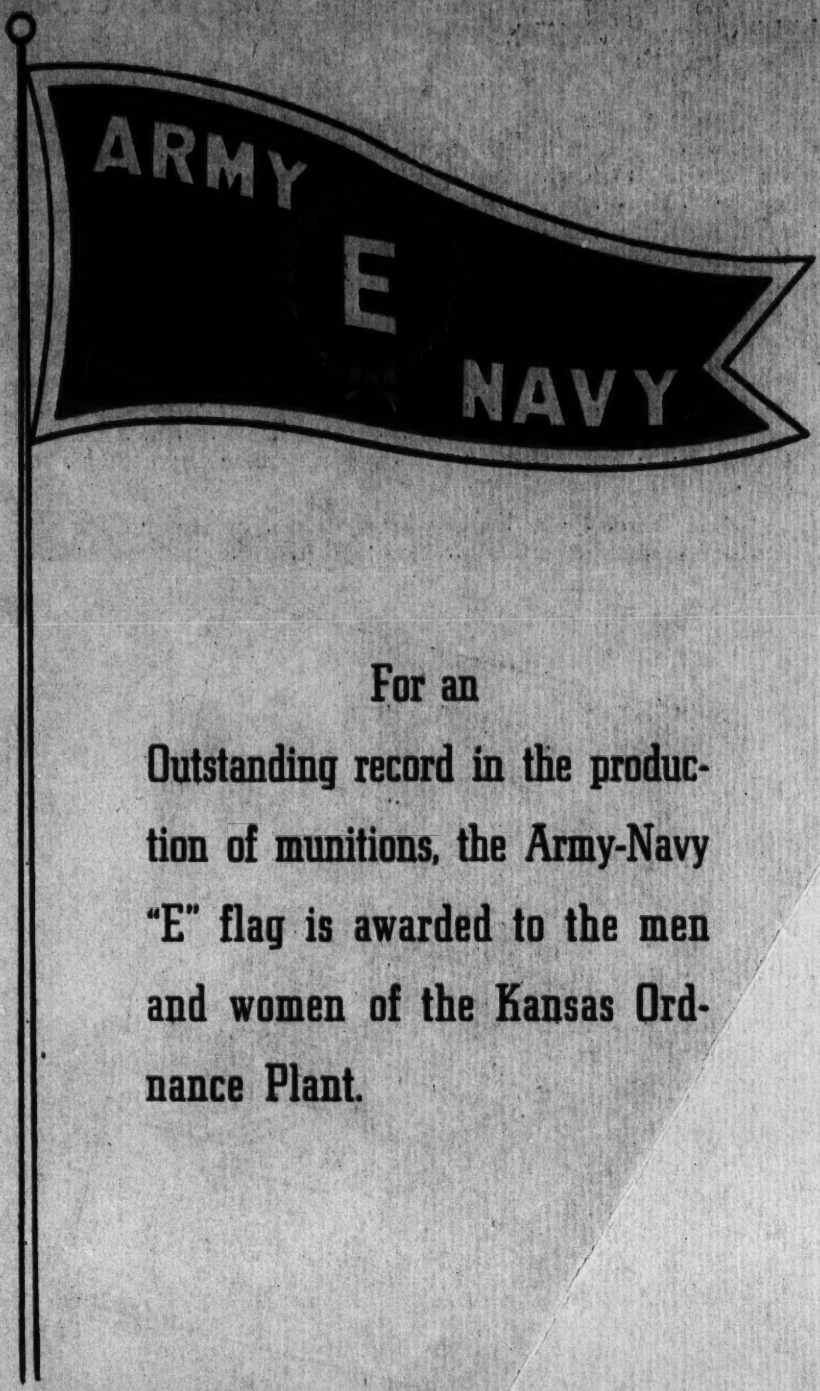
E

FLAG
PRESENTATION PROGRAM

★

J-M SERVICE CORPORATION - - KANSAS ORDNANCE PLANT

PARSONS, KANSAS



For an

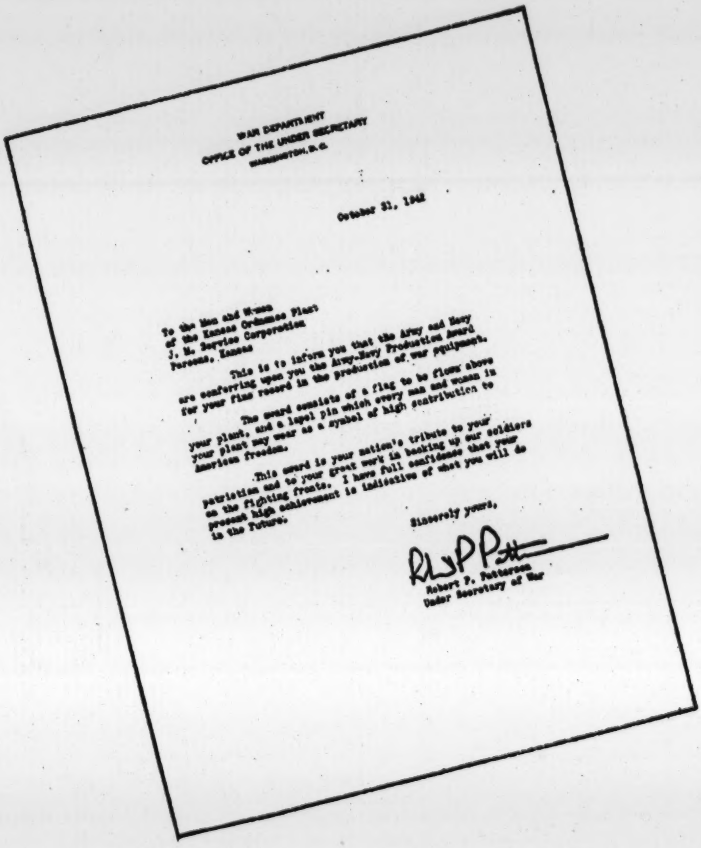
Outstanding record in the production of munitions, the Army-Navy "E" flag is awarded to the men and women of the Kansas Ordnance Plant.

For .. "high contrib u

The Army-Navy "E" award, presented today to the men and women of the Kansas Ordnance Plant had its origin in 1906 when the Navy instituted in the Fleet an award for excellence, which has been known ever since as the Navy "E". First awarded for excellence in Gunnery, this was later extended to include outstanding performance in Engineering and Communications. An honor not easily won nor lightly bestowed, it became and has remained, a matter of deep pride to the men in the Service who receive it.

When the turbulent tide of War in Europe placed a premium on the production of war equipment, the Navy award was extended to include those plants and organizations which showed excellence in producing ships, weapons and equipment for the Navy.

Then came Pearl Harbor, and with it a demand for war production such as the world has never known, and the aware-



WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 31, 1942

To the Men and Women
of the Kansas Ordnance Plant
J. M. Service Corporation
Parsons, Kansas

This is to inform you that the Army and Navy are conferring upon you the Army-Navy Production Award for your fine record in the production of war equipment.

The award consists of a flag to be flown above your plant, and a lapel pin which every man and woman in your plant may wear as a symbol of high contribution to American freedom.

This award is your nation's tribute to your patriotism and to your great work in backing up our soldiers on the fighting fronts. I have full confidence that your present high achievement is indicative of what you will do in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Robert P. Patterson
Under Secretary of War

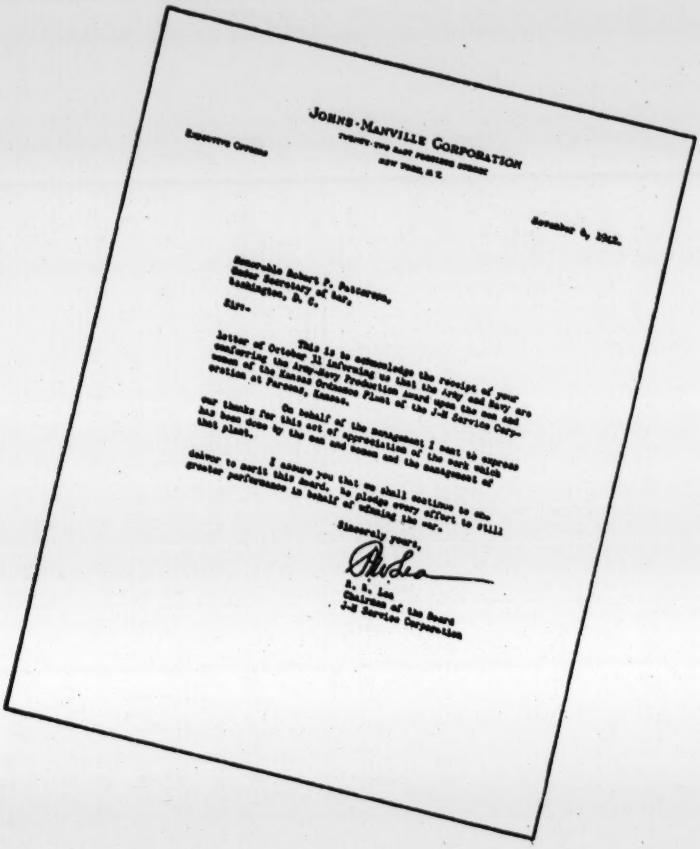
ution to American Freedom"...

ROBERT P. PATTERSON, UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR

ness that our Fighting Forces and the men and women of American industry are partners in the great struggle for world freedom, and on the part of all Americans, a great and enduring resolve to work and fight together until victory in that struggle is final and complete.

From that high resolve the Army-Navy Production Award—the "E" for excellence—was created. It stands today as our Fighting Forces' joint recognition of excellent performance on the production front—of the determined, persevering, unbeatable spirit which can be satisfied only by achieving today, what yesterday seemed impossible.

The men and women of the Kansas Ordnance Plant take pride in the honor which is bestowed upon them today, and from that pride, a solemn determination to double and redouble their efforts until the final and inevitable victory is won.



JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

TWENTY-TWO EAST FORTIETH STREET

NEW YORK 16 N.Y.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

October 4, 1942.

Honorable Robert P. Patterson,
Under Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 31 informing us that the Army and Navy are conferring the Army-Navy Production Award upon the men and women of the Kansas Ordnance Plant of the J-M Service Corporation at Parsons, Kansas.

On behalf of the management I want to express our thanks for this act of appreciation of the work which has been done by the men and women and the management of this plant.

I assure you that we shall continue to endeavor to merit this award. We pledge every effort to still greater performance in behalf of winning the war.

Sincerely yours,

H. S. Lee
Chairman of the Board
J-M Service Corporation

Women's Bureau was represented

PROG
Of Presentati

TUESDAY, NOVEM

Hon. L. E. Goodrich, Distr

SALUTE TO THE COLORS

Flag Raising by K. O. P. Guards
Our National Anthem—Midwestern Signal Corps Band

INVOCATION

The Very Reverend J. P. Mangan
Pastor, St. Patrick's R. C. Church

WELCOME

I. T. Malmstrom, Major
Ordnance Department
Commanding, Kansas Ordnance Plant

ADDRESS

Lewis H. Brown
President, Johns-Manville Corporation
Member of Advisory Committee to Chief of Ordnance

ADDRESS

Hon. L. E. Goodrich
District Judge

ADDRESS

R. W. Lea
Chairman, Board of Directors, J-M Service Corporation

ADDRESS

S. A. Williams
President, J-M Service Corporation

RAM

tion Ceremonies

EMBER 24, 1942

istrict Judge, Presiding

PRESENTATION OF ARMY-NAVY "E" FLAG

O. M. Jank, Colonel
Ordnance Department
United States Army

ACCEPTANCE OF ARMY-NAVY "E" FLAG

A. Cromwell
Operating Manager, J-M Service Corporation
Edwin Pierce, Line III

PRESENTATION OF ARMY-NAVY "E" PIN

J. S. McAtee, Lieutenant
United States Navy

ACCEPTANCE OF ARMY-NAVY "E" PIN

Mrs. Irmah Kidd, Fuze Line

ADDRESS

We regret to announce that due to last minute changes in official orders, Colonel O. M. Jank is unable to be present. In his absence Colonel T. C. Gerber, Field Director of Ammunition Plants, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, will present the Army-Navy "E" flag.

GUESTS

Mr. Lewis H. Brown ..... President, Johns-Manville Corporation
Member of Advisory Committee to Chief of Ordnance
Mr. R. W. Lea ..... Chairman, Board of Directors, J-M Service Corporation
Mr. S. A. Williams ..... President, J-M Service Corporation
Mr. J. P. Syme ..... Director of Industrial Relations, Johns-Manville Corporation
Governor Payne H. Ratner ..... Topeka, Kansas
Mr. Horace M. Warden.... Chief Mechanical Officer, M-K-T Railroad Co., Parsons, Kan.
Mr. George R. Foulke ..... Sunflower Ordnance Works, Lawrence, Kansas
Mr. Charles H. Church ..... Manager, Travelers Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. C. Y. Thomas ..... General Manager, Jayhawk Ordnance Works, Pittsburg, Kansas
Mr. Barnard J. Duffy ..... President, Kansas City Terminal Railway Co.
Mr. Clyde M. Reed, Jr. ..... Editor, Parsons Sun, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Wallace Guthridge ..... Superintendent of Schools, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. H. A. Bryant ..... President, Parsons, Commercial Bank, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. J. J. Flynn, ... President, Chamber of Commerce, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. William A. Dearth ..... County Clerk, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Tom Cory ..... County Engineer, Labette County
Mr. Leonard Rude, Sr. ..... Probate Judge, Labette County
Mr. William Dienst ..... Sheriff, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Fred Crispell ..... Deputy Sheriff, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. O. B. Helm ..... County Commissioner, Labette County
Mr. James Read ..... County Commissioner, Labette County
Mr. Ralph Weir ..... Chairman, Civilian Defense, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Rudolph Sharshal ..... Postmaster, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. C. P. Fish ..... President, Booster Club, Mound Valley, Kansas
Mr. K. C. Harris ..... President, Booster Club, Altamont, Kansas
Mr. E. E. Lofgren ..... President, Chamber of Commerce, Chanute, Kansas
Mr. Ed Craig ..... President, Booster Club, Cherokee, Kansas
Mr. John L. Murphy ..... President, Chamber of Commerce, Cherryvale, Kansas
Mr. P. A. Wilbern ..... President, Chamber of Commerce, Coffeyville, Kansas
Mr. L. W. Price ..... President, Booster Club, Columbus, Kansas
Mr. Pixley J. Thomas ..... President, Commercial Club, Edna, Kansas
Mr. Cleo Dalton ..... Secretary-Treasurer, Defense Council, Erie, Kansas
Mr. Roy Jacobson ..... President, Chamber of Commerce, Girard, Kansas
Mr. G. F. Scott ..... President, Chamber of Commerce, McCune, Kansas
Mr. A. T. Heywood ..... President, Chamber of Commerce, Neodesha, Kansas
Mr. Frank Farris ..... President, Chamber of Commerce Oswego, Kansas
Mr. Paul H. Munding ..... President, Civic Club, St. Paul, Kansas
Mr. H. E. Rash ..... President, Chamber of Commerce, Thayer, Kansas
Mr. Joe Turner ..... President, Chamber of Commerce, Independence, Kansas
Mr. Edward Bunting ..... Secretary Y. M. C. A., Parsons, Kansas
Mr. W. H. Martin ..... Chairman, Red Cross, Labette County
Mr. Roy A. Woods ..... Cashier, Parsons Commercial Bank, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Oren Gray ..... District Court Clerk, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Dale R. Wells ..... Chairman, Parsons War Bond Committee
Mr. Frank A. Pfeiffer ..... President, First National Bank, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Luther Cortelyou ..... Cashier, First National Bank, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. L. R. Wyler ..... Area Rent Administrator, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. E. F. Farner ..... Principal, Parsons Junior College, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Howard L. Cohoon ..... Post Commander, American Legion, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Dale Raymond ..... City Clerk, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Nay Parker ..... City Commissioner, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. E. R. Gould ..... City Commissioner, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. E. G. Parsons ..... Fire Chief, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Stuart T. McAlister ..... City Attorney, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. John C. Harvey ..... City Engineer, Parsons, Kansas
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Mr. H. K. Read ..... City Treasurer, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. A. B. Wick ..... City Auditor, Parsons, Kansas
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Dr. T. D. Blasdel ..... President, Rotary Club, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Leonard C. Childs ..... Battey & Childs, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Chester W. Cunningham ..... Condon-Cunningham Co., Omaha, Nebraska
Mr. Peter Kiewit ..... Peter Kiewit Sons Co., Omaha, Nebraska

OF HONOR

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Mr. Earl Bohannon ..... President, Kiwanis Club, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. George Alderman ..... President, Metro Club, Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Jesse Melone ..... President, Lambert-Duffy-Melone Clothing Co., Parsons, Kan.
Mr. Herman Smith ..... President, Herman Smith Clothing Co., Parsons, Kansas
Mr. J. E. Thompson ..... President, Thompson Ice Cream Co., Parsons, Kansas
Mr. Elmer H. Slaybaugh ..... President, Slaybaugh Drug Co., Parsons, Kansas

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Col. Otto M. Jank ..... Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
Lt. Col. Langdon E. Angle ..... Oklahoma Ordnance Works, Pryor, Oklahoma
Lt. Col. K. M. Pattee ..... Area Engineer, Lewiston, Illinois
Lt. Col. Floyd L. Strawn ..... Nebraska Ordnance Plant, Fremont, Nebraska
Major K. N. Haber ..... Elwood Ordnance Plant, Joliet, Illinois
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Major George H. Ross ..... Jayhawk Ordnance Works, Baxter Springs, Kansas
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Major Temple Winburn ..... AAFBFS, Independence, Kansas
Captain R. L. Pennington ..... Bluebonnet Ordnance Plant, McGregor, Texas

UNITED STATES NAVY PERSONNEL

Lt. J. S. McAtee ..... United States Navy, Kansas City, Mo.

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Mr. A. V. Butcher, Altoona Tribune
Mr. L. T. Perrill, Caney Daily Chronicle
Mr. Dwight Wallingford, Chanute News
Mr. F. M. Harris, Chanute Tribune
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ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

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PRINTING DEPARTMENT

IX

Wichita Community Notes

(See pp. 7 & 8)

Shopping, Recreation, child care

Copy to 513 -
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" " Longhrs folder (Das.)
" filed in Community Notes.

IX

Elsie Wolfe
April 11 - 14
1944

RETURN TRIP TO
WICHITA, KANSAS

Purpose of Visit:

a. To determine the result of the 10 hour day at Boeing Aircraft and Coleman Lamp and Stove Company.

b. To secure the Coleman Lamp and Stove Company for the Optimum Hour Study.

c. To speak at the Area War Manpower Staff Meeting, April 13, 1944.

Effects of the 10 hour Day:

The overall picture seems to be quite satisfactory, particularly from the standpoint of production and also from the standpoint of community acceptance, but individual stories from workers and counselors give an entirely different aspect to the long work day.

Union Attitude:

"Workers like the long hours because of the overtime pay." At some of the union meetings various individuals protested against the 10 hour day but were immediately voted down. I talked to one of the union officials about the need for some constructive education as to the results of the fatigue accumulated in comparison to the high wages. He agreed with me that an effort should be made to eliminate the 10 hour day as soon as possible.

Community Attitude:

The people seem to have accepted the 10 hour day as a necessary war measure, failing to see the harmful effects. The most frequent comment is one concerning the high wages that these workers are making with all the overtime pay. Even professional people are rather resentful of the high wages and not too concerned over the cumulating fatigue.

The Y.W.C.A. and U.S.O. are about the only organizations actively opposed. They see the detrimental effects of the long hours. The counselors in the plants also see this side of the

picture. Both of these groups commented on the fact that the women workers were becoming so nervous and tired that they burst out in tears over "everything and nothing".

Miss Hennessey, the U.S.O.-N.C.C.E. Director, who deals only with the younger girls, stated that this condition was just as prevalent with the younger girls as it is with the older women. They have practically no time for recreation because they must get up at 4 or 4:30 in the morning in order to get to work.

The Industrial Secretary at the Y.W.C.A. said that the common answers to any suggestion for participation in their activities, was "I am too tired", and she knew this was true.

One of the counselors at the plant reported the following stories:

1. The workers going to and from work on the buses are falling asleep even when standing and hanging to the straps.

2. Some of the women workers lie down on the floor during rest periods and go to sleep.

3. More men have terminated because of the 10 hour day than women.

4. One of the women workers was standing idle around 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The foreman asked her what she was waiting for and she replied, "4:45" (end of shift). He remarked that it might be well for her to do something while she was waiting and she said, "I can't work on this last hour -- it's the 10th hour that kills me."

5. Another woman who lives in Hutchison, Kansas and works on the night shift, reported that she was getting four hours sleep per day. It is necessary for her to work in order to support herself and child, but she stated that she simply couldn't go on much longer. An effort was being made to place her on the day shift and to get a house for her in Wichita.

Miss Nicholson, head nurse at Coleman Lamp and Stove Company, stated that there were many more women coming to her who were emotionally up set, but she believes that these women were always emotionally unstable and that it was not a direct result of fatigue. However, she agreed with me that the long hours of work did tend to increase the instability of these so-called emotional women.

Comments:

I discussed with management and union officials the possibility of reducing the long work day as soon as possible. Inasmuch as Boeing Aircraft is planning to reduce their total number of employees it would seem that peak production has been reached, therefore a reduction in hours should be possible within a short period of time.

Boeing Aircraft:

Present Schedule of Hours:

Since my last visit to Wichita in December, the starting time of the first shift has been changed from 5:15 a.m. to the present schedule.

Shifts -- 1st shift 6 a.m. to 4:45
2nd shift 4:45 to 3:30 a.m.

One week, 10 hours a day, 6 days per week
Next week, 10 hours a day, 5 days per week

Although the schedule calls for a 5 day week every other week, frequently it doesn't work out that way, that is, many of the workers work a full 6 day week more often than a 5 day week. They do not know whether or not they are going to work on Saturday until the end of the day on Friday, therefore they cannot plan on having every other Saturday off.

Number of Employees: (April 12, 1944)

Total -- 26,207
Male -- 15,710
Female -- 10,497

Turnover at Boeing: -- U.S.E.S. Report

March, 1944
Total terminations -- 1783, of which 689 were women
Total hires -- 329, of which 147 were women

February, 1944
Total terminations -- 1840, of which 814 were women
Total hires -- 588, of which 339 were women

Since January 1, 1944, 2100 women have terminated, according to the Personnel Director.

(See original copy in Statistical Section for lists of employees by age groups and by sex.)

Increase in Number of Women in Supervisory Jobs:

Mr. Trombold, Personnel Director, stated that many women were being placed in supervisory jobs and gave as an example the report as of March 31, which indicated that 15 more women workers had been approved as lead men in the sheet metal department, with wage rate varying from $1.05 to $1.20 per hour. He mentioned Miss Mickey Smith, shop clerk supervisor, age 23 years, as one of the women who had done an outstanding job. She had three years college training but had never been inside a factory until she began working at Boeing. She supervises 312 girls who study procedure and act as "walking memo pads" for busy foremen.

Counseling System at Boeing:

There are four women counselors employed at Boeing, including the one who works only on child care problems. The women counselors have never been given a very fair trial at this plant, so that neither the counselors nor management are too well satisfied. I talked to the personnel manager about the advantages of including the women counselors in more of their staff meetings and conferences in order that they might know more of what is going on.

One of the women counselors, who is a well trained person, stated that she has four men over her who were all former salesmen and that it is practically impossible for her to get to even the personnel director under whom the counseling system is set up.

The negro counselor has done very excellent work accouding to the personnel director, and the company is very well pleased with the results derived from hiring this type of counselor.

Food on Rest Periods:

When I visited the plant in December, Mr. Barron, Assistant General Manager, told me that they were going to provide some food on rest periods but this has not been done. The reason given was that if they used the electrically heated food wagons on the lunch period, there would not be sufficient time to get them ready for the main lunch period which begins between 10:30 and 11 o'clock.

The personnel director stated that if North American finally solved the problem of getting additional milk, etc., they would attempt to make some adjustment. He asked me to write him concerning the outcome at North American.

Wichita has been changed from Group I critical labor supply area to Group II.

Beech Aircraft:

This company has just received a large new contract for sub-assembly work on the Douglas plane. It is rumored that Beech will also go on a 10 hour shift, but there was no verification of that statement.

Cessna Aircraft:

Trainer planes are no longer made by Cessna. They are sub-contractors now for Boeing and Douglas. A reduction in total number of employees is anticipated. Since they are building parts for Boeing, the plant has changed from a 3-shift (7½ hours) operation to 2 9-hour shifts, beginning at 7 o'clock.

Culver Aircraft:

This company is making a new type of experimental wooden plane which is flown by remote control. They expect to hire about 400 more people.

b. To secure the Coleman Lamp and Stove Company for the Optimum Hours Study

I found the Coleman officials very much interested in the Optimum hour study and willing to cooperate in every way possible. (See control card mailed April 17.) This company is ready to have the study made as soon as convenient for our Bureau.

Coleman is on 2 10-hour shifts. The first shift is from 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., and the second shift is from 8:30 p.m. to 7 a.m., five days per week. The Saturday shift is 7 a.m. to 12 noon and the night shift does not work Saturday night; it comes to work at 12 midnight, Sunday.

COMMUNITY REPORT

Shopping Hours:

According to reports from various people, the department stores in Wichita were open one night per week (Monday) for several weeks. This trial period was immediately after Christmas. The store officials stated that the sales did not justify giving additional shopping hours to the workers. At present there are no night openings.

U.S.O. - Y.W.C.A.

The former club for Industrial Girls has been closed and a new U.S.O. center under the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. has been opened in Wichita. This new center, while still retaining some activities for working girls, is operating primarily for soldiers who pass through the town. This new building is very large and will be attractively furnished when it is completed. The N.C.C.S. still have their club for industrial girls.

Child Care:

Lanham Act Nurseries:

There are eight child care centers under the Lanham Act funds in wichita. Three of these are at :lainview. The total enrollment is 270 children. These nursery schools open at 5:15 in the morning in order to accommodate the mothers working at Boeing. The children who come at this hour are put to bed and later given breakfast at the nursery.

The woman in charge at the nursery school stated that the health of the children was just as good, if not better than on the previous schedule, because they got more sleep this way and probably a better breakfast.

One of the nurseries at Plainview is for negroes.

Foster Day Care:

There are 352 children in foster day care homes. The majority of these children are under two years of age and cannot be admitted to the Lanham Act nurseries.

In March of this year there were 40 children in boarding homes at Plainview. Six of these children were of school age and all others were under two years of age.

Private Nurseries:

There are about 165 children in private nurseries in Wichita.

Summer Program:

An application for Lanham Act funds has been made by the Park Board in cooperation with the Board of Education for summer activities programs for the school-age children of working mothers. A survey was made in the public schools to determine the number of children and working mothers. The findings were 2610 mothers of children in the public schools were working, out of a total of 13,000 children in the elementary schools. One thousand of these children had no one to stay in the home with them during the day.

At the time of my visit, a survey was being conducted to determine the best location of these school age centers, that is, the working mothers were requested to fill out a blank stating the school building that would be most convenient for them. The fee is 50 cents per day. The children must broing their own lunch because there are no eating facilities in the elementary schools in Wichita. The centers are to open June 5th.

One of the city commissioners at a Town Hall meeting recently made these two statements in regard to post war planning in Wichita:

1. They would get rid of Plainview
2. They would get women out of industry

2-3-44

Miss Spring

I thought you might like to see this from Boeing Air craft.

Seven Leach

7721

AN OPEN LETTER

JANUARY 13, 1944

To the Men and Women of Boeing-Wichita

This is a follow-up on my open letter recently addressed to all employees. Reaction to the first letter was so favorable, and comments from employees so constructive, that it has been decided to offer periodically a frank explanation of some of the problems we face, as a company and as an employee group, and to discuss some of the production headaches which we have encountered and will continue to run across in our accelerated super bomber production program.

Right now, we are engaged in the "hottest" war production program in the country. It is also one of the largest, and because it is new, and because we are all relatively inexperienced, there are countless obstacles to overcome. The manner in which we middlewesterners are doing the job is being closely followed by industrial experts, and you and I know the job has only just begun.

Because the necessary restrictions on military information have made it impossible heretofore to explain our problems, some of our actions have been misunderstood and the misunderstandings have resulted in the circulation of many wild stories and ugly rumors, some of them beginning right among ourselves. It is hoped that this series of explanatory open letters will offer a remedy to a situation that is unfair to Boeing men and women, and to the Army Air Forces for whom we are building these airplanes.

A Bit of Background

Few people know the background of our present production picture. A little over three years ago, an ever-alert Army Air Corps decided that it needed a high altitude, long range, heavy bombardment airplane for use in an aerial war that was inevitably approaching. Because of its experience in the production of the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, then the heaviest bombardment airplane produced, and the Stratoliner, the only commercial high altitude airplane then in existence, the Boeing company was called upon to design and build the proposed bomber with the technical and engineering assistance of Army experts.

The War Department called Philip G. Johnson, Boeing president, and me to Dayton and Washington and made known the plans for the super bomber upon which it based its hopes for domination of the air. The proposed size of the project was in itself overwhelming to Mr. Johnson, and it nearly knocked me out of my seat. (Remember that Boeing-Wichita had had no experience with other than light training planes at that time.)

The problems immediately presented were enormous: plants larger than any then in existence had to be built and tooled; tens of thousands of inexperienced people had to be recruited and trained; nobody could estimate the costs involved; and finally — because of the pressure of impending war, production would have to be carried on simultaneously with the experimental program!

But, being somewhat naive and perhaps a little dizzy from the astronomical figures involved, Boeing led with its chin and took on the job. Had we known then what we know now — about all of the headaches and heartaches which were to be encountered — we might at least have taken a second look before we jumped. But time was the vital factor — so Boeing and the Army tore into the task with a vengeance.

The Contract to Build

First off, some sort of contract had to be figured out. Of course nobody knew how much the airplane would cost but we did know the approximate gross weight of the airplane, and we finally hit upon the plan of fixing an estimated price based on a per pound cost, which in turn was based on a carefully audited survey of Seattle's B-17 production costs. Then a small, fixed fee was designated as our return for the work, a fee that would not rise with increased costs, but one which would remain fixed irrespective of costs. Incidentally, this was among the first of what proved to be a new type of "cost plus a fixed fee" contract, later widely used throughout the entire war production program.

October 12, 1942 — The men and women of Boeing-Wichita win their first Army-Navy "E."

While the details of this contract were being ironed-out by the lawyers, our engineers in Seattle had begun their work on the bomber. Here again, because of the vitally important time element, the drawing boards were kept hot, and as soon as an idea was created, it was immediately put into effect. Our new Plant II was being built, and tools were being fabricated as rapidly as they could be planned and designed. The whole program was carefully coordinated. We received the finest kind of assistance from Boeing-Seattle's manufacturing and engineering departments, the Army, the Defense Plant Corporation, the construction contractors, and our many vendors and suppliers.

The Magnitude of the Project

Everything about our operation is computed in numbers too large for even an accountant to comprehend, but I think some statistics are interesting and comprehensive: our plant II today represents an investment of approximately 27 million dollars in buildings and machinery, and over 20 million dollars in tools and fixtures; we now have almost 3 million square feet (65 acres) of productive and storage space; the big steel trusses spanning our two final assembly bays at Plant II are the heaviest ever fabricated (128 tons each, 300 feet long).

There is enough concrete in our buildings and aprons to pave a 35-foot highway from Wichita to Winfield. Our warehouses alone are large enough to house 110 regulation basketball courts. Three buildings the size of the Wichita Forum could be dropped in the middle of our final assembly areas with room enough left for a football gridiron on the side.

Conservative though we are, our demands on the utilities are enormous: December's electric bill was $35,792.21, and we used 36 million gallons of water during the month, 65,576,000 cubic feet of gas, in addition to oil used as stand-by fuel at the rate of 20 thousand gallons per day on extremely cold days when gas pressures were low. An average of 68,645 calls per day are made through our telephone switchboard.

A Comparison Worthy of Note

Everyone now knows that aircraft manufacture is much more precise than automobile manufacture. Few people appreciate the fact that in many of our machine and assembly operations, we are held to tolerances of 1/10,000th of an inch, or closer. The average automobile takes a little over 400 man hours to build — one of our super bombers demands many, many times that number!

After a recent visit to our plants, a leading Wichita man with automobile background and business connections, wrote that "few people realize how much goes into a bomber. For instance, they do not know that the propeller assembly alone requires more designing, engineering and precision manufacturing than is required in the modern automobile, and costs more to produce than does the automobile."

"The landing gear on each airplane is a more difficult and more costly production unit than the best tractor or the newest combine. And so we might go through the entire airplane mentioning units here and there, any one of which represents more in costs, engineering and production skill than can be found in most of the manufactured products of which we, here in the Middlewest, are familiar. How you manage to get all of these component parts produced and assembled, ready to go into the air, is to me a marvelous achievement."

Some of the Headaches

Several times in the past I have pointed out the unusual engineering and manufacturing procedure we are following in carrying on an experimental and a production program at the same time. In effect, what we are doing is squeezing what would ordinarily be a 6-year program into a little over two years' work. Obviously, we hit a lot of snags, for many times our production program gets ahead of the experimental program and we have to slow down until it catches up.

The first and most severe setback encountered was the loss of the first experimental airplane through a tragic accident in which Eddie Allen and his crew of top research engineers lost their lives. As a result of the accident, the gathering of flight information was interrupted for a period of more than sixty days when the second experimental airplane was completed and tests could be resumed. During this time, our production activity continued and before the results of the second group of flight tests were available, we had the flight apron full of semi-completed bombers and the final assembly area was jammed.

The information developed in the flight tests made necessary a large number of changes, principally "fire stop" changes, and we had to pull nearly 1,300 skilled men and women right out of the middle of our production lines to make these vital changes

the completed planes. This work took a little over three weeks to complete, and our entire production planning was thrown out of gear as the result.

The Glass in the Cabin

One of the snags which created a real heartache early in the program was the trouble we had with the glass in the forward cabin. In the experimental planes, molded glass had been used because the plexiglass manufacturers had not been able to prepare their molds at that time. Engineers work to provide maximum strength with minimum weight and, since plexiglass is lighter than molded glass, it was specified for the production units and had been installed in about seventy-five nose sections by the time the first airplane was ready to be flight tested. Then, when Colonel Harmon gave the airplane its first taxiing tests, he noticed that the runways had waves in them when he looked through the plexiglass. Close scrutiny disclosed that the plexiglass had a tiny distortive quality which could not be detected by ordinary inspection. A section of the molded glass used in the experimental plane was rushed to Wichita and installed, and Colonels Harmon and Olson made the first test flights using this glass.

After careful but hurried investigation, a decision was reached to substitute molded glass for plexiglass and the manufacturer was asked to rush production at once. He did, but when the new sections arrived and were installed in the planes, it was found that they, too, had unsatisfactory distortion qualities and could not be used. After several exhaustive tests, the glass manufacturer found the trouble, some of which was caused when the heavy sections were removed from the annealing ovens. After further experimentation this objectionable distortion was eliminated and the problem was whipped.

But in the meantime, we had to rip out the plexiglass from some seventy-five nose sections which had already been tested, hold up production while the trouble was overcome, and then re-install new glass in all the sections and put them through the necessary tests. During that time other departments got ahead of the body section shops and adjustments had to be made.

Bugs in the Plugs

During the early service tests on the airplane it was discovered that some of the electrical circuits were not functioning properly. They worked one time, then failed the next. The trouble was traced to the Amphenol plugs — many contacts in one plug serving much the same purpose as the ordinary wall sockets in our homes. Though the plugs had functioned properly in stringent functional tests, made both by the Army and ourselves, these tests had been made by repeatedly opening and closing the plugs, using a mechanical testing rig which moved along a fixed axis. So far, so good — but an installation mechanic doesn't fit the plugs together in that manner — he opens and closes the plugs with a rocking motion.

After a few plug-ins the socket openings spread and a poor circuit resulted. Obviously, this had to be corrected and the Amphenol people finally devised a new socket which filled the bill. But in the meantime, we had to disassemble, rebuild, and resolder more than 586,000 connections in the planes already completed, those in process on the floor, and in the thousands of wiring bundles already assembled. We borrowed soldering equipment from every available source, and it took more than 40,000 man-hours to rework the plugs. (This one corrective operation alone would have built 100 automobiles!) This is but another example of the price we pay when production and development or experimental work must be carried on simultaneously.

Deviations and Changes

Several Army men have remarked that in our unusual production program, we were almost "building the plane backwards." These comments came as a result of our production in some instances actually getting ahead of the engineering drawings. Many times, a tool or part was completed from sketches before the drawings for it were made. In several cases *the final drawing was actually made using the finished part as a model!*

In carrying on our production and engineering programs concurrently we have had to take thousands of changes and deviations in stride. In addition to the ones noted in this letter, we had trouble with other cabin equipment, and it cost approximately 480 man-hours per airplane to effect a remedy. The spider gear bearings in the auxiliary landing gear recently were causing trouble, and it took at least 20 man-hours per plane to solve the problem — mighty expensive "aspirin" for a big production "headache."

There have been static test changes, stabilizer changes, rudder changes, "blister" problems, landing gear and tail skid problems, and many, many others. We do not complain about them because we know

they are necessary, and we have had the finest kind of cooperation and assistance from everyone all along the line.

But every change, however insignificant it may seem, reflects itself in our production picture. Every time one shop or group of shops is forced to make a change involving hundreds of men and women and perhaps thousands of man-hours, it requires an adjustment in shops whose work either precedes or follows the ones making the changes. When these inevitable changes occur, people sometimes find time on their hands. The Army and the Government understand this problem, but it is easily misconstrued by outsiders and sometimes by some of our own people.

There will undoubtedly be many more changes necessary from time to time known as "military necessity changes," and we will again have more delays, new headaches. Remember the "Flying Fortress" is now known as the B-17G, each letter from "A" to "G" representing a series of changes — aviation is not static, particularly in wartime.

Time and time again, it has been emphasized that there are no unimportant jobs in precise, synchronized production systems such as ours. No matter how small a job may seem, it is vitally important. Two splendid examples of this fact have been sharply called to our attention at Boeing-Wichita in recent months: first, when a tiny crimped gasket, not much larger than a safety razor blade, nearly spoiled the great day of the first test flight of our No. 1 production bomber; and second, the "loose screw" episode which caused the emergency belly landing of one of the bombers a few weeks ago. In both cases, relatively "unimportant" jobs were involved.

The Extended Overtime Schedules

The institution of the extended overtime schedules in December has relieved, temporarily at least, the serious manpower shortage which was impeding the maintenance of bomber deliveries in keeping with Army requirements. The change-over to longer and different hours, demanded many adjustments on the part of all. The changes have not been easy to make but the results of the additional man-hours have been highly gratifying, and the extra work is reflected in the increased numbers of bombers that are being flown away.

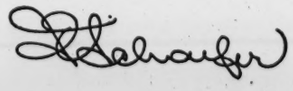
In December, bomber deliveries increased 74% over November and, more important, the number of planes delivered exceeded the Army's accelerat[illegible] schedule for the month. Several shops have alread[illegible] caught up with their new schedules and the work hours for these shops have been reduced in accordance with the policy announced when the extended overtime hours were put into effect. It is planned to cut back work hours in each shop as its schedule is met and maintained. Everyone knows that the long hours Boeing-Wichita men and women have worked these past four weeks could not be kept up indefinitely and no such plans ever were contemplated.

Although the new extended work hours have considerably reduced our employment needs, we still need skilled craftsmen and others to replace those who will be called into military service and those who find it impossible to make the adjustment necessitated by the extended overtime schedules. For this reason, our employment people are continuing to recruit throughout this area. In this connection, your cooperation with the "'Employees' Tip Plan" is solicited. You will receive a good-looking "Flying Fortress" lapel pin and perform a valuable service by recommending good prospects to our employment office.

Your cooperation and understanding in helping to organize and conform to the new hours has been sincerely appreciated. In the course of the next few months, Boeing-Wichita will pass through a critical stage. We are the wheelhorse in one of the mightiest manufacturing programs ever planned. Our military leaders — and the boys at the fighting fronts all over the world — are awaiting the day they will get our new bombers in overwhelming numbers. We cannot let them down.

Ours is a big responsibility. The heat's on — and our work is cut out for us. Through cooperation we have whipped some big problems and through the same cooperation we will whip those ahead. You, of all people, should know about them so that you will be able to defend yourselves and Boeing employees as a group, and so you can discuss intelligently and honestly the problems you have helped overcome when your or the company's position and record are challenged. I hope this letter will help keep you posted. As new events occur, and as we are permitted to discuss them in this semi-public fashion, you will be kept informed.

Thank you very much for a careful reading and understanding of this letter.



Previous Army-Navy "E" awards have been made principally for production of training planes. Future awards will depend for the most part on the production of super bombers. Let's pull together for that bomber star!

File with Boeing Aircraft
?

REPORT ON THE RETURN TRIP TO WICHITA, KANSAS

WOMEN'S BUREAU
DEC 27 1943
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Elsie Wolfe
Dec. 14-17, 1943

Elsie Wolfe
Dec. 14-17, 1943

REPORT ON THE RETURN TRIP TO WICHITA, KANSAS

I Purpose of Visit:

To determine the reason for a change of scheduled hours at Boeing Airplane Company from three 8 hour shifts to two 10 hour shifts. Mr. Morrison, Kansas State Labor Commissioner, requested that I make a recommendation as to whether a permit for longer hours be granted the Boeing plant. However, he granted the permit the following day before I had time to get to Wichita.

II Hours of Work: (Effective Dec. 13, 1943)

Temporary Schedule

Shift	Start	End
1st	5:15 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
2nd	4:00 P.M.	3:30 A.M.

Permanent Schedule (Effective date to be announced later)

1st	6:00 A.M.	4:45 P.M.
2nd	4:45 P.M.	3:30 A.M.

Hours per week -- 60
Days per week -- 6

After production schedule is met, weekly hours will average 55, i.e., employees will work 5 days one week and 6 days the next week.

III Reasons Given for the Change to a 10 hr. Day -- (60 hour week)

1. Production is behind schedule
2. The new bomber (B-29) must be produced in larger numbers for invasion of Japan. The Boeing plant in Wichita is the only factory now producing the B-29. The Glenn Martin Plant in Omaha is now retooling for this purpose. I believe Bell Aircraft is also to manufacture the B-29, but neither plant can get into production in less than 6 months.
3. Labor supply in the area is inadequate to staff 3 shifts
4. Better supervision can be provided on two shifts.
5. Orders from the Army and Gen. Knudsen.
6. Recommended by the War Manpower Commission.
7. Approved by the Union. (I.A.M.)

Comments: (Confidential)

According to Mr. Schaeffer, General Manager at Boeing, he held out against the 10 hour day as long as possible. They now have no choice since higher production must be secured and additional workers were not available. The U.S.E.S. had 20 recruiting teams out in the area, but were unable to get as many workers as were needed. The W.M.C. verified this statement, but the manager of the U.S.E.S. does not share their opinion on the use of the 10 hour days, or the extreme critical labor shortage. W.M.C. local area director is in hearty accord with the Army on the 10 hour day. None of the opposing forces seemed to believe that we could profit by the experience of England and other countries, or for that matter, experience of other firms in this country. The following extract from the Boeing Newspaper reflects the general sentiment --

New Schedules Mean:

1. A 33 1/3% increase in productive man-hours

2. An immediate addition of the equivalent of several thousand experienced planemakers.

3. A substantial increase in the size of individual pay checks for hourly paid employees.

4. The accelerated super bomber schedules will be attained, maintained and exceeded -- We Hope.

5. Our Army will get more planes, more quickly and in greater numbers -- And This is Most Important.

6. The Japs will catch more "hell" quicker and hotter.

7. Our boys will be home sooner.

Neither the W.M.C. or Army seem to have little concern over the effect of the long hours on the worker, and they expect to get production. Col. Vaughan believes that production must be gotten regardless of the cost. He works 12 hours or more per day, and sees no reason why the workers can't work 10 hours. It is his duty to test all the bombers before releasing them, in addition to other duties. Despite his seemingly hard boiled attitude, he is worried over the whole situation and ask me to come back and go through the plant, making a careful study of undue causes of fatigue and make recommendations for needed changes. He stated that he had more authority now over labor in the plant, and he would see that my recommendations were carried out. Employees are now given 45 minutes lunch and two 10 minute rest periods. I advised them to have hot coffee, milk and sandwiches available for the workers during the rest periods.

IV Difficulties Encountered in My Attempt to Change the Early Morning Shift opening to 7:00 A.M.:

1. Union opposition
2. Transportation difficulties
3. Department store and office hours downtown

Both Army and Boeing officials wanted a later morning opening shift, but the union members on the second shift refused to change. Mr. McEvoy, head official in the I.A.M., agreed with me that a 7 o'clock opening would cause less dislocation in the lives of the workers. The present opening makes it necessary for employees to get up at 3:00 A.M. or 3:30 A.M. at the latest. If they are to get 8 hours sleep they must go to bed at 7 or 7:30 in the evening and they don't get home before 5:30 P.M. or 6 o'clock at night. The second shift workers argue that if they start later they will have to sleep all day. On the present schedule they get up about noon, and have a few hours before going to work. The number of workers on the two shifts is about equal. 18,500 on first shift and 15,500 on the second shift.

Transportation --

The available buses are entirely inadequate to carry the load at a normal opening hour. However, the Army is obtaining some additional buses through the Mid-Western Procurement Division which will relieve the transportation difficulties. The Wichita Bus Company stated that they could handle the 7 o'clock opening providing they got additional buses, but that it would be impossible at 6:00 P.M., unless downtown stores would change their hours of closing.

Department Stores at present are unwilling to change their schedule because they believe this 10 hour day won't last long. They aren't very happy about the night opening once or twice per week that is practically being forced upon them by the Army. Col. Vaughan said the Army had allowed $2,000,000 for the establishment of a Department Store at the Boeing Plant if the Wichita stores are not willing to give the workers better shopping hours. Mr. Schaeffer and Col. Vaughan asked me to see the Department Store officials and Chamber of Commerce in regard to this matter. They assured me that some action would be taken on a night opening before the New Year. Stores were open every nite this week before Christmas.

IV Difficulties Encountered etc.

Union Action Regarding the Longer Work Hours --

Mr. McEvoy said the I.A.M. officials tried to get the members to vote against the 10 hour day and 60 hour week, but they voted solidly for it and wouldn't consider a 50 hour week. "They are thinking only of the overtime pay. This is the first time they have ever had an opportunity to earn high wages. Wichita's wage rate was always low." He promised to carry on a program of education to show them the effects of fatigue etc.

Turnover --

Number of terminations lower than expected on day before change -- about 85 or 90. Mr. Neff stated that the women workers who could not stand the 10 hour day would be transferred to Beech or Cessna which have an 8 hour day

Persons Contacted on this Visit --

Boeing:

Col. Vaughan, Commanding Officer
Mr. Schaeffer, Gen. Mgr. & Vice Pres. of Company
Mr. Barron, Treasurer
Mr. Trombold, Personnel Director
Elizabeth Downes, Personnel Counselor

W.M.C.:

Mr. Frank Neff, Area Director
Mr. Greenbaum, Utilization of Labor
Mr. Schultz, Utilization of Labor

U.S.E.S.:

Mr. Charles Corsaut, Manager

Transportation:

Mr. Dietrick
Mr. Ebbinger

Department Stores:

Mr. Buck, Chairman of Retailer's Association

Chamber of Commerce:

Mr. Good

Persons Contacted on Visit: (cont'd.)

Housing:

Mr. Burkhard, Manager of Defense Housing
Miss Eileen Mooney, Project Service Director

Y.W.C.A. & U.S.O.
Child Care Committee

U.S.E.S. #270 Report -- December 1, 1943

Wichita, Kansas

FIRM	NUMBER EMPLOYED		
	Total	Men	Women
Boeing Airplane Company	29,158	16,865	12,293
Beech Aircraft	11,321	7,691	3,630
Cessna Aircraft	4,755	3,081	1,674
Coleman Lamp	1,266	674	592
Aero Parts	1,751	970	781
Aircraft Welders	471	392	79
Swallow	332	202	130

Turnover Record at Boeing:

	November			October		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Hires	3027	1792	*1235	1965	1039	*926
		*535 Trainees			*394 Trainees	
Separations	1220	628	592	1143	558	585

Recruitment Area for Boeing --

Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas

7X

REPORT ON HOUSING IN WICHITA

Dec - 43
July - 43
Feb. - 43
Dec - 41

See Community Notes
Wichita Kansas

Elsie Wolfe
December 14, 1943

Elsie Wolfe
Dec. 14, 1943

REPORT ON HOUSING IN WICHITA

A Defense Housing Projects:

1. Hill Top Manor near Cessna Aircraft.
   1100 family units, all occupied.

2. Beechwood
   500 family units, all occupied.

3. Planeview. (Boeing Aircraft)

   Total family units - 4382
   Vacancies 12/14/43 - 375

   Construction is completed and 100% occupancy is expected by first of the year

   Population of Planeview

Nov. 30, 1943	--	14,915	white
		656	negro
	Total	15,571	

   Estimated total 12/14/43 -- 17,000

   Planeview is the seventh largest city in Kansas

   Breakdown by Age groups -- 11/25/43

   Total white population -- 14,754

Under 2 yrs.	--	905
2 - 6 yrs.	--	1874
6 -15 yrs.	--	2401
15 -18 yrs.	--	686
Over 18 yrs.	--	8888
Lodgers	--	716

Omit

3. Planeview (cont'd.)

Total negro population	--	656
Under 2 yrs.	--	44
2 - 6 yrs.	--	85
6 - 15 yrs.	--	132
15 - 18 yrs.	--	41
Over 18 yrs.	--	354
Lodgers	--	51

Omit

Omit

<u>Community facilities at Planeview available:</u>

a. Stores --
   1 Drug Store (large)
   2 Grocery Stores (large) -- Kroger's & Safeway
   Another grocery store to open within 10 days.
   1 Cradle Shop (Infants and Children's Clothes)

b. Dry Cleaning Office -- laundry also taken

c. Laundry truck collects and delivers clothes

d. Barber Shop

e. First Aid House -- Full time doctor

f. Post Office

g. Church services -- Catholic and Protestant

h. Fire Department

i. Police Department

j. School

<u>Additional facilities ready to open within next two weeks:</u>

1 Cafeteria
3 Community buildings for recreation, meetings, nurseries, kindergarten etc.
1 High School -- Grade school now open
1 Movie Theatre
1 Bowling Alley
1 Beauty Shop

Government -- Each zone will have a Tenant Council with elected Chairman.
Negro Council is already set up.

Transportation --
Bus transportation every 15 minutes to Wichita and to Boeing at the change of shifts.

Recreation --
Girl Scouts
Boy Scouts
Mother's Club
Play Center for smaller children
Teen Age Club -- 400 members
Have own Snack Bar etc.
As soon as Community Bldgs. are open, each will have a recreational director

Rentals --
Minimum rate -- $29.00 (1 bedroom unit)
Maximum rate -- $37.50 (3 bedroom unit)
Heat, light, water and ice are included in the rental fee

As yet, houses have not been rented to group of women workers unless it is a family group. At present there are three sisters renting one house.

General Appearance of Planeview has improved immensely. Lawns are all seeded, sidewalks are in and there is a well kept appearance about the place.now that is encouraging.

-oOo-

Housing: Mr. Clifford Clair, Defense Housing Manager.
Miss Mabel Gray, Coordinator of Activities at Defense Housing.

Welfare and Child Care:

Mrs. John Mischner, leader in welfare work in community.

Mrs. Esther Stuck, Child Care Coordinator.

SUMMARY REPORT ON CHILD CARE

Wichita, Kansas

Elsie Wolfe
December 14, 1943

Wichita, Kansas

Elsie Wolfe
Dec. 14, 1943

SUMMARY REPORT ON CHILD CARE

I Lanham Act Nursery Centers -- (2 to 5 yrs.)

a. Number operating -- 4 in Wichita
1 Defense Housing Project near Cessna Aircraft
1 at Planeview Housing (Boeing)

b. Additional nurseries planned --
1 in Wichita
1 at Housing Project (Beech)
3 at Planeview

c. Occupancy -- All nursery schools are operating at capacity except the negro center. Enrollment is approximately 35 in each center.

d. Hours -- Nurseries open at 4:30 A.M. since the 10 hour shifts went into effect at Boeing. First shift starts at 5:15 A.M.

II Private Nurseries -- 4 centers with approximately 88 children of working mothers under care. The private nurseries do not open until 7:00 A.M.

III Independent Day Care Homes -- 185 children were being cared for in 67 homes on last day of November. 135 homes with a capacity for 356 children were on the registry at the end of the month.

IV Combination Plan -- Homes for mother and child.
At the end of November, 33 mothers and 36 children were cared for in 28 homes. One widower and his child also enjoy such a plan.

V Before and After School Services -- None

VI Counselling -- Mrs. Esther Stuck, Child Care Counselor, hired by the Wichita Wartime Child Care Agency is located in the U.S.E.S. office. Through this service, information is given on existing nurseries, homes etc. and aid in placement of children of working mothers.

VII Plant Cooperation has improved as needs have increased.

Boeing Aircraft

(1) An attempt is made to screen out working mothers with small children through a woman personnel interviewer. She interviews only mothers making applications for jobs.

(2) Child Care Counselor within the plant tried to find suitable care for the children of women who are already employed at Boeing.

Beech Aircraft

Much publicity has been given to the Child Care Centers (See enclosed copy of "What Every Mother Should Know". This bulletin was given to all employed mothers.

Cessna Aircraft

Two women interviewers who work on Child Care problems.

Comments --

The group of women personnel workers from the plants, Department of Education supervisor of Lanham Act nurseries, Mrs. Wygand, Mrs. Stuck and a representative of the private nurseries had a luncheon meeting while I was in Wichita to which I was invited. There seems to be excellent cooperation within the group, which is reflected in a much improved program of child care in Wichita.

-oOo-

WHAT EVERY MOTHER SHOULD KNOW

Reprint from

the Beech Log

OFFICIAL EMPLOYEES PUBLICATION OF THE BEECH AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

DECEMBER 3, 1943

The two best reasons in the world why Mrs. L. R. DeFord became a soldier of production — her husband, Capt. LeRoy DeFord has been in India for some time with the AAF (see June 18, 1943 LOG). But working third shift, Mrs. DeFord found that young Patricia (Patsy) gave her a child care problem

Mrs. DeFord wanted to be sure she was leaving Patsy in good care while it was necessary for her to get her own daytime sleep (a first-shift girl who shares her apartment looks after Patsy at night), so she went to see Mrs. Stuck at the Wartime Child Care Agency and they worked out a plan for Patsy to attend the Washington Nursery School

WHAT EVERY MOTHER SHOULD KNOW

Mrs. DeFord stays up when she gets home from her third-shift job in 05 and prepares Patsy's breakfast. This gives mother and child an opportunity to have a little visit as they breakfast and get Patsy ready for school

ONE OF THE most stirring things about this war is the way the whole family, in America as in England, Russia and China, is sharing the burden. Mother, father, sister, brother, grandma and grandpa – right down to the smallest child who saves his pennies to buy War Stamps.

It's to a special phase of this family cooperation for Victory the LOG turns this week – the part being played by mothers who are doing the double job of helping keep the production line moving in the factory, and at the same time giving their children intelligent, normal care at home. After some of the things the editors saw in their research for this story, we think the working mother in today's war has earned her right to a place in history alongside the mothers who shared in the burdens of the pioneer days.

You've doubtless heard some women say, "I'd like to help out in war production, but I feel my first duty is to my children. And, of course my dear, you simply can't find a maid to look after them."

Of course you can't – the maids, too, are working in some war plant. Nobody questions that a mother's first job is to see that her children have adequate care.

Well, we knew that a great many Beechcraft women who are doing fine work have small children. We knew, too, that women as conscientious as they are on the job wouldn't be shirking their duties at home. So we set about to find out *how* they do it.

We hope our findings will point the way for a great many other women – both those who are working at Beechcraft but have not been able to solve the problem of proper care for their children, and those who are hesitating to go into war production work for fear of having to neglect their children.

A great many women are fortunate enough to have some older woman member of their family right in the home – a mother, mother-in-law, or aunt.

We didn't learn where you can find a maid (if we knew, we'd hire her ourselves). We can't tell you where to find a mother-in-law. But we did learn where you can find dependable child care on practically any plan which fits your particular need. That source is the Wichita Wartime Child Care Agency, located in the offices of the United States Employment Service, 1525 East Douglas.

What Is It?

A great many mothers do not know about the Wartime Child Care Agency, and a great many more do not under-

Then Mrs. DeFord takes Patsy to school. Here they are greeted by Mrs. Ruth Knapp. Mrs. Knapp is typical of the trained women who are conducting the day nurseries under the supervision of the Board of Education. She has a degree in the social sciences, specializing in child care. In addition, she had special work at a Vassar conference on "child care during wartime." It's no wonder Patsy says enthusiastically that she likes day nursery school because "she loves her teacher"

Every morning each child is inspected for any signs of illness, and Patsy thinks it's great fun to say "ah" for teacher. But nothing more alarming than some chewing gum shows up on Patsy's tongue

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stand it. Let's get one thing straight right off – it is not a "social welfare" institution, and carries no stigma of "charity" (if you are one of those who think charity has a stigma).

The Wartime Child Care Agency is a wartime service, set up especially to meet wartime needs just as housing, transportation and other wartime agencies were set up to meet abnormal civilian problems brought about by war. Such agencies have been set up all over the country in crowded war production centers. The Wartime Child Care Agency does not take care of children itself – it is simply a clearing house where mothers may list their needs and receive the names of individuals or nurseries in their neighborhood where they may have their children cared for, and where women who are willing to care for children may register. The Agency merely brings the

Lunch finds the children in the nursery school eating a tasty balanced meal. They eat in small groups, with a teacher at each table. This group includes three children of Beechcrafters — Sharon Lea Larkin, Glenda Hoge and Connie Thomas — with Elvis Chance, whose mother is a former Beechcrafter

Every child has his own cot, and regular rest periods make for steady nerves and strong bodies. The Washington Nursery School includes children of mothers from all three major aircraft factories, other war plants, department stores, domestic workers and many other walks of life

Newly installed equipment at the Washington nursery includes convenient, low plumbing equipment just the right height for kiddies. Here Patsy DeFord shows how much fun it is to wash the hands in a "pint-size" lavatory

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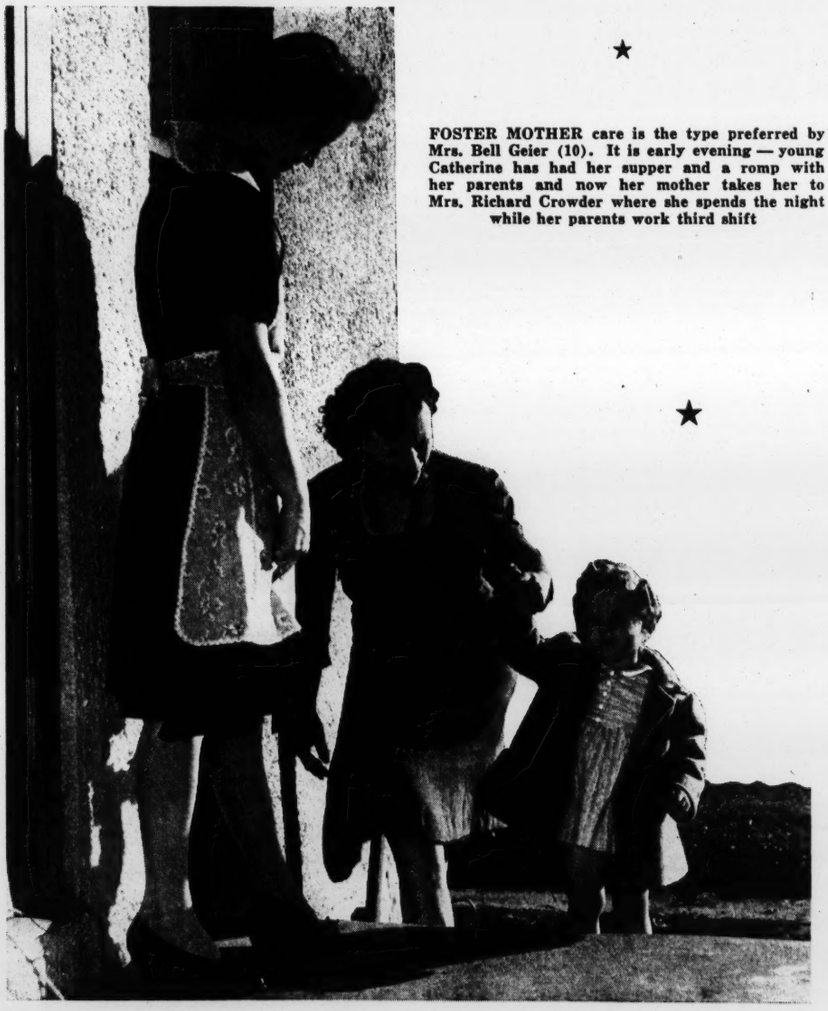

FOSTER MOTHER care is the type preferred by Mrs. Bell Geier (10). It is early evening — young Catherine has had her supper and a romp with her parents and now her mother takes her to Mrs. Richard Crowder where she spends the night while her parents work third shift

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two together, and from there on they work out their own arrangements.

Why Is It?

Why should you take your child care problem to the Wartime Child Care Agency instead of trying to work it out by yourself?

The most obvious reason, of course, is the time it saves you. The Agency has a list of people who will care for children and of nurseries, zoned to help you locate someone near your own neighborhood quickly.

But we found out a more important reason. Every home listed with the Agency is investigated by trained workers who make sure the home is up to the standards you would want for your child. We assumed, naturally, that this included a study of the sanitary and health conditions, as well as the character of the woman who was offering to care for children. But after talking to Mrs. Esther Stuck, who is in charge of the Agency, we found there is a great deal more to it than that. There are psychological aspects to be taken into consideration — and these involve every member of the family making up the home where a child is to be placed. Many of these aspects do not lend themselves to a discussion in the LOG, but if you are considering leaving your child in a home for care, we urgently advise that you talk to Mrs. Stuck about some of these less tangible facts which vitally concern your child's welfare and future development — concern even the new budding *character* of your youngster. The women who work under the Wartime Child Care Agency have had training and experience in all phases of child welfare, and their common sense, intelligent advice may save unhappiness for both you and your child.

THIS PRIVATE NURSERY includes so many attractive toys and amusements every day is a delight to its young charges. Gathered around the tiny piano are five sons and daughters of Beechcrafters: Sherri Lee Cox, Richard Green, Jackie Lou Winters, and Ray and Bobby Winegarner

STORY TELLING is still the easiest way to send young minds off to dreamland. Gathered around Mrs. Lenore Edwards at the private nursery operated by Mrs. Dorothea Howard and Mrs. Edwards are the five seen in the previous picture. Fitzgerald, the LOG photographer, came back from this story so full of nursery tales he started telling us all about Raggedy Ann

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Many outdoors amusements keep the children playing in the fresh air in nice weather. Here are Sherri Lee Cox, Jackie Lou Winters, Richard Green and Bobby Winegarner again

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"BLACKOUT," darling of all the youngsters at the Howard-Edwards Nursery, has probably chalked up more mileage than Silver of Lone Ranger fame or even the couriers of the Pony Express crew

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Our Advertising Policy

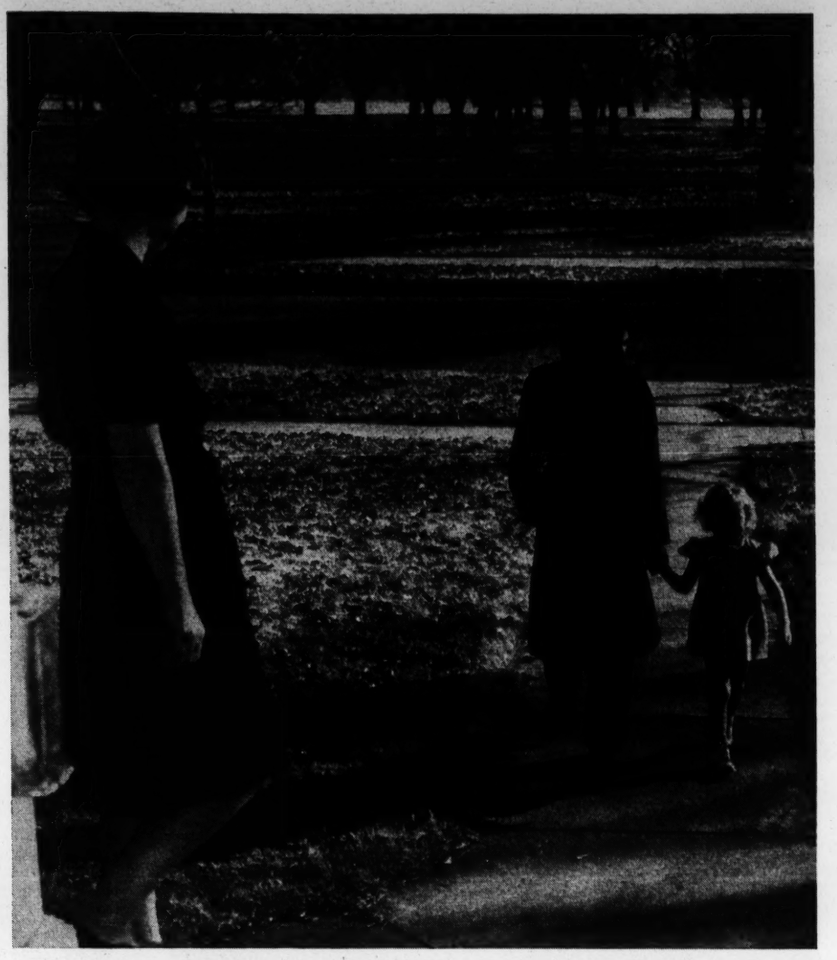
Right here is a good place to explain to all Beechcrafters why the LOG cannot accept advertisements for women who are willing to take care of children. We are neither staffed nor trained to recommend any home to any Beechcrafter as a good place to leave a child. It is no reflection on the advertiser when we turn down such ads; we have no opinion one way or the other regarding the competence of the person wishing to place the ad. Beechcraft is cooperating with the Wartime Child Care Agency for we know they are trained and staffed to make intelligent recommendations to Beechcraft working mothers.

Miss Marjorie Dungan of Personnel is a member of the Wartime Child Care Board. While everybody concerned is most happy to have wives and relatives of Beechcrafters offer their services in caring for children of our working mothers, we do ask that they clear through this approved agency – either by contacting Miss Dungan or by going direct to Mrs. Stuck in the U.S.E.S. office.

Some of the Plans Available

Almost any plan of child care is available. You will find the most popular plans featured in pictures with this article. We have given more space to the day nursery care, for it is one of the most popular plans and has more varied features than home care.

There are two kinds of day nurseries available in Wichita – the private nursery, operated by individuals, and the public nursery which is supervised by the Wichita Board of Education for children between the ages of 2 and 6 years. These public nurseries are paid for in part by the Lanham Act, which has made such projects possible all over the country.



BOARDING AND ROOMING in a private home leaves Mrs. Mary Ash (03) more time to spend with her youngster. One of the joys of the day is when Sylvia hears mother returning in the evening and runs to meet her. Mrs. J. H. Crane, with whom mother and daughter make their home, keeps a watchful eye out lest Sylvia run into the street before her mother catches up with her

The day nursery care offers supervised play, rest, instructing and feeding by women who have had special training for this work. It gives the child the advantage of association with other children of his own age, teaching him cooperation and respect for the rights of others. At the same time, it provides him with the guidance of understanding adults while his own mother works. It assures him regular medical attention, proper noon-day diet and a place for regular rest; instructive and healthful play, both indoors and out.

The Wartime Nursery Schools are not "charitable" schools – the parents pay a regular weekly fee for the child's care. The fee is very reasonable, and it has many advantages not to be found elsewhere at such a moderate rate.

There are several good private nurseries available, cooperating with the Wartime Child Care Agency and recommended by them. We chose the one operated by Mrs. Dorothea Howard and Mrs. Lenore Edwards at 2401 East Second for our pictures because they have such attractive facilities for play.

Another popular plan for the working mother is that used by Mrs. Mary Ash (03), pictured here. She and her small daughter, Sylvia Jean, board and room in the home of Mrs. J. H. Crane, and while Mrs. Ash is at work Mrs. Crane cares for Sylvia. The plan has many advantages, for it relieves the working mother of the job of housekeeping and cooking when she is tired from her day's work, and at the same time provides the child with good home care right in the household that is home to her.

There is another kind of home care – the day care (or night care, in the case of night-shift workers like Mrs. Bell Geier, pictured here). Under this plan the child is left only a certain number of hours a day in the home of the woman who takes care of it. Mrs. Geier and her husband both work third shift, and they leave little Catherine with Mrs. Richard Crowder, who lives nearby. They bring Catherine to Mrs. Crowder in the evening, and she stays all night. In the daytime, her parents find time to give her their attention and affection, but when they must sleep, Catherine goes back to her foster home, so she is assured of adult care and attention.

In summary, space does not permit a detailed discussion of the many practical solutions to the child-care problem, but we cannot urge too strongly that Beechcraft working mothers take advantage of the facilities of the Wartime Child Care Agency in planning their problems. And we urgently advise all who are in need of care for their children to consult the Agency as early as possible, and not wait until their situation becomes desperate. It sometimes takes a little time to find exactly the kind of care which suits the individual needs, and delay in solving the child care problem until it is desperate may cause a working mother to be absent from her vital war production job.

ADVANCE RELEASE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION ADVANCE RELEASE
NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Spring

For release in a.m. papers
of Thursday, August 19, 1943 B-901

In line with its policy of promoting systematic job classifications in the airframe industry, the National War Labor Board today announced approval of changes in the wage structure at the Wichita, Kansas, plant of the Boeing Airframe Company; the Nashville, Tennessee, plant of Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft, and the New Orleans, Louisiana, plant of Higgins Aircraft.

The job classification systems approved by the Board were modifications of agreements between the companies and the International Association of Machinists as far as the Boeing and Consolidated plants are concerned. The Higgins Company requested the WLB to approve a schedule of rates to be applied to a payroll which as yet is only a fraction of that expected at peak production. There is no certified collective bargaining agency for the workers at the Higgins' New Orleans plant.

Altogether about 35,000 workers are covered by the Board's orders.

In the case of all three plants, "the Board has approved ranges of rates for the various labor grades or groups of occupations which conform to sound and tested going wage rates in the airframe industry and which are at the same time in line with area rates for comparable jobs," said Dr. George W. Taylor, vice-chairman of the WLB, in an opinion on the unanimous action of the Board.

The new rates resulting from the job reclassifications, do not result in appreciable increases in production costs, nor do they involve general wage increases for the plants, Dr. Taylor explained, and are therefore in conformity with the Board's authority under Executive Order 9328.

The Board announced that Director of Economic Stabilization Fred M. Vinson has approved the new schedules in all three plants.

At the Consolidated plant, the reclassification will affect approximately 77% of the total factory payroll of approximately 4,000, providing an immediate increase of 6¢ an hour, but as the opinion explained, "ultimately reducing, in all but the lowest and two highest labor grades, the maximum to which they may rise."

"The increases at Consolidated are retroactive to July 1, 1942, and are to be paid in lump sum payments of $1.85 per week in war bonds and stamps to cover the period of retroactivity.

"The Board points out," said Dr. Taylor, "that even greater wage increases would in all liklihood result from a continuance of the present haphazard scale but without creating a balanced rate structure."

The Board also approved an increase in the trainee rate at Consolidated Vultee from 55¢ an hour to 60¢ with a progression rate of 5¢ a month until a maximum of 75¢ an hour is reached. About 15% of the total factory payroll at the Consolidated plant are trainees.

Under the plan approved for the Higgins plant, two rates for trainees were set, 60¢ for non-productive workers and 65¢ for productive workers, with a progression schedule up to 80¢ an hour. Other Higgins' rates correspond to the schedule approved for Consolidated.

In its approval of the company's application, the Board reserved the right to reexamine and modify at any time the rate ranges for workers falling in the scale of from 65¢ to 80¢ an hour, and also the rates for productive and non-productive trainees.

The company's application for a tentative wage schedule for office workers at the Higgins plant was referred by the WLB to the Regional War Labor Board at Dallas, Texas, for determination.

"The position of Higgins Aircraft differs substantially," said Dr. Taylor, "from that of the other companies involved in these cases. This company has just begun operations. It is confronted with the prospect of training approximately 85 percent of its anticipated working force. Few production workers have been hired up to the present time and no specific trainee rates have been finally established."

Of an anticipated payroll of 25,000 at peak production, the Higgins plant now employs only abut 250 workers.

The agreement between the Boeing Company and the IAM was modified by the Board so that the job classifications at the plant correspond to the schedule at the Cessna Aircraft Company, also in Wichita. About 25,000 workers are covered by the modified agreement.

The Cessna plant and the Boeing plant both use the same job evaluation and classification plan developed by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. In December, 1942, the WLB approved an agreement between Cessna and the IAM, resulting in a differential between Cessna and Boeing rates.

"The Board is convinced," asserted Dr. Taylor, "after examining turn-over and absentee figures, that the disparity in rates between Boeing and Cessna have worked to the detriment of Boeing which is by far the larger and more important establishment in terms of war production and military necessity at this time.

"In order to correct this situation and to bring about a stabilization of airframe rates in the area, the Board has approved the adoption of present Cessna rate ranges for each labor grade at Boeing. By taking such action, the Board had denied Boeing's request for higher rates which would have an unstabilizing effect."

The Board denied the request for increases in trainees rates, and ordered that the present rates of 60¢ to 75¢ be continued.

The effective date for the increases resulting from the reclassifications is to be negotiated, as are the differences between the classifications at Boeing and Cessna. The Board directed that a WLB representative assist in the determination of this question.

The Board's orders and Dr. Taylor's opinion are attached.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

In the Matter of:

BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY
(Wichita Division, Wichita, Kansas)

and

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS
Lodge No. 774, AFL

August 4, 1943

Case No. 7-2397

DIRECTIVE ORDER

By virtue of and pursuant to the powers vested in it by Executive Order No. 9017 of January 12, 1942, the Act of Congress o October 2, 1942 and the Executive Orders and Regulations issued thereunder National War Labor Board hereby directs as follows:

1. The proposed increase in rates for trainees is denied. Present trainee rates of 60¢ to 75¢ shall be continued as shall the present progression schedule.

2. The proposed rate ranges for the various labor grades are disapproved and in their place the Board approves for this Company the same rate ranges for occupational classifications as presently prevailing at the Cessna Aircraft Company plant at Wichita, Kansas.

   The Company and the Union, with the assistance of a representative of the National War Labor Board, shall through negotiations bargain out the differences between the classification of jobs into labor grades at Boeing & Cessna, subject to the limitation that no job at Boeing comparable to a job at Cessna shall be placed in a labor grade paying a higher range of rates than the same or comparable job receives at Cessna.

3. The effective date for the wage adjustments occasioned by the re-classifications hereby ordered shall be mutually determined by the parties in the light of their negotiations as above ordered.

4. Lump sum retroactive payments shall be made effective as of October 6, 1942 and shall be made as follows:

   Each employee who has remained on the payroll of the Company from October 6, 1942 up to the date of this Order, or whose employment with the Company began subsequent to October 6, 1942 and who has remained on the payroll of the Company up to the date of this Order shall receive a retroactive wage adjustment of $1.85 per week or major portion (three or more days) thereof for work performed between October 6, 1942 and the date of this Order, such sum to be paid immediately after the issuance of this Order.

   Each employee whose employment with the Company began either before or after October 6, 1942 and whose entry into the armed forces of the United States was the immediate cause of the termination of his employment with with the Company prior to the date of this Order, shall receive a retroactive wage adjustment of $2.50 per week or major portion (three or more or more days) thereof for work performed for the Company between October 6, 1942 and the date of this Order, such sum to be paid to such employee or his representative as expeditiously as possible after the issuance of this Order.

Such lump sum payments shall continue in effect until the installation of the new wage schedule.

s/ William H. Davis, Chairman

s/ George W. Taylor, Vice Chairman

s/ Frank P. Graham

s/ Cyrus Ching

s/ Horace B. Horton

s/ Almon E. Roth

s/ Matthew Woll

s/ Louis A. Lopez

s/ John Brophy

(SEAL)

This is a true copy of the original.

**

Martha Josephs, Recording Secretary

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

In the Matter of:	:	
	:	July 13, 1943
HIGGINS AIRCRAFT, INC.	:	
(New Orleans, La.)	:	Case No. 8-4047

ORDER OF APPROVAL

By virtue of and pursuant to the powers vested in it by Executive Order No. 9017 of January 12, 1942, the Act of Congress of October 2, 1942 and the Executive Orders and Regulations issued thereunder, the National War Labor Board hereby approves the wage schedule of May 17, 1943 and clarification of July 1, 1943, with the following provisions:

1. The National War Labor Board may reexamine and modify at any time the rate ranges for labor grade X and the rate ranges for productive and non-productive factory trainees.

2. With regard to the payment for lead men, the National War Labor Board approves a minimum of 5¢ above the highest paid man in the group led. As soon as the duties and responsibilities of the lead men have been established, the Company may file an application with the National War Labor Board for Region VIII, at Dallas, Texas, for consideration of an increase in rates for merit increases which are in conformance with the prevailing rates in the area.

The Board refers the application for a tentative wage schedule for office workers to the National War Labor Board for Region VIII for determination in conformance with brackets of sound and tested going rates for the area.

s/ George W. Taylor

s/ Robert J. Watt

s/ Frank P. Graham

s/ Van A. Bittner

s/ Almon E. Roth

s/ George H. Mead

(SEAL)

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

In the Matter of:	:	July 1, 1943
CONSOLIDATED-VULTEE AIRCRAFT, INC. (NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE DIVISION)	:	
and	:	
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, AERO LODGE NO. 735	:	Case No. 4-2

ORDER OF APPROVAL

By virtue of and pursuant to the powers vested in it by Executive Order No. 9017 of January 12, 1942, the Act of Congress of October 2, 1942, and the Executive Orders and Regulations issued thereunder, the National War Labor Board hereby approves the agreement between the parties submitted in their application of June 19, 1943. The lump sum retroactive payments agreed upon shall be made effective as of July 1, 1942.

On application of the job classification schedule, hereby approved, each classified employee shall immediately receive at least the minimum hourly wage rate attached to the labor grade in which his job is classified. Steps shall immediately be taken on the basis of current practice to make such in-grade adjustments as are necessary to continue the orderly development of the wage schedule of this company.

Frank P. Graham	George K. Batt
Wayne L. Morse	Robert J. Watt
Almon E. Roth	Van A. Bittner

(S E A L)

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

In the matter of	:	August 10, 1943
CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION (Nashville, Tennessee)	:	Case No. 4-2
and	:	
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS Aero Lodge 735	:	
HIGGINS AIRCRAFT, INC. (New Orleans, Louisiana)	:	Case No. 8-4047
BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY (Wichita, Kansas)	:	Case No. 7-2397
and	:	
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS	:	

OPINION

In these cases the National War Labor Board continues its policy of authorizing in airframe plants the installation of a rational and systematic job classification structure. For the three plants mentioned above, the Board has approved ranges of rates for the various labor grades or groups of occupations which conform to sound and tested going wage rates in the airframe industry and which are at the same time in line with area rates for comparable jobs. The reclassification plan which the Board has approved in these cases does not involve a general wage increase nor does it result in any appreciable rise in production costs. It is, therefore, in conformance with the provisions of Executive Order #9328 and within the Board's authority as specified by that order.

The general nature and purpose of the job classification structure which the Board has approved in these cases is described in previous opinions dealing with other airframe industry cases, specifically, in the West Coast Airframe Companies cases decided on March 3, 1943, and in the cases of North American Aviation, (No. 12-215-D), Douglas Aircraft, (No. 41-1) and Lockheed Aircraft (No. 13-254).

The reclassification of occupations in the Consolidated Vultee plant and in the Higgins Aircraft plant, is based on the same plan of job evaluation and classification and involves the same rate structure as the Board ordered for the Midwestern airframe plants of the Douglas, Lockheed, and North American companies. The reclassification of occupations in the Boeing plant at Wichita is based on a different plan of job evaluation and classification but one which is already established in the Wichita area.

Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation
(Nashville, Tennessee)

1. Trainee rates. Trainees, who constitute 15% of the total number of factory employees, now start at 55¢ per hour and progress through 5¢ increases every 2 months up to a maximum of 70¢ per hour. The Board approved a starting rate of 60¢ per hour and a maximum of 75¢ per hour with a more rapid progression of 5¢ every month. This change is necessary to bring the trainee rates in a proper relationship with other job classifications, as well as to bring the Company's trainee range to conformance with the existing practice which now prevails almost universally throughout the airframe industry. Such a rate is essential to enable the Company properly to secure its full complement of employees. The only other industrial establishment which compares in size with Vultee in Nashville, Tennessee pays trainees a starting rate of 62¢ per hour, and advances them a total of 15.5¢ per hour over a four month period.

2. Rates for Other Job Classifications. The Company's present rate structure is haphazard and not rationally developed according to a central plan of job evaluation. When the occupations are grouped according to the proposed evaluation system into ten labor grades, the spread from minimum to maximum of present rates ranges from 8¢ in the lowest grade to 58¢ in some of the intermediate grades. The average spread between the minimum and maximum of all ten grades is 37¢.

The new rates, approved by the Board, will raise the minimum now being paid for all grades and will lower the maximum rate of seven grades. The effect will be to concentrate and reduce the rate spread to 5¢ for the lowest grade, to 10¢ for the five intermediate grades, to 15¢ for the three grades next to the top, and to 20¢ for the highest grade. Reference to the attached chart will permit a ready understanding of its rate changes which have been effected.

The process of reclassification in terms of adjustment for individual employees will affect approximately 77 percent of the total number of employees, raising them immediately by an average of 6¢ per hour but ultimately reducing, in all but the lowest and two highest labor grades, the maximum to which they may rise. The Board points out that even greater wage increases would in all likelihood result from a continuance of the present haphazard scale but without creating a balanced rate structure.

3. Other Issues. The present shift differentials of 5¢ per hour are to be increased by 1¢ per hour, under the Board's authorization, in order to place them in line with prevailing industry rates.

The present rates for leadmen, now 5¢ above the highest paid worker in the group, remain unchanged.

Provision has been made for a retroactive wage adjustment, going back to July 1, 1942, the date the present contract was signed and covering the protracted proceedings before the Board and delays occasioned by changes in national stabilization policy.

Higgins Aircraft Incorporated
(New Orleans, Louisiana)

The position of Higgins Aircraft differs substantially from that of the other companies involved in these cases. This Company has just begun operations. It is confronted with the prospect of training approximately 85 percent of its anticipated working force. Few production workers have been hired up to the present time and no specific trainee rates have been finally established.

The Board has approved an arrangement by which the Company proposes to meet its recruiting and training problems in the New Orleans area. Under the approved plan, a distinction is made between those trainees who are engaged in non-productive work in schools and these who have passed the period of non-productive training and are performing productive work in the factory. Non-productive trainees will be paid at the rate of 60¢ per hour. Productive trainee will start at 65¢ and, if they are being trained for a classification the minimum of which is in Labor Grade IX or above, will be up-graded by 5¢ increases on a merit basis. Because of this arrangement Labor Grade X will run from 65¢ to 80¢ per hour. The rate for "A" grade occupations which fall in Labor Grade X is fixed at 65¢. The rate for "B" and "C" grade occupations which fall in Labor Grade X will range from 65¢ to 80¢.

The wage-spread for leadmen is to be 5¢ per hour above the highest worker in the group.

The rates for the remaining job classifications and labor grades are the same as those which the Board approved in the earlier cases involving North American Aviation and Lockheed Aircraft plants at Dallas, Texas and approved for Consolidated Vultee in the present case. The adjustment involves comparatively slight changes from the present schedule under which Higgins is operating and which was temporarily approved by the Eighth Regional Board on May 24, 1943. The rate ranges which the Board is now approving for Higgins are, furthermore, those on which were based the Company's original estimated costs of production submitted to the Army Air Forces.

Boeing Airplane Company
(Wichita, Kansas)

The Wichita, Kansas industrial area is primarily an airplane manufacturing and assembling center. In addition to Boeing, two other large companies, Beech and Cessna, are established in the community. One other relatively small company is Culver. The wage scales of the other two large companies have been approved and fixed by previous Board orders. Beech operates with a unique incentive payment plan resulting in wage earnings beyond the general level of the industry but having at the same time a record of unusual production. Cessna and Boeing both use the same job evaluation and classification plan developed by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. The wage scale of Culver is now before the Board for revision.

In December 1942, the National War Labor Board approved an agreement between Cessna and the International Association of Machinists. The resulting revision of Cessna's scale of rates created a substantial differential between Cessna rates and those in effect at the Boeing plant. It is to be noted that

the Cessna scale was influenced by the wage-earning possibilities at the Beech plant. Meanwhile Boeing's application for approval of an adjustment similar to that at Cessna was delayed by uncertainty over the outcome of proceedings pending before the Board as respects the Company's two West Coast plants. On April 3, 1943, after the Board's West Coast decision, Boeing applied for approval of a voluntary adjustment which would raise its average rates above Cessna's.

The Board is convinced, after examining turn-over and absentee figures, that the disparity in rates between Boeing and Cessna has worked to the detriment of Boeing which is by far the larger and more important establishment in terms of war production and military necessity at this time.

In order to correct this situation and to bring about a stabilization of airframe rates in the area, the Board has approved the adoption of present Cessna rate ranges for each labor grade at Boeing. By taking such action, the Board has denied Boeing's request for higher rates which would have an unstabilizing effect.

The trainee hiring rate at Boeing remains the same as at present. So do shift differentials. In order further to equalize the relationship between Boeing and Cessna, the Union and the Company are expected to work out any differences between the two companies in the allocation of particular jobs into labor grades. The Board also approved a lump-sum retroactive payment to Company's employees from October 3, 1942.

Opinion by:

George W. Taylor

Department of Labor
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

Wichita, Kansas

July 7, 1943

U. S. E. S. report -- July 1, 1943

Major Firms	Number Employed Total	Women	Non-white
Acro Parts Mfg. Co.	1432	430	25
Aircraft Welders	480	98	15
Beech Aircraft	10951	2906	80
Boeing Aircraft	25059	10635	576
Cessna Aircraft	4795	1560	110
Coleman Lamp	1344	638	8
Cardwell Mfg. Co.	370	50	5
Culver Aircraft	486	116	1
O. & H. Tool Co.	361	138	9
Strother Army Airfield Winfield, Kansas (Civilian Personnel)	376	123	40
Sub Air Depot	310	100	

A helium plant is under construction at Cunningham, Kansas.

The aircraft plants in Wichita, with the exception of Boeing, are not hiring any new workers, not even for replacements. These other companies --Beech, Cessna, and Culver, are making trainer planes and this type of manufacturing is being curtailed.

It was reported by U. S. E. S. that Beech were going to make parts for Douglas Aircraft.

Boeing Airplane Company, Wichita, Kansas July 7, 1943

Supplementary Report

Interview with Mr. George Trembold, Personnel Division, and Mr. Barkley, in charge of Community Meetings.

Number employed (June 30, 1943)

Total -- 25,059
Women -- 10,635
Non-white -- 576

BLS report June 43
Total 30,166 Factory 20,845
13,839 10,220

Women workers now comprise 56 percent of the production workers in Plant II where the big bombers are made.

The Company has just completed a re-survey of jobs, showing number of men and women on each type of job. They are planning to replace as many men with women as possible. However, at present they are trying very hard to get men with some skill to carry out their modification program, and also for necessary engineering changes for the mass production of the B-29.

Coded + checked

New Plane -- "B-29" is larger than the Flying Fortress. Four of these bombers have been completed and a test flight was made last week. Everyone in Wichita was much excited over this enormous new plane which is a product of the Wichita plant, and will largely replace the Flying Fortress. The Army Air Force say it is a better ship than the Flying Fortress.

Additional Labor Needs Difficult to determine just now but Personnel Division said at least 2500 additional workers would be hired. The manufacture of trainer planes in Plant I has been curtailed to a great extent, and the Wichita Division of Boeing will concentrate on the B-29. Hiring schedule at present is between 100 - 130 workers per day (since July 5th)

Labor Supply

The Personnel Director was not very optimistic about the adequacy of the labor supply, particularly in regard to skilled male workers. U. S. E. S. Manager believes all needs can be filled.

A great many 16 year old boys are in training at the VEND school. According to U. S. E. S. Manager, not many women over 40 years were being hired. Minimum age for female workers is still 18 years.

Turnover.

In June, 1300 were hired and 1037 terminated.

According to Personnel Division it is becoming increasingly difficult to make replacements. Mr. Trombold is quite concerned over the terminations due to "Illness". He stated that almost 75 percent of these workers who left because of health were in the "Under 30 years" age group, and without dependents, so he concluded that many of them were using illness as an excuse. 194 women terminated because of health in month of June.

The record for the week June 12-18th showed the following: (Separations because of Health)

	Female		Male
	with dependents	without dependents	
Under 30 years	1	18	10
41-45 years	1	6	4
46-50 years	1	-	1

The week previous showed 20 female terminations in the under 30 age group without dependents.

Other major causes for separations of female employees were:

114 left to join husbands in the Service.
73 left because of lack of child care.

Child Care

A woman counselor, Mrs. Nelson, has been hired to take care of the child care problems and thereby to reduce turnover and absenteeism of women workers. Mrs. Nelson contacts the Child Care Agencies and finds care for children of employed mothers whenever possible.

Up to the present, Mrs. Nelson has not been given the opportunity to talk to the women workers (mothers) at the induction period. I suggested that she interview

all women with children before they went in the plant in order that they would know whom to go to with these problems. Many of the mothers with small children have been terminating after a few days or one week's work.

Absentee report (June 12-18th)

Male --3.3 percent
Female -- 7.9 percent

The breakdown by shift and plant is as follows: (Female rate)

Plant I (Trainer planes)	Shift 1	Shift 2	Shift 3
Direct labor (female)	6.8	8.0	5.6
Indirect labor (female)	7.3	5.3	5.3
Plant II (Bombers)			
Direct labor (female)	9.2	9.3	10.0
Indirect labor (female)	6.9	7.4	3.9

Employees on vacation are not included, but those on excused absences are included.

Some departments are running very high on female absentee rate --

Sheet Metal has highest rate-- 19.3 percent
Electric Wiring -- 11.5 percent

Union Organization: (See news clippings)
An N. L. R. B. election was held July 3rd at Boeing with the following results (about 80 percent of the employees eligible cast votes)

I. A. M. (Still affiliated with A. F. of L. in Wichita)	. . 49.3 percent
C. I. O.	. . 13.7 percent
No Union	. . 37. 0 percent

A run-off vote was taken between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. in which the A. F. of L. won by a very large majority. The company protested this second election because it gave the 37 percent who voted "no union" no opportunity to vote their choice. The protest was filed, according to Mr. Trembold, merely as a public record against such a policy.

Apparently there was little or no disturbance created by the election and company officials stated they would cooperate with the Union.

The Negro counselor did not think the I. A. M. would help their cause since they do not admit Negroes to the Union.

Boeing Community Meetings
Several months ago the Boeing Company instituted Community meetings in Wichita and surrounding towns to promote better relationship between the company and the community. These meetings have been held in school buildings and parks. The Boeing employees, their families and friends are invited. Thus far, 54 meetings have been held in different sections of Wichita, including the Negro section of the city, and about 14,000 persons have attended. The average attendance is 250. About 80 percent of the group is usually Boeing employees and their families.

Community Meetings (Continued)

The program consists of:

(a) Movies -- one colored film of the Boeing plant and a Donald Duck or some such feature. Some times they have films released by the Army Air Force.

(b) Music -- Orchestra or Vocal numbers
Community Sing.

(c) Special features

Suggestions made by Women's Bureau representative:

That these meetings be used to promote the child care facilities available in the community, inasmuch as the parents' response to child care has been rather poor. I suggested that some of the Community leaders, or Mrs. Nelson, appear at these meetings and explain the services available -- get the mothers interested in the Nursery schools.

The company was aggreeable to the suggestion and followed it up immediately by inviting Mrs. Weigand, in charge of the Lanham Act Nurseries and school-age centers to come to the next meeting.

A movie of one of the nurseries is to be made and will be shown at these community meetings.

The company invited me to speak at a Community meeting next time I come back to Wichita.

Department of Labor
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

IX

Supplementary Community Report - Wichita, Kansas July 8, 1943

A. Federal Housing Projects:
1. Planeview -- Near Boeing Aircraft
2. Beechwood -- Near Beech Aircraft
3. Hill Top Manor -- Near Cessna and Boeing

A Federal investigation is now in process concerning the mis-appropriation of funds. A temporary manager from Washington is acting during the investigation.

Only one of the three housing projects is completed -- Hill Top Manor housing 4100 persons. The other two projects are still under construction and no completion date was given.

Planeview Project - Estimated capacity 23,500 persons.
At present there are about 4500 persons living in the finished houses. 20 Negro families were living in one end of the project at time of visit.

The following breakdown on age groups was given:

Under 5 years	-- 976
6 - 11 years	-- 613
12 - 13 years	-- 104
14 - 17 years	-- 149
18 - 20 years	-- 40

Total -- 1882 "children"

The houses are all 2 story units and not very attractive in appearance, but rents are cheap -- Minimum $29.00 for 1 bedroom unit and $37.50 for 4 bedroom house. The rental includes all facilities -- heat, light and water.

Community Facilities are badly needed. As yet no stores are available. Temporary schools were provided by converting several of the houses into school rooms. The new school building may be ready when the term opens in September. One of the houses is used for a community center where religious services, both Catholic and Protestant, and other club groups are held.

Although a great many of the mothers are working, no nursery has as yet been set up at Planeview. Application has been made for Lanham Act funds for both Planeview and Beechwood. Mrs. Nelson, Counseler at Boeing, says she has more difficulty here at Planeview than anywhere else because there are no facilities available.

Playgrounds - The plan provides for very little space between houses and only one playground near the site of the school and proposed community building.

Children from this project are allowed to use the Boeing Recreation Ground where there is some playground equipment. 5 cent busses pick up the children at Planeview.

The Bookmobile visits Planeview two afternoons each week.

Federal Housing Projects (Continued)

Beechwood Project has the same type of family units as Planeview. These houses will accomodate about 2500 persons when completed. At present there are about 1000 persons living at Beechwood. The age groups several weeks ago were as follows:

Under 5 years	--	163
6 -11 years	--	98
12 -13 years	--	37
14 -17 years	--	30
18 -20 years	--	10
Total	--	330

Community facilities are similar to Planeview except that Beechwood has quite a complete Toy library where toys are loaned as well as books. This service was financed by the Beech Aircraft and all types of toys are included.

Hill Top Manor - This project was the first one constructed and is much more attractive. There are pretty green lawns and some trees -- the houses are one story family type and more space has been allowed between houses.

Age Groups

Under 5 years	--	1044
6 -11 years	--	565
12 -13 years	--	134
14 -17 years	---	166
18 -20 years	--	65
Total	--	1974 children

Community facilities are much more adequate here. A new community building is in process of construction and a school has been built.

Hill Top Manor has had a Nursery School since last fall. It was first set up under W. P. A. and then continued under Lanham Act funds. At present there are about 35 enrolled but it only serves the day shift. There are over 400 mothers working at this project.

Comments on Federal Housing Projects:

Many people do not believe these houses will ever be filled -- particularly Planeview, with a capacity of almost 25,000 persons. According to local town groups, families do not want to move there if any other place can be found because of the isolation and lack of facilities.

Miss Gray, Housing Co-ordinator has planned quite a few additional services for next fall -- family consultation one half day per week by one of the Social workers, lectures and also a nursery school.

If the houses are not filled with families, some consideration will be given to renting houses to single women workers who want housekeeping units.

July 1943 E.W.

Pp. 1 + 2 of the report are in Community Notes - Which these pages (3 + 4) are duplicate

Supplementary Community Report -- Wichita, Kansas

B. Child Care Program

Persons contacted -- Mrs. Esther Stuck, Co-ordinator
Wichita Wartime Child Care Agency
Mrs. Irene Weigand, Supervisor
Nursery and School Age Centers

Facilities Available:

1. Nurseries - children 2 to 6 years.
2. School Centers - children 6 to 16 years.
3. Foster Homes - Small children.

Nurseries: (Lanham Act funds)

4 child care nurseries open
3 white and 1 Negro
The first three centers were opened May 10th (2 white and 1 Negro) and the last one May 31st.

Fees - The four nurseries average $3.00 per week
2 centers @ 3.00 per week
1 center @ 3.50 per week (Hill Top Manor)
1 center @ 2.40 per week (Negro)

Attendance or enrollment has not been as good as needs indicated. The following report was given:

Active Enrollment June 30, 1943.

Dunbar	Harry	Hilltop	Washington	Total
19	29	29	29	106

Average attendance May 18th through June 30th.

15.8	13.3	22.2	21.2	72.7

Highest number enrolled for each center.

24	25	35	32	116

Number of working mothers.

13	23	27	27	90

Operating costs from May 10th - June 30, 1943 fees alone equal 60.4 per cent of the total operating costs. All fees are payable in advance.

2. School Age Centers are locally financed. No Lanham Act funds are used. Fee - 50 cents per day for each child - no meals are provided. Children bring their lunches and milk is sold.

Supervision - 3 elementary principals are in charge of these centers (3 open). They have a small staff to help and they receive as payment for work, whatever the fees amount to.

Attendance runs about as follows:

Ingalls School - 18-20 children
Kelleg School - 26-30 children
Harry School - 30- children

Beech Aircraft furnished enough money to open a play center for School children at the Sunnyside School (not included in above)

Comments - The new Superintendent of Schools does not believe in using Federal Funds for these centers, therefore no application was made for School Age Centers.

3. Foster Day Care program:

About 400 applications for Foster Day Care have been received. Of these homes --
67 homes were recruited prior to opening of Wichita Child Care Agency.
58 homes have been rejected
170 homes have been withdrawn due to foster mothers going to work etc.
50 homes are in use as Foster Homes .
120 homes are now available

At present, about 100 children are cared for in Foster Homes. No 24-hour day care is provided -- merely shift or part-time care.

Fee -- average is $1.00 per day per child.

Comments:
Mrs. Stuck is much discouraged over the lack of interest and response shown by the parents toward the nurseries and school centers. A free counselling service is provided at the U. S. E. S. office -- Mrs. Stuck has this service

The last week of school 12,000 survey blanks were sent home to the mothers through the elementary school children, asking the mothers to state if care was needed for their children during the summer months. The paper stated that schools would be kept open if parents wanted children cared for at these school centers. Buses would pick up the children.

Out of the 12,000 blanks, 200 were returned stating need for child care. When the school centers were opened only 80 or 85 children appeared.

From all these reports, as well as experience elsewhere, it is evident that a program of education for working mothers and fathers is needed to make them see the value of supervised care for their children.

Recommendations to the Committee
That the program be better publicized, not only through newspapers, but in churches, clubs and community meetings. Sell the nursery schools to the mothers.

BOEING FILES PROTEST ON RUNOFF VOTE

Wichita Beacon

Company Attorney Says NLRB Election Was Illegal

7/6/43

Boeing Airplane Company, Wichita Division, Tuesday filed a protest with the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board at Kansas City against the runoff labor election held at the plants here Saturday.

However, the company has reserved the right to pursue the protest pending "future events." The protest, George Siefkin, attorney for the company, said, was filed "to keep the record straight."

Siefkin, in a prepared statement, said the management is faced with the necessity of determining whether its application for wage increase, which has been pending before the War Labor Board for some months, will be further delayed by any action which the company might take with reference to the protest.

"The company, of course, owes its primary obligation to the army and navy in the building of airplanes and it must now determine, if it can, whether its duty to the government can be best fulfilled by ignoring the principle which it has asserted or disregarding that principle and recognizing the winning union in order to secure an increase of wages for its employes which will equalize them in wages

(Please turn to Page 10, Column 1)

BOEING FILES VOTE PROTEST

(Continued from Page 1)

with the other aircraft factories in Wichita.

Ignored Factors

In the runoff election, Siefkin said, the company took the position that to eliminate the right of employes to vote against a union "disregarded not only the customary rules of runoff elections where the ones receiving the fewest number of votes were eliminated, but totally ignored several other factors."

The other factors: "That the CIO received only 13 per cent of the ballots in the first election which could hardly be regarded as a substantional showing"; The rights of approximately 20 per cent who did not vote were disregarded"; "The ruling totally ignores the fact that many employes cast a definite vote with the expectation that they would have the chance to vote for or against one union if a runoff election were held," and "Altho more than 37 per cent of the employes voted against both unions, the ruling forced them to vote for one of the two unions and gave them no right to vote 'no union'."

July 1, 1943

Which Way?

☐ I. A. M.

☐ C. I. O.

☐ No Bargaining Union

The Employees of Boeing Must Decide Thursday

Thursday is Election Day at the huge Boeing plant. On that day thousands of employees will be given a chance to speak their mind in the matter of their future relations with the company. Through a SECRET BALLOT election they will choose between the CIO and the IAM —or they may reject the idea of union representation entirely.

Theirs is a momentous decision!
In order to prevent a minority from regulating the future well being of the majority in Wichita, this advertisement is being run by a group of patriotic citizens to urge every Boeing employee to vote in the Thursday election. Not only to urge them to vote—but also to urge them to THINK before they vote.

THINK FIRST—THEN VOTE!

And while thinking in terms of the news I've got something in the back of my mind that has recently dawned upon me. I have come to the realization that whether you and I like it or not, the biggest man in these United States is one John Lewellyn Lewis. He is a far bigger man than our president, whom he holds in contempt. He is even above and beyond the pale of our government itself. It is John L. Lewis who tells us whether or not we may conduct this war—and when. He tells us whether we shall make steel or close down the mills. It is with his permission that we can make the huge quantity of electricity required to make aluminum. It is up to him to say whether or not our war plants shall function and whether our trains shall run.

He is the king pin.

And in passing, let us draw something from these trying experiences which we are now seeing for the first time in our history. Let us pause to realize that John L. Lewis has grown to be the most powerful man in the nation with the backing of only a small majority of our people. Out of the 130 million souls who live here, only a paltry 530,000 are followers of the great Lewis.

Yet, it is this exceedingly small minority that can either hinder or halt our war effort with the wave of a finger on the part of John L. Lewis. That small group now holds it within their power to dash to earth the future hopes for freedom of this and all other generations to come.

And so it has been with all dictatorships. There has never yet been a dictatorship created that was created with the hand of a majority. Without exception every dictatorship has come into being through the clever manipulations of a small minority that gained power through lack of interest on the part of the majority. They rise to power because others fear or disdain to take part in the democratic processes that make their rise possible.

Let's look at a local example. On July 1st the National Labor Relations Board will hold an election in the local Boeing plant to determine what, if any union, shall represent ALL OF THE EMPLOYEES in the matter of collective bargaining. Let us see what may happen there. Every employee (with certain few exceptions) is given the right to vote in a secret ballot election. In this election, he has one of three choices. He can vote that the employees ALL be represented by the CIO. Or, he may vote that they ALL be represented by the IAM. If he wants neither union to represent him he may vote for NO union representation at all.

Come election day, here is very likely the thing that will happen. Let's use a small and arbitrary figure. Let us say that only 1,000 of the employees turn out to vote. The rest of them just plain don't give a damn or else feel that it is nothing of interest to them. Or, they may even figure that if they don't vote it indicates their preference for no union at all when nothing could be further from the truth.

Of the 1,000 that go to the polls and vote, let us say that 353 of them vote for CIO as a bargaining representative, while 341 of them vote for the IAM and 306 of them cast ballots indicating that they do not care for any union.

Now let's see what happens!

The organization represented by that small minority of only 353 people NOW ACTUALLY CONTROLS THE BARGAINING POWER AND THE POLICIES OF ALL OF THE REST OF THE COUNTLESS THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE EMPLOYED IN THE HUGE BOEING PLANT.

If some eastern gangster says, "Strike,"—they'll either strike or else no matter what they think. And that means ALL OF THEM WILL STRIKE—not just the 353 that voted for the CIO. The remaining thousands have cast off their birthright by failing to vote and there is nothing they can do about it except to abide by the rule of the minority.

And for those who would resist such an order—the history of the CIO is well laden with what happens to he who dares resist the order. Dead bodies that now lie beneath the ground; broken heads and hearts and bodies.

These are the prices that heedless persons pay who by their negligence submit themselves to the rule of the minority of terrorism, no matter whether it be in national politics or labor politics. All dictatorships spring from this common source and who is there who will today deny the fact that this great nation is now very largely at the mercy of a dictator in the person of John Lewellyn Lewis?

And John Lewellyn Lewis commands a minority of only 530,000 people. Five hundred and thirty thousand people who today command the destiny of a nation because millions of others were not sufficiently interested to have gone to the polls to vote in November of 1940. Five hundred and thirty thousand people who terrorize a spineless executive branch into acquiescing to their every whim. Five hundred and thirty thousand people who rose to their present estate through their votes and the purchasing power of a half a million dollars. Five hundred and thirty thousand people who are predominantly foreign born, many of whom neither speak, read nor write English.

Right now your son, your father or perhaps your brother, is risking his life on foreign shores in a valiant fight against dictatorship. Just what are you going to tell him when he returns? Just how are you going to explain that while he was fighting dictatorship on foreign soil, you were content to sit on your lazy rump and allow it to spring up at home because you lacked the guts to gouge your congressman or your senator to action. Really it is YOU who are responsible for permitting the country to go to hell in his absence and you and every one of you should hide your heads in shame unless you have done everything within your power to have put to an end the Lewis era of rule or ruin.

Our soldiers and sailors are doing their part. Let us do ours. Let us fight to maintain the things at home that they are fighting for abroad. Let it never be said that after whipping the outside, they had to return and fight the inside, too.

Ours is the responsibility.

Let's do it! Now! Today!

Editorial Reprinted in Part From Downtown Wichita, June 26, 1943

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Ours is the responsibility.

Let's do it! Now! Today!

Editorial Reprinted in Part From Downtown Wichita, June 26, 1943

To Avoid a Rule of the Minority Every Employee MUST VOTE!

Pay Raises Do Not NOW Depend Upon Membership in Any Union.

What Does the Union of Your Choice Offer in Return for Your Dues?

What Would Your Friends and Relatives in Service Think of Your Choice? Would You Want an Outsider to Represent You in All Your Dealings With the Company?

Would You Like a Closed Shop Where You Were FORCED to Pay to Hold Your Job?

This ad bought and paid for by the Citizens Patriotic Committee

IX XI

2 copy attached 12/14/43

COMMUNITY REPORT -- WICHITA, KANSAS

WOMEN'S BUREAU
MAR 12 1943
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

A -- Location and Population Increase

B -- Industrial Pattern

C -- Labor Market

D -- Recruitment Methods

E -- Transportation

F -- Housing

G -- Child Care

H -- Recreation

Elsie I. Wolfe
Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
February 1943

COMMUNITY REPORT -- WICHITA, KANSAS

A. Location and Population Increase:

Wichita is located in the south central part of Kansas in the great Wheat belt. Out of this agricultural setting came one of the war's biggest boom towns. People from every state came to Wichita to get jobs in the aircraft plants. Population figures jumped from 115,000 in 1940 to an estimated 230,000 to 250,000 at the end of 1942. Wichita is now the largest city in Kansas.

B. Industrial Pattern:

Prior to the defense program with its demand for a rapidly expanding airplane production, Wichita's industries were predominately those relating to the soil-grain storage, meat packing, and oil drilling. Rail transportation is of minor importance because the city is not on the main transcontinental lines. At present, the aircraft industry dominates to such an extent that Wichita is fast becoming a one industry town.

The principal woman-employing war plants are:

Boeing Airplane Company Beech Aircraft Cessna Aircraft Culver Aircraft	--Manufacturing and assembling planes
Aero Parts Manufacturing Co. Aircraft Welders Inc. G and H Tool Company	--Manufacturing aircraft parts
Coleman Lamp & Stove Co.	---Ammunition parts, Army lanterns and stoves

In addition, there are many small subcontractors making aircraft parts.

The Langdon Tent and Awning Company moved to Arkansas City early in January because of the difficulty in securing and holding workers. They employed several hundred women. The owner stated that the employees all went to the aircraft plants as soon as they could get a job there.

The Southwestern Uniform Company is still operating but due to the wage differential between the sewing and aircraft industries, much difficulty is experienced in holding workers.

C. Labor Market:

(1) Labor Supply and Placements--December 1942 and January 1943

A report by U.S.E.S. showed the following:

a. New Registrations:

December 1942 - 4940 applications
January 1943 - 7404 applications

Classification of new registrants by age and sex:

	Male	Female
Under 18 years	495	206
18 to 35 years	2194	3947
36 to 44 years	914	1252
45 years and over	1909	1427

b. Placements: (Confidential)

December 1942 - 2700 persons
January 1943 - 7130 persons

A detailed report was given on placements between January 1 and 26 as follows:

Total placements in all industries - 7092 persons
Men - 2544
Women - 4548

Total placements in aircraft industries - 6195 persons
Men - 1843
Women - 4352

Of the total number placed January 1-26, 1943 - 1/ 7092 persons

424 were clerical workers
670 were skilled workers
1442 were semi-skilled workers
4208 were unskilled workers

In January, the U.S.E.S. conducted a survey under the direction of the Regional Analyst to determine the number of workers available. I t was estimated that 16,000 workers, mostly women, were available in the city and environs.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

1/ Breakdown by type of worker does not add to total. Probably an error in stenographer's notes at W.M.C. meeting.

C. Labor Market (Cont'd):

(2) Recent Developments in the Labor Market

On February 1, the employment picture in Wichita changed completely. All hiring ceased at the Boeing Airplane Company due to the delay in the delivery of parts manufactured elsewhere. A lay-off involving several thousand workers was predicted. The Boeing Employment Office, located on the second floor of the U.S.E.S. building, changed from a bee hive of activity to a silent deserted place. During January they had been hiring 1000 or more workers per week. It was estimated that hiring would not be resumed for at least six weeks. The proposed lay-off at Boeing apparently will not be as drastic as first reports indicated. The Company later decided to give some of the new employees additional training at the VEND school, rather than to terminate such large numbers who would be needed later. However, a weeding-out process is taking place. Expansion was too rapid to permit careful selection, resulting in some undesirable and inefficient workers which will now be eliminated.

Little hiring, other than for replacements, is being done by any of the major aircraft plants at present.

By the middle of February labor demands at the U.S.E.S. showed a marked decrease. The manager did not anticipate much difficulty in filling orders except for a few highly skilled jobs. In-migration of workers has slowed down very definitely within the last few months.

(3) Labor Shortage

It is evident that the labor shortage in Wichita is not as acute as earlier reports had indicated. Labor needs in the large plants have been greatly over estimated by the operating companies. It was reported that the estimated labor needs were as much as 25,000 above the actual labor needs.

None of the large plants have hired as many workers, up to date, as they had anticipated and it is doubtful if any will ever reach the maximum number predicted at peak employment. Practically all hiring schedules have been revised downward. Just how many additional workers will be needed before plants reach the peak cannot easily be determined but an effort is being made by the W.M.C. to force management to make more careful estimates of labor needs.

It is not likely that more than 5,000 or 6,000 will be needed in the next six months.

(3a) Labor Shortage in Service Industries

The Service Industries are experiencing much difficulty in keeping help. The turnover is terrific and service is very poor. Hotels are using old men and women, as well as very young boys and girls who do not appear to be sixteen years old. The maid who cleaned my room was 68 years old - an intelligent woman who apparently did not need to work for financial reasons, but she wanted to help the war effort.

Many of the high school, and practically all of the college students are doing part-time work. Some few are working in the war plants-stock and warehouse, operating the rolling cafeterias at Boeing, etc. Other students are working in stores and restaurants.

The assistant manager of one of the hotels helps clear tables and waits on customers in the coffee shop. He stated that they never know how many of the waitresses or kitchen help will appear the next day because they leave as soon as they can get a job at the aircraft plants without giving any notice.

According to a reliable source of information, waitresses at the hotels receive 15 cents per hour plus tips and meals. The average wage for waitresses in restaurants is about $10.00 per week. Many receive $1.00 per day.

Sales girls get 30 cents per hour in the department stores. The minimum rate at the aircraft plants is 60 cents per hour.

Beauty shops are crowded at all hours. It is doubtful if a great many beauty operators have left their jobs since they are so busy.

It was estimated that at least 75 percent of the girls doing housework in private homes have gone to the war plants.

Laundry and dry cleaning services are very poor, due to the shortage of labor. Clothes are returned whenever they can be finished--sometimes ten days or two weeks after collection.

Women are driving public buses and taxicabs, and also Boeing station wagons. Taxicabs no longer come on call unless it is to make a train. If one is available they send a cab to hotels for this purpose. Passengers are crowded together in taxi cabs until the car will hold no more. There is a woman "starter" at the railroad station who groups riders according to their destination.

D. Recruitment Methods:

The over-estimated labor needs made it particularly difficult for the W.M.C. to determine the extent of recruitment necessary. The last few months an effort has been made to use local labor because of the housing shortage.

The following methods were used:

(1) Victory Drive

The purpose of this drive, conducted in January, was to recruit workers, particularly men from nonessential jobs to war plants. The Victory drive was carried on through newspaper and radio publicity, public speeches at clubs, etc., by authorized speakers. The result was so successful that

requests were made for these non-war workers to stay on their jobs until they were called.

(2) Recruitment in Nearby States and Towns

Members of the U.S.E.S. were sent into these areas to interview applicants. This method avoided unnecessary in-migration.

(3) Newspaper advertisements in areas where no labor shortage existed.

(4) N.Y.A. trainees were brought in from other states and sections of Kansas. An induction center for female trainees was opened last summer. About 450-500 N.Y.A. girls from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas have been brought in since July 1942.

(5) The U.S.E.S. and Boeing Employment Offices were open Sundays during January and part of December.

A registration of women was contemplated in December 1942, but was later postponed until the results of the Victory drive were known. Another factor in the registration, or lack of it, was the reduction in the hiring schedule for Boeing. It was found that 13,000 less workers would be needed by May 1 than had originally been estimated.

E. Transportation:

Public buses run every hour to the Boeing plant. Cessna and Beech Aircraft have bus transportation only at the change of shifts. There is no bus to Culver Aircraft from downtown but the majority of workers come from Newton and other towns in the vicinity of Culver Aircraft which is quite a distance from the city. It is a relatively small plant. The workers share rides in private cars.

Employees of Boeing, Cessna, and Beech must come downtown to take the plant bus unless they live along the road to the plant.

Buses are badly crowded at change of shifts, but on the whole transportation seemed better in Wichita than in many of the boom towns. A great many private cars are still used but there is a shortage of mechanics to service these cars.

F. Housing:

The housing shortage is still acute due to the fact that only one Defense Housing Project is completed. However, an increasing number of units are being occupied each week, so the situation should be greatly improved by the end of March.

Types of Housing Available

(a) Rooms in Private Homes: According to all reports, there are available rooms in private homes, but the demand is for apartments, even by young women workers 18 and 20 years old. They prefer taking an apartment with two or three other girls to renting rooms in private homes. However, there are no apartments available so the rooms in private homes must be utilized. It was estimated that 1,400 or 1,500 rooms could be made available. About 200 were listed at the Room Registry Service.

The Y.W.C.A. and the two U.S.O. clubs place girls in private homes. They report that all girls who have made application have been placed. The U.S.O.-N.C.C.S. club is located in a very nice residential district. Many of these homes have been opened to girls since the U.S.O. club provides a place of entertainment day and night for the girls.

The Y.W. C.A. is now inspecting the rooms it has listed on the registry. It has been found that many of the rooms are undesirable, not from a moral standpoint, but they are unattractive and inconvenient.

There are few calls at any of the agencies for good single rooms that rent from $5.00 to $8.00 per week. The average rate is $3.00 per week since that is the frozen price on the majority of rooms. There is a ceiling price on rooms, but the hotel and rooming house regulation is not as strict as for dwelling houses.

(b) N.Y.A. Dormitory: This is a large house converted into living quarters for the N.Y.A. trainees during their two week induction period. This dormitory houses about 60 girls.

Dormitory rules are quite strict. The N.Y.A. trainees must be in at 8 p.m., except two nights per week when they are allowed to stay out until 12 o'clock. At the end of the two week induction and training period, girls are placed in jobs at the war plants and they find rooms in private homes, usually near the dormitory so that they can come back "home."

(c) War Housing Center (Opened soon after January 1): The purpose of this Center is to take old out-moded houses of five or ten rooms and convert them into small efficiency apartments ~~houses~~. This can be done at about one-third of the cost of building new ones and with fewer critical materials. The owner will get his house back at the end of the war but will also receive rent for it during the war period, plus the remodeling.

There are 330 convertible units alloted to Wichita. Thirty-six properties have been approved and 44 units were about ready for occupancy the early part of February. There will be 125 units when all units are completed in the 36 houses now under process of renovating.

(d) Private Construction: Many new homes have been erected in Wichita during the last two years. A large contract for additional homes has been recently let. It is believed that these houses will be needed after the war.

(e) Defense Housing: There are three housing projects and a government trailer camp. No dormitories have been built. The projects are:

1. Hill Top Manor--1118 family units, all occupied (near Cessna and Beech Aircraft).

2. Beechwood--500 units to be completed in March (near Beech Aircraft).

3. Planeview--4382 family units (near Boeing Aircraft). Five hundred additional units approved. Two hundred houses at Planeview were completed and occupied the last week of February; an additional 200 were to be ready by March 1. By the first of June it is estimated that from 20,000 to 25,000 persons will be living at Planeview.

4. Trailer Camp--500 trailers. At present only about 50 percent are occupied despite housing shortage. It was reported that these unoccupied trailers would be moved elsewhere. The trailers have been very unpopular in Wichita. The following reasons were given:

   1. No bus transportation from camp.

   2. Insufficient number of utility trailers (30 families to 1 utility trailer).

   3. Poor drainage and sewers.

   4. Difficult to heat in winter, particularly if trailer was on the outside row.

   5. No community building for recreation or child care. Four trailers are used for community activities but they are inadequate because of size.

Community Buildings at Housing Projects

Community facilities - schools, stores, and recreational building - have been included in the plans for Planeview and Beechwood. Funds have been

allocated and construction will begin as soon as they get priorities on materials, according to a Regional Housing Officials in Kansas City. At present four houses are being converted into temporary school buildings at Planeview. Teachers have been hired without much difficulty because Wichita still has its regulation against married women teachers. They are hired as substitute teachers and may teach every day, but are not given a contract.

The need for community buildings can scarcely be over emphasized, particularly at Planeview which will be a little city itself covering 540 acres.

These housing projects are about five or six miles from the city. With transportation as difficult as it is at present, facilities for recreation, shopping, etc. are imperative.

Defense Housing for Negroes

The Housing Manager stated that a minimum of 100 houses at Planeview would be allocated to Negro workers.

Additional Defense Housing at Wichita

Since there has been a big reduction in the hiring schedule at Boeing Airplane Company, and to a lesser degree at the other aircraft plants, it would seem inadvisable to build any more defense housing units.

G. Child Care:

None of the war plants in Wichita have any facilities for child care. Some of the officials are on local Child Care Committees but not a single firm had records of the number of working mothers at the time of my visit. The majority of application blanks merely ask for the number of dependents, but not the age. Cessna Aircraft Company said they would attempt to get the information by circulating a questionnaire among the women. As yet, the report has not been received.

The Wichita Wartime Child Care Agency, a subsidiary of the Wartime Community Chest, was established to help working mothers in war industries find suitable day care for their children. A Consultation Office was opened the latter part of January in the U.S.E.S. building. The response to this service was good. During the first three and one-half weeks of the service, 90 women came to the office for advice and help. Ten percent of these women were not yet working but were contemplating on going to work if care could be provided for the children. About 40 percent of the mothers interviewed, favorably considered the Foster home care which is being advocated by this Agency. Applications for Foster homes were received and inspections made before the Consultation Office was opened. These homes are located in different parts of the city, many of them in good residential sections.

Whether the Foster homes will answer the need remains to be seen but they do fill an immediate need. The city has several nurseries but they are filled.

Child Care at Hill Top Manor Defense Housing Project

A nursery school was opened in early November at Hill Top Manor under the leadership of W.P.A. trained workers. Some volunteer workers have assisted.

One of the double houses was converted into a nursery by taking out some partitions. The center is attractively decorated and furnished. Most of the furniture was made by W.P.A. workers elsewhere. The Hill Top Nursery has equipment for 36 children on one shift. At the time of visit there were not that many children registered.

All children are given a physical examination before entering, and the County Health Doctor and Nurse examine the children once a week. Teachers check them every day for signs of illness.

Only children between the ages of 2 and 5 years are admitted. The Child Care Center is open six days per week from 6:15 a.m. to 6 p.m. These hours only meet the need for one shift.

Breakfast is served to the children who want it. All have a mid-morning snack and lunch at mid-day. The nursery received several hundred dollars worth of surplus commodity foods, such as cheese and nuts. The fee is $3.50 per week, paid in advance.

The management at the Housing Project tried to make the nursery self-supporting but it could not be done at that price and mothers were unwilling to pay more.

Additional Needs

When Planeview and Beechwood projects are even partially occupied, there will be thousands of children in these defense homes - many whose mothers will be working. The following population figures as of January 31, 1943 were reported by the F.H.A. Manager:

Hill Top Manor Project (100 percent occupied)

Total population - approximately 4,058
Under 5 years - 1,059 children
6 through 11 years - 564
12 through 13 years - 132
14 through 17 years - 159
18 through 20 years - 59
Lodgers 150 (includes miscellaneous relatives)
White families - 1,109
Indian families - 5

Wichita Trailer Camp - 316 families

Total population	- approximately 1,079
Under 5 years	- 295
6 through 11 years	-115
12 through 13 years	- 28
14 through 17 years	- 19
18 through 20 years	- 9

Planeview Project - 42 families, January 31, 1943

Total population	- 156
Under 5 years	- 62
6 through 11 years	- 8
12 through 13 years	- 1
14 through 17 years	- 0
18 through 20 years	- 0

Since the above date, population at Planeview has increased many times. It has been estimated that by June 1 there will be 20,000-25,000 population with approximately 10,000 children.

Beechwood will house 2,000 or more persons.

H. Recreation:

Wichita has more facilities for recreation than most boom towns. The problem here, as in other wartime industrial centers, is how to secure the interest and participation of the workers. Recreational leaders believe that the lack of interest shown by many women workers is due to the following causes:

1. Inadequate diet

Women do not eat foods that produce energy - "They are afraid of getting fat." Production work in aircraft plants is rather strenuous, and at the end of the shift they are too tired to make an effort to go anywhere.

2. Difficulties in Transportation

Workers must go home when the driver of the car is ready if they share a ride. Usually these cars do not go downtown or near a center of recreation. Buses are crowded and uncomfortable.

3. Timidity and Self-Consciousness

Many of the young girls come from small towns or farms and are not accustomed to organized recreation. They are self-conscious and afraid to join club groups for fear they will be called upon to do "something" alone.

4. Supplementary Training Courses for Workers

These classes are important and should be encouraged. However, the worker who goes to school has little time for play.

Suggested methods for overcoming some of these causes of lack of interest:

1. Encourage girls to eat more wholesome food by:

   a. Conducting some nutrition classes with discussions on types of food workers need. Many of the girls do not know food values.

   b. Serve club suppers and breakfasts for night shift workers, allowing girls to help plan and cook meals served.

   This method is used at the U.S.O. clubs and Y.W.C.A. The meals are served at a very reasonable price - 35 cents or 40 cents each. The girls say that this is the only time they get food that tastes like home cooking.

2. Since the new girls will come more readily to larger group activities, it would seem advisable to have more parties of this type. The Y.W.C.A. has a "Play Night" every other Friday night for the war workers and service men. They play group games and dance in the gym. The crowd is large enough for the shy members to lose their self-consciousness. Both boys and girls attend these Play Nights. Quite a large number are N.Y.A. trainees living at the dormitory.

Available Recreational Facilities

U. S. O. Clubs

U.S.O.-Y.W.C.A. located downtown
U.S.O.-N.C.C.S. located in a residential area on the road to Boeing.
U.S.O.-Y.M.C.A.-Negro club in a residential area

Y.W.C.A. - three buildings

Residence
Administration and Activity Building
Negro Branch

Club Rooms and Activities of the Aircraft Companies

Cessna Club located downtown
Beechcraft A.E.I. Club located downtown
Boeing Airplane Company Recreational activities
Aero Parts Manufacturing Co., Recreational activities

Description of Facilities and Activities

U.S.O.-Y.W.C.A. was a former clothing factory. The first floor was rented and renovated by U.S.O. It consists of a very long room with half-way partitions for the kitchen and office at the back. All activities must be conducted in this one large room or in the Director's office. The girls' supper club serve their meals on tables in the Director's office which is quite large, but since partitions are only half way, it makes discussion rather difficult when ping pong games, etc. are in progress in the lobby. The type of heating system used requires open space for circulating heat. An effort is being made by the U.S.O. to rent the second floor of the building but no definite arrangements had yet been made at time of visit. There is need for additional space. The lobby serves as a library, writing room, and game room. There is a well equipped kitchen and a powder room for the girls.

A great many Service men are using the U.S.O., particularly over the week ends.

Special parties for soldiers are planned when they are passing through in large numbers. On Christmas, they had 700 soldiers to their party and on January 2 about 1,000. The American Legion serves coffee and donuts to the Service men here every Sunday afternoon.

Other activities include:

Midnight suppers weekly for second shift workers
Roller skating parties weekly for second shift workers
Informal dancing and games at all times
Breakfast clubs for third shift
Supper clubs for day shift
Drill practice twice a week by Beech Guardettes
Community activities at the Trailer Camp
Swimming classes at Y.W.C.A. pool.

U.S.O.-N.C.C.S. Club was formerly a very large beautiful private home. The Catholic Church bought the property within the last year and now rent it to the U.S.O. The house has been redecorated and makes a very attractive club for girls with its many rooms for all kinds of activities. In the hot summer the lovely lawn with trees will be an inviting place for the girls living in crowded rooms. Girls are allowed to entertain their dates at the club if they wish.

The large kitchen with its many windows and gay decorations is one of the most attractive rooms in the house. Girls are allowed to buy food and cook meals if they wish. Some of the girls cook their supper every night. The cupboards contained jars of jelly, mayonnaise, etc. labelled with the owner's name.

At Christmastime the girls trimmed the Christmas tree and cooked the Christmas dinner.

This U.S.O. Club has overnight sleeping emergency accommodations for 16 persons. Two sewing machines are available for the girls' use.

The general weekly activities are:

Sunday - Buffet Supper at 6 p.m., 30 cents

Monday - Orchestra practice, ping pong, table games and dancing.

Tuesday - Knitting club plus usual games, etc.

Wednesday - Craft class, camera club, etc.

Thursday - Bridge Club, song festivity, ping pong, and dancing.

Saturday - Open house.

Formal dances are held upon special occasions. There is one Breakfast Club of Beech Aircraft girls which meets once a week. A Physical Fitness Class for girls is given and several Child Guidance and Prenatal Courses for the mothers at the Trailer Camp and Housing Projects.

Y.W. C.A. The residence, constantly filled to capacity, is within walking distance of the Y.W.C.A. Activities Building, located in the downtown area.

Facilities Available include a gym and swimming pool in addition to the club rooms, lobby, kitchen, etc.

Activities Program

a. Health

The biggest expansion in the Y.W.C.A. activities has been in the Health Department. The gym is used to maximum capacity and swimming is popular. Many more girls would join in this sport if it were not for the necessary physical examination. In order to facilitate the procedure, the physician has consented to come to the Y.W. on a specified date and hour, providing there are a certain number of applicants - 15 girls, I believe, is the minimum. The fee is 50 cents. This includes the first swim if taken at that time. Despite all these inducements, it is difficult to get girls to come for the examination.

b. Business Department

The Young Women's Business Club is an active group of girls who are doing some constructive work along inter-racial lines. This club has grown considerably since the war boom.

c. Industrial Department

Although there has been some slight increase in the enrollment of this department, the Y.W. Staff is much concerned over its failure to reach the industrial war worker. An effort is now being made to actively recruit these new girls by contacting them in rooming and boarding houses. Contacts with workers through plant management officials has not been very effective.

"Play Night" has been the most successful method used in getting the young war workers interested in Y.W.C.A. activities. If it were possible to have these large group parties more often, it might be the means of drawing the girls into club groups and other activities. The gym is available for these "Play Nights" for workers only oneFriday in two weeks. During that period of time many girls lose interest.

The Y.W.C.A. has not attempted any midnight parties for second shift workers. They believe that the U.S.O. is better equipped. to carry out such a program. However, the Y.W. has a luncheon club for girls who work on the second shift

Negro Y.W.C.A. (Mary Talbert Branch) The Negro branch was a former large private home converted into a Y.W.C.A. residential and activities center. It is attractively decorated and furnished, and well kept. They have a large room with hardwood floor that is used for dances, parties, and for big supper groups.

Their girls' clubs include quite a number of Boeing Aircraft workers - the only war plant which hires Negro women on production.

Cessna Aircraft Employees Club, located downtown in the Elk's Building, has the following facilities:

Large ball room with stage
Large lounge, attractively furnished
Pool Room
Snack bar and kitchen
Club or class rooms (3)
Gym with showers, etc.
Bowling alley in the basement.

General activities scheduled:

1. Dances with orchestra twice per week for
   2nd shift workers - 1:30 to 4 a.m.
   1st and 3rd shift workers - 8:00 p.m. to 11 p.m.

2. Bingo Party - Sunday night
   Radio Program - Sunday night

3. Informal dancing, bridge and other games every evening.

The Club is open from 9 a.m. to 3 a.m. except two nights a week when it is open until 4 a.m. Dues - 50 cents per month. Paid hostesses are always on duty when Club is open.

Beechcraft A.E.I. Center (Art, Education and Industry). Only office girls and members of the Beech Guardettes are eligible for membership. The Guardettes are a military type of organization composed of factory girls, who are trained to drill and help in case of emergency.

The Club rooms, located in a downtown bank building, are beautifully and elegantly furnished. The color combinations are very subdued, and a cultural atmosphere prevails. Heavy velvet carpets cover the floor.

Facilities include:

Large lounge with a small entrance hall

Powder room - beautiful to behold with its mirrors, draped dressing tables, etc. Cosmetics of famous manufacturers are furnished free.

Director's Office - also beautiful.

Small kitchen - facilities for afternoon tea.

Fees:

Initial fee - $3.00
Monthly fee - $1.00, payable quarterly

Objectives of Club:

To develop the individual through classes in self-improvement and opportunity for social contacts in beautiful surroundings.

Educational Advantages:

Weekly lectures and lessons:

1. The Philosophy of Poise.
2. The Technic of Speech and Movement.
3. Business Problems and Relationships.

Entertainment:

Concerts, book reviews and play interpretations.

Social Privileges:

Members may use rooms for social contacts - a meeting place for a friendly chat over a cup of tea, a game of bridge, an hour's rest on a busy day. Gentlemen friends may call for the girls but they are not encouraged to come in the lounge. They may wait in the foyer.

Recreational Programs of Other Companies:

Boeing Aircraft Company has no club room facilities. They have an Employees Association with a recreational director. Their social program is planned primarily for family groups - large parties in the City Forum or some other large public building which the company rents. Activities in which girls participate are:

Basketball, archery, bowling
Mixed chorus and band

Aero Parts Manufacturing Company has an active recreational program for women although they have no building. Bowling and basketball are the most popular sports at present.

Some persons contacted in the community:

Recreation

Y.W.C.A.: Miss Maud Harrison, General Secretary
Mrs. Maude Gebhardt, Industrial Secretary
Miss Vivienne Musselman, Girl Reserve Secretary
Miss June Morrell, Physical Education Director
Mrs. Margaret Headon, General Secretary (Negro branch)

U.S.O: Miss Evelyn Hennessy, Director of the N.C.C.S. Club, 3755 East Douglas.

Miss Arelisle Quimby - Director of the Y.W.C.A. Club, 127 North Topeka.

Aircraft Company Recreational Leaders:

Mr. Bernie Goodrum, Boeing Aircraft.
Mrs. Alice Campbell Wrigley, Director of Beech's A.E.I. Club.

REGION 9 - MISS WOLFE

COMMUNITY SURVEY - WICHITA - FEBRUARY, 1943

POPULATION

Population increased from 115,000 in 1940 to an estimated population of 250,000 at the end of 1942, making Wichita the largest city in Kansas.

INDUSTRIAL PATTERN

Formerly this was a town devoted to grain storage, meat packing and oil drilling. At present the aircraft industry dominates to such an extent that it is almost a one industry town.

LABOR MARKET

Total placements, as reported by USES in all industries for January 1943, were roughly 7,000 persons, including 2500 men, and 4500 women. Aircraft accounted for 6,000 of this total, with over 4,000 of the women in aircraft. A survey in January, conducted under the direction of the USES, indicated that there were 16,000 workers, mostly women, available for work in Wichita and environs.

RESTRICTED
CONFIDENTIAL

During January, Boeing had been hiring 1000 or more workers per week, but on February 1 all hiring ceased, due to the failure to receive certain parts from an Eastern manufacturer, and a lay-off was imminent. This lay-off will not be as drastic as first reports indicated, as the company is giving additional training at the school to new employees, rather than terminate such large numbers who will be needed in a month or more. They are taking advantage of this opportunity to weed out undesirable and inefficient workers.

It is said that the labor needs as estimated by employers, were as much as 25,000 above actual labor needs before the Boeing lay-off, so that practically all hiring schedules have been revised downward. It is not likely that more than 5 or 6,000 will be needed in the next six months.

LABOR SHORTAGE IN SERVICE INDUSTRY

As elsewhere, service industries are experiencing great difficulty, and the turnover is terrific and the service poor. The maid who cleaned Miss Wolfe's room was 68 years old, intelligent, and apparently did not need to work, but was eager to help the war effort. Many of the high school and practically all of the college students are doing part-time work. While a few are working in the stock rooms and warehouses in the war plants, others are working in stores and restaurants. Waitresses in the hotels receive 15 cents an hour plus tips and meals. The average wage for waitresses in restaurants is about 10 dollars a week. However, many receive only one dollar per day. Sales girls get 30 cents an hour, while the minimum rate at the aircraft plants is 60 cents an hour. It is estimated that 75 percent of the household workers have gone to the war plants. Women are driving public buses and taxi cabs. There is a woman starter at the railroad station, who groups riders according to their destination.

RECRUITMENT

Previous to the change in the Boeing picture, a Victory Drive was

put on to recruit men from non-essential jobs, and was very successful. About 450-500 NYA girls from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, and other Kansas towns have been brought in since July. Through a part of December and January the USES and Boeing employment offices were open on Sunday, but now it has developed that about 13,000 less workers will be needed by May 1, than has originally been estimated.

TRANSPORTATION

It seemed better in Wichita than in many of the other boom towns. A great many private cars are still used, but there is a shortage of mechanics to service them.

HOUSING

This will be greatly improved by the end of March. The girls recruited by the NYA live in NYA dormitories during the two weeks of their induction period. It houses about 60 girls. When they leave the training centers, they find rooms outside in private homes. Much defense housing has been put up, as accommodations for about 6000 family units will be available shortly. Many are already occupied. Also over 300 convertible units have been set up, and there has been private construction. A trailer camp of 500 trailers is only about 50 percent occupied. They have been unpopular in Wichita because -

1. There has been no bus transportation from the camp.
2. Insufficient number of utility trailers; one utility to 30 families.
3. Poor drainage and sewers.
4. Difficult to heat in winter.
5. Lack of community buildings.

CHILD CARE PROGRAM

"None of the war plants in Wichita have any facilities for child care and not a single firm has records of the number of working mothers at the time of my visit. The majority of application blanks merely ask for the number of dependents but not by age." It might be added here that at the Women's Bureau conference the consensus of opinion seemed to approve the location of child care centers near the homes of the mothers. The representative of the British Embassy added that in England it has been inadvisable to place the nurseries near the plants because they might be subjected to severe bombing. In Wichita the activities of the Community Chest have been active in finding foster homes which fill immediate needs.

The situation in the housing projects which are five to six miles out of the city is a different proposition. In one of the housing projects about 5 miles from the city of Wichita a nursery has been established for children between 2 and 5 years. It is open six days a week, from 6:15 A. M. to 6:15 P. M., thus meeting the need of only one shift. The fee is $3.50 a week, but it has not been self-supporting, and the price was not raised as mothers were unwilling to pay more. As the other two housing projects are completed, there will be a great need for child care centers in these also. It is estimated that the Planeview project will house about 10,000 children by June 1.

RECREATION

"Wichita has more facilities for recreation than most boom towns. The problem here is how to secure the interest and participation of the workers. Their lack of interest may be due to -

1. Inadequate diet and fatigue
2. Difficulty of transportation
3. Timidity and self-consciousness, as many of the young girls come from small towns and farms and are not used to organized recreation."

A suggested means of overcoming the lack of interest was classes in nutrition, club suppers as well as club breakfasts for night shift workers, and more "night plays" for large groups.

C
O
P
Y

U. S. Department of Labor
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

Summary Report on Recommendations To
Boeing Airplane Co., Wichita Division

February, 1943

Recommendations:

1. Installation of women counsellors to aid the inexperienced women workers in making the necessary adjustments to factory environment and work.

   This office should act as a clearing house for grievances, imaginary or real, an information center on training classes, transfers etc. as well as helping to solve personal problems that affect the morale of women workers. A reduction in turnover and absenteeism should result.

   Inasmuch as negro women are working on production with white workers, I recommend hiring one negro woman counsellor. They understand their own race better than we, and, I believe, will be of great assistance in bringing about a better working relationship between white and colored women. The value of negro counsellors, both male and female, has been demonstrated in other plants where white and colored are hired.

2. That a daily record on absenteeism be kept, by sex and department.

   Absenteeism of women is much higher in some departments, according to statements of foremen when I visited them. It would seem advisable to determine the extent, and cause of absenteeism in a specific department, if possible. Mr. Watters, foreman of the Wood Shop in Plant I gave a very unsatisfactory report on the attendance of women. Some workers stated that they take cold easily due to the humidifying system.

3. That women employees be allowed to have a voice in formulating rules and regulations concerning uniforms. If they help make rules, they will observe them more readily. A vote by all women may not be possible but a committee, composed of one representative from each department could be selected to confer with management.

   I believe this committee member should be selected by the women workers in the department.

   Women counsellors should be able to bring about better attitudes toward use of uniforms in the factory.

Comments on Boeing Plant

On the whole working conditions are very good. The food service is one of the best I have seen and the prices are fair.

Through the fine cooperation of the company officials and army officer in charge, I was able to make a very thorough investigation of the plant and the induction procedure, including medical examinations. Therefore, I feel satisfied that rumors, concerning moral conditions at the plant as well as many other rumors are false. I shall endeavor to counteract these rumors whenever I have the opportunity.

I believe some action is being taken by the Personnel director in regard to the inclosed recommendations. I am merely submitting them in writing.

Elsie I. Wolfe
* Regional Representative
Women's Bureau
U.S. Department of Labor

*Assigned to Manpower Region IX with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri - 504 Title and Trust Building, 10th & Walnut Streets, Kansas City, Missouri.

Wichita, Kansas
Community Notes
Dec-41
IX
Region 9

Community Notes - Wichita, Kansas

December 1941
Agents - MKA & EE

Wichita Defense Industries

There are
Three aircraft assembly plants - Beeing, Beech and Cessna making chiefly trainer planes of the wood fabricated type with a welded steel fuselage and small transport and observation planes. These companies have increased their employment from less than 1500 to 15000 since defense production contracts have been worked on. All were in business manufacturing commercial planes in normal times. The anticpated increase in production is expected to double the numbers now employed in aircraft in Wichita. One company, Cessna, has already reached its peak employment. Boeing is anticipating the greatest increase.

Aero Parts Manufacturing Company and Culver Aircraft - a small plant with only about 200 employees are also in Wichita. Four women in Culver.

At the present time about 300 women are employed in production in the three major aircraft assembly plants and about 425 women in the office. Three-fourths of the women are in one plant, Cessna. Beech has only 9 women in the plant.

Other defense industries in Wichita are three small needletrade companies making uniforms, tents and awnings. Women are employed in usual needle work occupations but the numbers are small.

The Coleman Lamp and Stove Company has employed a small number of women on metal work and is reported as having a contract for machine gun ammunition components, and aircraft.

Employment of women in Wichita has been almost entirely in the clerical, trade, personal and domestic service fields.

Priorities have not affected employment in Wichita up to the present.

Sub-contractors for aircraft in Wichita: Aircraft Welders, Davis-Westholt Co., and Cardwell Mfg. Co. are relativ ly small but it is expected that their employment will increase materially.

Wichita Community Notes December 1941

Labor Supply

Labor has been secured from a wide area around Wichita, most coming from an area of 150 miles which includes largely an agricultural area and small towns in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Some workers have come from Nebraska and Iowa. Preference is for the worker from the nearby rural and small town areas.

In-migration of men with families and single men has caused a housing shortage and a marked increase in rentals both for houses and rooms.

No in-migration of women for aircraft work but women have come into work in service industries and stores, hotels, restaurants, etc.

The plants in Wichita were already established before defense production contracts and production got under way earlier here than in areas with new plants under construction. This led to an early in-migration. Plants have not recruited workers from outside areas although some have come of their own intiative.

Industrial women workers in Wichita - those in aircraft plants and other manufacturing have tended to be the older woman - widows, divorcees, etc. Very few of the younger girls relatively have registered for industrial work. Girls having clerical jobs in the city have been anxious to secure clerical employment in aircraft because of higher rates. There is a scarcity of trained clerical workers in Wichita.

Aircraft companies were reported as behind the forecasted numbers in their hiring schedule. 700 men have been trained in the National Defense Courses who have not yet been placed. They will soon be absorbed in the expansion of Boeing, Beech and the plants of subcontractors.

In general attitude of company representatives is favorable to the employment of women but because of the backlog of men there is no immediate need. As peak employment is approached - estimated as about double the present - the need for women may be pressing.

The active file of the Wichita Employment Office on November 30, 1941 showed:

5,832	men of all categories registered for employment					
2,038	women	"	"	"	"	"

Hours of work

While plants are scheduled as on a three shift - 24 hour - basis, actually second and third shifts are small. The first or day shift is predominatingly large.

Y.W. secretary had seen a clipping that Governor of Kansas was going to allow defense plants exemption from night work prohibitions affecting women. If clipping was found, promised to mail it to the Women's Bureau.

Housing

Since there has been a large in-migration of married men with families, there has been a shortage of houses. (Boeings estimated that two-thirds of their men employees were married)

There are two defense housing projects. One project of 400 homes has been completed, and the other of 600 homes is under construction. Houses were reported as poor, demountable type and not considered especially desirable.

There have been no dormitories and while room facilities in private homes are still adequate rents have been raised unduly according to Y.W. C.A. secretaries

So far no special problem of housing women. Y.W. residence has been filled to capacity because of lower than prevailing town rates.

Also, a large number of homes are being or have been constructed by private builders but houses are still much in demand.

A girl employed with a real estate company estimated that the rental of small houses has increased about an average of $ 10.00 permonth.

Transportationq

All the large plants are located more than five miles from Wichita. There is no regular public transportation and workers are dependent on privately owned cars. Those who do not own cars usually pay 25¢ a day to the owner of car for transportation.

There are no plans for providing public carriers so far. Private cars have been adequate according to the personnel workers interviewed.

Recreation

Recreation facilities for the increased population and large numbers of unattached men reported as inadequate. Personnel director at Boeings said recreation facilities were inadequate before defense program and the inadequacy is intensified.

U.S.O. person has been requested.

No recreation plans formulated as yet.

Special needs of women workers not as yet a problem.

Community notes - Wichita

Union Organization

A.F. of L. - Aeronautical Lodge #733 of the International Association of Machinists has contracts with the Beech Aircraft and the Cessna Aircraft. Open shop agreements. Women are reported as belonging proportionately in as great or greater numbers than men. 8 of 9 women in Beech were reported as belonging to the union and at Cessna 125 women.

The union has had a contract for three years at Beech and one year at Cessna.

All workers are covered except office, supervisory and guards.

At Beech a man in personnel interviews every worker on hiring in an effort to secure union membership.

In general rates are slightly higher at Cessna than at Beech.

No distinction in rates for women - paid rate for the job.

At the Boeing plant, some of employees are members but no union contract.

Cardwell Mfg. Co., one of the subcontractors, has a closed shop but no women are employed.

~~Union representative said all women had come into the plants since January 1, 1940 except for the fabric workers at Boeing and Beech.~~

Union representative said that 15 percent of the membershipat Cessna meetings was made up of women. This is a larger proportion than women constitute in the plant force.

The four women employed at Culver Aircraft all belong to the union.

This report is contradictory to "Pre-employment" on next page — "Only one course has been given women" etc

From
Mr. C. Bruner
Principal
Defense Training School
Wichita, Kansas.

REPORT ON THE TRAINING OF WOMEN WORKERS' TRIAL CLASS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE SCHOOL, WICHITA, KANSAS

Class started - 7-29-41

How many girls started in class? (26)

How many were placed? (16)

Who picked the trainees? (Cessna - 18, and Kansas Employment - 8)

What work were they taught? (Small parts assembly and rib building)

How many in class now? (7)

How many were dropped? (3)

Why? (1 - bad eyes, 1 - married, and 1 - quit)

How long were they in school? (Five weeks average)

How are they getting along in the plant? (From a personal contact at plant O.K.)

Are the trainees from this school better than the girls already in plant? (The plant says absolutely yes).

Did the girls cause any trouble in class? (No)

How many were slow in their work? (Four - these were sent by Employment Service)

Reported by Instructor

S. W. Cole

20 placed altogether at Cessna.

Training

Pre-employment has all been at the National Defense Training School. A separate school shop, well equipped offers welding, machine shop, wood work and sheet metal courses. Average enrollment is 900 on three shifts. Have had as many as 1100 at one time. When additional equipment is installed will have facilities for training 1500 students. Principal at the school was interested in the training of women and felt that the time would be ripe for the training of women in the near future and said that as soon as companies evidenced an interest in women, training would be offered.

Only one course has been given women. This was requested by Cessna Aircraft. 26 women were enrolled in a special woodworking course. The training period averaged five weeks. A special study of the jobs to be done by women was made and the course in woodworking given to the women was more streamlined than that offered men. See special report on the Training of Women Workers in the Wichita Defense Training School.

80 percent of the trainees have been 24 years or younger.

Supplementary training

Defense training center and public school facilities throughout the city have been used for extensive supplementary training programs. Only course in which women have been enrolled is blue print reading. Courses have been given in practically all types of aircraft work.

A general comment was made that most of the jobs for which women are being considered are of the unskilled repetitive type which require little training.

N.Y.A. training

Only training for girls in Wichita has been power sewing machine, institutional food preparation, and weaving. The latter was considered as training in manual dexterity.

In Arkansas City have a residence center for girls. Arkansas is 67 miles from Wichita. 68 girls can be accommodated and a new dormitory will provide quarters for an additional 50. Training has been home service, food preparation and serving, clerical, wood work and welding. The last two will be offered to larger numbers if there is a demand from the defense industries. The home service unit has not been popular and the numbers enrolled have been lower than planned.

For boys in Wichita, training has been given largely in woodwork. A new center is under construction which will provide training in sheet metal, welding, machine shop and other shop occupations of a metal processing type. No facilities have been provided as yet for housing 30 boys from outside of Wichita and felt this was a crying need. The new shop could train women if there should be demand. Four shift of four hours each are operated in the present woodwork shop and will be offered in the new center. Over 200 boys are now enrolled in Wichita.

At Hutchinson, Kansas - 57 miles from Wichita - a residence center for boys has 150 to 160 enrolled. Courses offered are sheet metal, welding, auto mechanics and machine shop.

Wichita Kans

Persons interviewed:

Wichita Employment Service - Mr. W. J. Notestine, ass't mgr.
Mr. C. K. Umbarger

NYA - Mr. John Young, Director of Wichita area
Mr. Varner, Placement Supervisor

National Defense Training School - Sec'y to Mr. J.C. Wooden, Industrial Ed./
Mr. C. Brumer, Principal Nat. Def. School

Army aircorps - Colonel George Harris, Chief Officer, Wichita Airport

A.F. of L. - Aereonautical Lodge # 733 - Mr. Wm J. Muirhead, Business Representative
125½ - Emporia Street

Y. W. C. A. - Miss M aud Harrison, General Secretary - 140 North Topeka
Miss Maude Gebhardt, Industrial "

Wichita
Report
Mrs. Wolfe

COMMUNITY REPORT -- WICHITA, KANSAS

A -- Location and Population Increase

B -- Industrial Pattern

C -- Labor Market

D -- Recruitment Methods

E -- Transportation

F -- Housing

G -- Child Care

H -- Recreation

Elsie I. Wolfe
Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
February 1943

COMMUNITY REPORT -- WICHITA, KANSAS

A. Location and Population Increase:

Wichita is located in the south central part of Kansas in the great Wheat belt. Out of this agricultural setting came one of the war's biggest boom towns. People from every state came to Wichita to get jobs in the aircraft plants. Population figures jumped from 115,000 in 1940 to an estimated 230,000 to 250,000 at the end of 1942. Wichita is now the largest city in Kansas.

B. Industrial Pattern:

Prior to the defense program with its demand for a rapidly expanding airplane production, Wichita's industries were predominately those relating to the soil-grain storage, meat packing, and oil drilling. Rail transportation is of minor importance because the city is not on the main transcontinental lines. At present, the aircraft industry dominates to such an extent that Wichita is fast becoming a one industry town.

The principal woman-employing war plants are:

Boeing Airplane Company Beech Aircraft Cessna Aircraft Culver Aircraft	--Manufacturing and assembling planes
Aero Parts Manufacturing Co. Aircraft Welders Inc. G and H Tool Company	--Manufacturing aircraft parts
Coleman Lamp & Stove Co.	---Ammunition parts, Army lanterns and stoves

In addition, there are many small subcontractors making aircraft parts.

The Langdon Tent and Awning Company moved to Arkansas City early in January because of the difficulty in securing and holding workers. They employed several hundred women. The owner stated that the employees all went to the aircraft plants as soon as they could get a job there.

The Southwestern Uniform Company is still operating but due to the wage differential between the sewing and aircraft industries, much difficulty is experienced in holding workers.

C. Labor Market:

(1) Labor Supply and Placements--December 1942 and January 1943

A report by U.S.E.S. showed the following:

a. **New Registrations:**

December 1942 - 4940 applications
January 1943 - 7404 applications

Classification of new registrants by age and sex:

	Male	Female
Under 18 years	495	206
18 to 35 years	2194	3947
36 to 44 years	914	1252
45 years and over	1909	1427

b. **Placements:** (Confidential)

December 1942 - 2700 persons
January 1943 - 7130 persons

A detailed report was given on placements between January 1 and 26 as follows:

Total placements in all industries - 7092 persons
Men - 2544
Women - 4548

Total placements in aircraft industries - 6195 persons
Men - 1843
Women - 4352

Of the total number placed January 1-26, 1943 - 1/ 7092 persons

434 were clerical workers
670 were skilled workers
1442 were semi-skilled workers
4208 were unskilled workers

In January, the U.S.E.S. conducted a survey under the direction of the Regional Analyst to determine the number of workers available. It was estimated that 16,000 workers, mostly women, were available in the city and environs.

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1/ Breakdown by type of worker does not add to total. Probably an error in stenographer's notes at W.M.C. meeting.

C. Labor Market (Cont'd):

(2) Recent Developments in the Labor Market

On February 1, the employment picture in Wichita changed completely. All hiring ceased at the Boeing Airplane Company due to the delay in the delivery of parts manufactured elsewhere. A lay-off involving several thousand workers was predicted. The Boeing Employment Office, located on the second floor of the U.S.E.S. building, changed from a bee hive of activity to a silent deserted place. During January they had been hiring 1000 or more workers per week. It was estimated that hiring would not be resumed for at least six weeks. The proposed lay-off at Boeing apparently will not be as drastic as first reports indicated. The Company later decided to give some of the new employees additional training at the VEND school, rather than to terminate such large numbers who would be needed later. However, a weeding-out process is taking place. Expansion was too rapid to permit careful selection, resulting in some undesirable and inefficient workers which will now be eliminated.

Little hiring, other than for replacements, is being done by any of the major aircraft plants at present.

By the middle of February labor demands at the U.S.E.S. showed a marked decrease. The manager did not anticipate much difficulty in filling orders except for a few highly skilled jobs. In-migration of workers has slowed down very definitely within the last few months.

(3) Labor Shortage

It is evident that the labor shortage in Wichita is not as acute as earlier reports had indicated. Labor needs in the large plants have been greatly over estimated by the operating companies. It was reported that the estimated labor needs were as much as 25,000 above the actual labor needs.

None of the large plants have hired as many workers, up to date, as they had anticipated and it is doubtful if any will ever reach the maximum number predicted at peak employment. Practically all hiring schedules have been revised downward. Just how many additional workers will be needed before plants reach the peak cannot easily be determined but an effort is being made by the W.M.C. to force management to make more careful estimates of labor needs.

It is not likely that more than 5,000 or 6,000 will be needed in the next six months.

(3a) Labor Shortage in Service Industries

The Service Industries are experiencing much difficulty in keeping help. The turnover is terrific and service is very poor. Hotels are using old men and women, as well as very young boys and girls who do not appear to be sixteen years old. The maid who cleaned my room was 68 years old - an intelligent woman who apparently did not need to work for financial reasons, but she wanted to help the war effort.

Many of the high school and practically all of the college students are doing part-time work. Some few are working in the war plants-stock and warehouse, operating the rolling cafeterias at Boeing, etc. Other students are working in stores and restaurants.

The assistant manager of one of the hotels helps clear tables and waits on customers in the coffee shop. He stated that they never know how many of the waitresses or kitchen help will appear the next day because they leave as soon as they can get a job at the aircraft plants without giving any notice.

According to a reliable source of information, waitresses at the hotels receive 15 cents per hour plus tips and meals. The average wage for waitresses in restaurants is about $10.00 per week. Many receive $1.00 per day.

Sales girls get 30 cents per hour in the department stores. The minimum rate at the aircraft plants is 60 cents per hour.

Beauty shops are crowded at all hours. It is doubtful if a great many beauty operators have left their jobs since they are so busy.

It was estimated that at least 75 percent of the girls doing housework in private homes have gone to the war plants.

Laundry and dry cleaning services are very poor, due to the shortage of labor. Clothes are returned whenever they can be finished--sometimes ten days or two weeks after collection.

Women are driving public buses and taxicabs, and also Boeing station wagons. Taxicabs no longer come on call unless it is to make a train. If one is available they send a cab to hotels for this purpose. Passengers are crowded together in taxi cabs until the car will hold no more. There is a woman "starter" at the railroad station who groups riders according to their destination.

D. Recruitment Methods:

The over-estimated labor needs made it particularly difficult for the W.M.C. to determine the extent of recruitment necessary. The last few months an effort has been made to use local labor because of the housing shortage.

The following methods were used:

(1) Victory Drive

The purpose of this drive, conducted in January, was to recruit workers, particularly men from nonessential jobs to war plants. The Victory drive was carried on through newspaper and radio publicity, public speeches at clubs, etc., by authorized speakers. The result was so successful that

requests were made for these non-war workers to stay on their jobs until they were called.

(2) Recruitment in Nearby States and Towns

Members of the U.S.E.S. were sent into these areas to interview applicants. This method avoided unnecessary in-migration.

(3) Newspaper advertisements in areas where no labor shortage existed.

(4) N.Y.A. trainees were brought in from other states and sections of Kansas. An induction center for female trainees was opened last summer. About 450-500 N.Y.A. girls from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas have been brought in since July 1942.

(5) The U.S.E.S. and Boeing Employment Offices were open Sundays during January and part of December.

A registration of women was contemplated in December 1942, but was later postponed until the results of the Victory drive were known. Another factor in the registration, or lack of it, was the reduction in the hiring schedule for Boeing. It was found that 13,000 less workers would be needed by May 1 than had originally been estimated.

E. Transportation:

Public buses run every hour to the Boeing plant. Cessna and Beech Aircraft have bus transportation only at the change of shifts. There is no bus to Culver Aircraft from downtown but the majority of workers come from Newton and other towns in the vicinity of Culver Aircraft which is quite a distance from the city. It is a relatively small plant. The workers share rides in private cars.

Employees of Boeing, Cessna, and Beech must come downtown to take the plant bus unless they live along the road to the plant.

Buses are badly crowded at change of shifts, but on the whole transportation seemed better in Wichita than in many of the boom towns. A great many private cars are still used but there is a shortage of mechanics to service these cars.

F. Housing:

The housing shortage is still acute due to the fact that only one Defense Housing Project is completed. However, an increasing number of units are being occupied each week, so the situation should be greatly improved by the end of March.

Types of Housing Available

(a) Rooms in Private Homes: According to all reports, there are available rooms in private homes, but the demand is for apartments, even by young women workers 18 and 20 years old. They prefer taking an apartment with two or three other girls to renting rooms in private homes. However, there are no apartments available so the rooms in private homes must be utilized. It was estimated that 1,400 or 1,500 rooms could be made available. About 200 were listed at the Room Registry Service.

The Y.W.C.A. and the two U.S.O. clubs place girls in private homes. They report that all girls who have made application have been placed. The U.S.O.-N.C.C.S. club is located in a very nice residential district. Many of these homes have been opened to girls since the U.S.O. club provides a place of entertainment day and night for the girls.

The Y.W. C.A. is now inspecting the rooms it has listed on the registry. It has been found that many of the rooms are undesirable, not from a moral standpoint but they are unattractive and inconvenient.

There are few calls at any of the agencies for good single rooms that rent from $5.00 to $8.00 per week. The average rate is $3.00 per week since that is the frozen price on the majority of rooms. There is a ceiling price on rooms, but the hotel and rooming house regulation is not as strict as for dwelling houses.

(b) N.Y.A. Dormitory: This is a large house converted into living quarters for the N.Y.A. trainees during their two week induction period. This dormitory houses about 60 girls.

Dormitory rules are quite strict. The N.Y.A. trainees must begin at 8 p.m., except two nights per week when they are allowed to stay out until 12 o'clock. At the end of the two week induction and training period, girls are placed in jobs at the war plants and they find rooms in private homes, usually near the dormitory so that they can come back "home."

(c) War Housing Center (Opened soon after January 1): The purpose of this Center is to take old out-moded houses of five or ten rooms and convert them into small efficiency apartment houses. This can be done at about one-third of the cost of building new ones and with fewer critical materials. The owner will get his house back at the end of the war but will also receive rent for it during the war period, plus the remodeling.

There are 330 convertible units alloted to Wichita. Thirty-six properties have been approved and 44 units were about ready for occupancy the early part of February. There will be 125 units when all units are completed in the 36 houses now under process of renovating.

(d) Private Construction: Many new homes have been erected in Wichita during the last two years. A large contract for additional homes has been recently let. It is believed that these houses will be needed after the war.

(e) Defense Housing: There are three housing projects and a government trailer camp. No dormitories have been built. The projects are:

1. Hill Top Manor--1118 family units, all occupied (near Cessna and Beech Aircraft).

2. Beechwood--500 units to be completed in March (near Beech Aircraft).

3. Planeview--4382 family units (near Boeing Aircraft). Five hundred additional units approved. Two hundred houses at Planeview were completed and occupied the last week of February; an additional 200 were to be ready by March 1. By the first of June it is estimated that from 20,000 to 25,000 persons will be living at Planeview.

4. Trailer Camp--500 trailers. At present only about 50 percent are occupied despite housing shortage. It was reported that these unoccupied trailers would be moved elsewhere. The trailers have been very unpopular in Wichita. The following reasons were given:

   1. No bus transportation from camp.

   2. Insufficient number of utility trailers (30 families to 1 utility trailer).

   3. Poor drainage and sewers.

   4. Difficult to heat in winter, particularly if trailer was on the outside row.

   5. No community building for recreation or child care. Four trailers are used for community activities but they are inadequate because of size.

Community Buildings at Housing Projects

Community facilities - schools, stores, and recreational building - have been included in the plans for Planeview and Beechwood. Funds have been

allocated and construction will begin as soon as they get priorities on materials, according to a Regional Housing Officials in Kansas City. At present four houses are being converted into temporary school buildings at Planeview. Teachers have been hired without much difficulty because Wichita still has its regulation against married women teachers. They are hired as substitute teachers and may teach every day, but are not given a contract.

The need for community buildings can scarcely be over emphasized, particularly at Planeview which will be a little city itself covering 540 acres.

These housing projects are about five or six miles from the city. With transportation as difficult as it is at present, facilities for recreation, shopping, etc. are imperative.

Defense Housing for Negroes

The Housing Manager stated that a minimum of 100 houses at Planeview would be allocated to Negro workers.

Additional Defense Housing at Wichita

Since there has been a big reduction in the hiring schedule at Boeing Airplane Company, and to a lesser degree at the other aircraft plants, it would seem inadvisable to build any more defense housing units.

G. Child Care:

None of the war plants in Wichita have any facilities for child care. Some of the officials are on local Child Care Committees but not a single firm had records of the number of working mothers at the time of my visit. The majority of application blanks merely ask for the number of dependents, but not the age. Cessna Aircraft Company said they would attempt to get the information by circulating a questionnaire among the women. As yet, the report has not been received.

The Wichita Wartime Child Care Agency, a subsidiary of the Wartime Community Chest, was established to help working mothers in war industries find suitable day care for their children. A Consultation Office was opened the latter part of January in the U.S.E.S. building. The response to this service was good. During the first three and one-half weeks of the service, 90 women came to the office for advice and help. Ten percent of these women were not yet working but were contemplating on going to work if care could be provided for the children. About 40 percent of the mothers interviewed favorably considered the Foster home care which is being advocated by this Agency. Applications for Foster homes were received and inspections made before the Consultation Office was opened. These homes are located in different parts of the city, many of them in good residential sections.

Whether the Foster homes will answer the need remains to be seen but they do fill an immediate need. The city has several nurseries but they are filled.

Child Care at Hill Top Manor Defense Housing Project

A nursery school was opened in early November at Hill Top Manor under the leadership of W.P.A. trained workers. Some volunteer workers have assisted.

One of the double houses was converted into a nursery by taking out some partitions. The center is attractively decorated and furnished. Most of the furniture was made by W.P.A. workers elsewhere. The Hill Top Nursery has equipment for 36 children on one shift. At the time of visit there were not that many children registered.

All children are given a physical examination before entering, and the County Health Doctor and Nurse examine the children once a week. Teachers check them every day for signs of illness.

Only children between the ages of 2 and 5 years are admitted. The Child Care Center is open six days per week from 6:15 a.m. to 6 p.m. These hours only meet the need for one shift.

Breakfast is served to the children who want it. All have a mid-morning snack and lunch at mid-day. The nursery received several hundred dollars worth of surplus commodity foods, such as cheese and nuts. The fee is $3.50 per week, paid in advance.

The management at the Housing Project tried to make the nursery self-supporting but it could not be done at that price and mothers were unwilling to pay more.

Additional Needs

When Planeview and Beechwood projects are even partially occupied, there will be thousands of children in these defense homes - many whose mothers will be working. The following population figures as of January 31, 1943 were reported by the F.H.A. Manager:

Hill Top Manor Project (100 percent occupied)

Total population - approximately 4,058
Under 5 years - 1,059 children
6 through 11 years - 564
12 through 13 years - 132
14 through 17 years - 159
18 through 20 years - 59
Lodgers 150 (includes miscellaneous relatives)
White families - 1,109
Indian families - 5

Wichita Trailer Camp - 316 families

Total population - approximately 1,079
Under 5 years - 295
6 through 11 years-115
12 through 13 years- 28
14 through 17 years- 19
18 through 20 years- 9

Planeview Project - 42 families, January 31, 1943

Total population	-	156
Under 5 years	-	62
6 through 11 years	-	8
12 through 13 years	-	1
14 through 17 years	-	0
18 through 20 years	-	0

Since the above date, population at Planeview has increased many times. It has been estimated that by June 1 there will be 20,000-25,000 population with approximately 10,000 children.

Beechwood will house 2,000 or more persons.

H. Recreation:

Wichita has more facilities for recreation than most boom towns. The problem here, as in other wartime industrial centers, is how to secure the interest and participation of the workers. Recreational leaders believe that the lack of interest shown by many women workers is due to the following causes:

1. Inadequate diet

Women do not eat foods that produce energy - "They are afraid of getting fat." Production work in aircraft plants is rather strenuous, and at the end of the shift they are too tired to make an effort to go anywhere.

2. Difficulties in Transportation

Workers must go home when the driver of the car is ready if they share a ride. Usually these cars do not go downtown or near a center of recreation. Buses are crowded and uncomfortable.

3. Timidity and Self-Consciousness

Many of the young girls come from small towns or farms and are not accustomed to organized recreation. They are self-conscious and afraid to join club groups for fear they will be called upon to do "something" alone.

4. Supplementary Training Courses for Workers

These classes are important and should be encouraged. However, the worker who goes to school has little time for play.

Suggested methods for overcoming some of these causes of lack of interest:

1. Encourage girls to eat more wholesome food by:

   a. Conducting some nutrition classes with discussions on types of food workers need. Many of the girls do not know food values.

   b. Serve club suppers and breakfasts for night shift workers, allowing girls to help plan and cook meals served.

      This method is used at the U.S.O. clubs and Y.W.C.A. The meals are served at a very reasonable price - 35 cents or 40 cents each. The girls say that this is the only time they get food that tastes like home cooking.

2. Since the new girls will come more readily to larger group activities, it would seem advisable to have more parties of this type. The Y.W.C.A. has a "Play Night" every other Friday night for the war workers and service men. They play group games and dance in the gym. The crowd is large enough for the shy members to lose their self-consciousness. Both boys and girls attend these Play Nights. Quite a large number are N.Y.A. trainees living at the dormitory.

Available Recreational Facilities

U. S. O. Clubs

U.S.O.-Y.W.C.A. located downtown
U.S.O.-N.C.C.S. located in a residential area on the road to Boeing.
U.S.O.-Y.M.C.A.-Negro club in a residential area

Y.W.C.A. - three buildings

Residence
Administration and Activity Building
Negro Branch

Club Rooms and Activities of the Aircraft Companies

Cessna Club located downtown
Beechcraft A.E.I. Club located downtown
Boeing Airplane Company Recreational activities
Aero Parts Manufacturing Co., Recreational activities

Description of Facilities and Activities

U.S.O.-Y.W.C.A. was a former clothing factory. The first floor was rented and renovated by U.S.O. It consists of a very long room with half-way partitions for the kitchen and office at the back. All activities must be conducted in this one large room or in the Director's office. The girls' supper club serve their meals on tables in the Director's office which is quite large, but since partitions are only half way, it makes discussion rather difficult when ping pong games, etc. are in progress in the lobby. The type of heating system used requires open space for circulating heat. An effort is being made by the U.S.O. to rent the second floor of the building but no definite arrangements had yet been made at time of visit. There is need for additional space. The lobby serves as a library, writing room, and game room. There is a well equipped kitchen and a powder room for the girls.

A great many Service men are using the U.S.O., particularly over the week ends.

Special parties for soldiers are planned when they are passing through in large numbers. On Christmas, they had 700 soldiers to their party and on January 2 about 1,000. The American Legion serves coffee and donuts to the Service men here every Sunday afternoon.

Other activities include:

Midnight suppers weekly for second shift workers
Roller skating parties weekly for second shift workers
Informal dancing and games at all times
Breakfast clubs for third shift
Supper clubs for day shift
Drill practice twice a week by Beech Guardettes
Community activities at the Trailer Camp
Swimming classes at Y.W.C.A. pool.

U.S.O.-N.C.C.S. Club was formerly a very large beautiful private home. The Catholic Church bought the property within the last year and now rent it to the U.S.O. The house has been redecorated and makes a very attractive club for girls with its many rooms for all kinds of activities. In the hot summer the lovely lawn with trees will be an inviting place for the girls living in crowded rooms. Girls are allowed to entertain their dates at the club if they wish.

The large kitchen with its many windows and gay decorations is one of the most attractive rooms in the house. Girls are allowed to buy food and cook meals if they wish. Some of the girls cook their supper every night. The cupboards contained jars of jelly, mayonnaise, etc. labelled with the owner's name.

At Christmastime the girls trimmed the Christmas tree and cooked the Christmas dinner.

This U.S.O. Club has overnight sleeping emergency accommodations for 16 persons. Two sewing machines are available for the girls' use.

The general weekly activities are:

Sunday - Buffet Supper at 6 p.m., 30 cents

Monday - Orchestra practice, ping pong, table games and dancing.

Tuesday - Knitting club plus usual games, etc.

Wednesday - Craft class, camera club, etc.

Thursday - Bridge Club, song festivity, ping pong, and dancing.

Saturday - Open house.

Formal dances are held upon special occasions. There is one Breakfast Club of Beech Aircraft girls which meets once a week. A Physical Fitness Class for girls is given and several Child Guidance and Prenatal Courses for the mothers at the Trailer Camp and Housing Projects.

Y.W. C.A. The residence, constantly filled to capacity, is within walking distance of the Y.W.C.A. Activities Building, located in the downtown area.

Facilities Available include a gym and swimming pool in addition to the club rooms, lobby, kitchen, etc.

Activities Program

a. Health

The biggest expansion in the Y.W.C.A. activities has been in the Health Department. The gym is used to maximum capacity and swimming is popular. Many more girls would join in this sport if it were not for the necessary physical examination. In order to facilitate the procedure, the physician has consented to come to the Y.W. on a specified date and hour, providing there are a certain number of applicants - 15 girls, I believe, is the minimum. The fee is 50 cents. This includes the first swim if taken at that time. Despite all these inducements, it is difficult to get girls to come for the examination.

b. Business Department

The Young Women's Business Club is an active group of girls who are doing some constructive work along inter-racial lines. This club has grown considerably since the war boom.

e. Industrial Department

Although there has been some slight increase in the enrollment of this department, the Y.W. Staff is much concerned over its failure to reach the industrial war worker. An effort is now being made to actively recruit these new girls by contacting them in rooming and boarding houses. Contacts with workers through plant management officials has not been very effective.

"Play Night" has been the most successful method used in getting the young war workers interested in Y.W.C.A. activities. If it were possible to have these large group parties more often, it might be the means of drawing the girls into club groups and other activities. The gym is available for these "Play Nights" for workers only one Friday in two weeks. During that period of time many girls lose interest.

The Y.W.C.A. has not attempted any midnight parties for second shift workers. They believe that the U.S.O. is better equipped. to carry out such a program. However, the Y.W. has a luncheon club for girls who work on the second shift

Negro Y.W.C.A. (Mary Talbert Branch) The Negro branch was a former large private home converted into a Y.W.C.A. residential and activities center. It is attractively decorated and furnished, and well kept. They have a large room with hardwood floor that is used for dances, parties, and for big supper groups.

Their girls' clubs include quite a number of Boeing Aircraft workers - the only war plant which hires Negro women on production.

Cessna Aircraft Employees Club, located downtown in the Elk's Building, has the following facilities:

Large ball room with stage
Large lounge, attractively furnished
Pool Room
Snack bar and kitchen
Club or class rooms (3)
Gym with showers, etc.
Bowling alley in the basement.

General activities scheduled:

1. Dances with orchestra twice per week for
   2nd shift workers - 1:30 to 4 a.m.
   1st and 3rd shift workers - 8:00 p.m. to 11 p.m.

2. Bingo Party - Sunday night
   Radio Program - Sunday night

3. Informal dancing, bridge and other games every evening.

The Club is open from 9 a.m. to 3 a.m. except two nights a week when it is open until 4 a.m. Dues - 50 cents per month. Paid hostesses are always on duty when Club is open.

Beechcraft A.E.I. Center (Art, Education and Industry). Only office girls and members of the Beech Guardettes are eligible for membership. The Guardettes are a military type of organization composed of factory girls, who are trained to drill and help in case of emergency.

The Club rooms, located in a downtown bank building, are beautifully and elegantly furnished. The color combinations are very subdued, and a cultural atmosphere prevails. Heavy velvet carpets cover the floor.

Facilities include:

Large lounge with a small entrance hall

Powder room - beautiful to behold with its mirrors, draped dressing tables, etc. Cosmetics of famous manufacturers are furnished free.

Director's Office - also beautiful.

Small kitchen - facilities for afternoon tea.

Fees:

Initial fee - $3.00
Monthly fee - $1.00, payable quarterly

Objectives of Club:

To develop the individual through classes in self-improvement and opportunity for social contacts in beautiful surroundings.

Educational Advantages:

Weekly lectures and lessons:

1. The Philosophy of Poise.
2. The Technic of Speech and Movement.
3. Business Problems and Relationships.

Entertainment:

Concerts, book reviews and play interpretations.

Social Privileges:

Members may use rooms for social contacts - a meeting place for a friendly chat over a cup of tea, a game of bridge, an hour's rest on a busy day. Gentlemen friends may call for the girls but they are not encouraged to come in the lounge. They may wait in the foyer.

Recreational Programs of Other Companies:

Boeing Aircraft Company has no club room facilities. They have an Employees Association with a recreational director. Their social program is planned primarily for family groups - large parties in the City Forum or some other large public building which the company rents. Activities in which girls participate are:

Basketball, archery, bowling
Mixed chorus and band

Aero Parts Manufacturing Company has an active recreational program for women although they have no building. Bowling and basketball are the most popular sports at present.

Some persons contacted in the community:

Recreation

Y.W.C.A.: Miss Maud Harrison, General Secretary
Mrs. Maude Gebhardt, Industrial Secretary
Miss Vivienne Musselman, Girl Reserve Secretary
Miss June Morrell, Physical Education Director
Mrs. Margaret Headon, General Secretary (Negro branch)

U.S.O: Miss Evelyn Hennessy, Director of the N.C.C.S. Club, 3755 East Douglas.

Miss Arelisle Quimby - Director of the Y.W.C.A. Club, 127 North Topeka.

Aircraft Company Recreational Leaders:

Mr. Bernie Goodrum, Boeing Aircraft.
Mrs. Alice Campbell Wrigley, Director of Beech's A.E.I. Club.

Housing: Mr. Clifford Clair, Defense Housing Manager.
Miss Mabel Gray, Coordinator of Activities at Defense Housing.

Welfare and Child Care:

Mrs. John Mischner, leader in welfare work in community.

Mrs. Esther Stuck, Child Care Coordinator.

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Region ~~VIII~~ IX

Greater Kansas City

Community Notes

Incl Kansas City Mo

~~Kansas~~ City Kansas

Lake City Mo

WAR HOUSING NEWS

Official Publication of the Wichita Area Residents of
Hilltop Manor, Planeview, Beechwood, and Trailer Park.

Volume 1 | Wichita, Kansas, Thursday, July 1, 1943 | Number 14

Many Enjoying Good Reading At Planeview

Bookmobile Enjoys Plenty of Patronage

One need only spend an afternoon with the City of Wichita Bookmobile in the Planeview War Housing Area to determine its success. Not only do children, eager for ventures into storyland, swarm to the library, but adults whose menu of leisure-time interests includes reading, greet the librarian each week. And so that new venture in community services can be considered well worth all of the cooperative efforts of both the City of Wichita library and the Planeview tenants.

The Bookmobile visits Planeview on two afternoons each week. Zone IV is serviced from the Community Building at the corner of Fees and Pershing each Friday from 2:00 to 5:00 p. m. The library service for Zone I is established at the Craft Shop, 3984 Roseberry Drive, each Monday from 2:00 to 5:00 p. m.

Mrs. Elgie Fuson, the Planeview librarian, has announced that the Bookmobile will not visit Zone I on Monday, July 5th and that all books due on that date will be extended to the following Monday, July 12th, at which time the service for Zone I will continue with its regular schedule. This change will in no way affect the regular library schedule for Zone IV.

Beginning on Friday, July 9, in addition to the regular library service there will also be a Children's Story Hour at 4:00 p. m. On this particular date and on each succeeding Friday it will be held for the children of Zone IV. The children of Zone I will be treated to this Story Hour commencing on Monday, July 12 and each succeeding Monday. Because of limited facility accommodations, parents are requested to see that their children attend only the Story Hour scheduled for the particular Zone in which they live. Identical stories will be told for each zone. All children are urged to come since there will be a story for older children and one for younger children.

F. P. Moore Is Fire Chief At War Housing

Mr. F. P. Moore has been hired by the Federal Public Housing Authority as Chief of the Fire Department for War Housing Area. Mr. Moore comes to us with an outstanding record of achievement as a fire fighter and a fire preventer. For thirty years Chief Moore has been head of the fire department in Newton, Kansas, and has one of the best records in the whole state of Kansas.

Mr. Moore's first recommendation to our War Housing tenants is: that all tenants in Planeview, Hilltop Manor and Beechwood projects help win the war by not having any fire works on any of the three projects. Mr. Moore brings out that there is a scarcity of materials, our houses are frame construction and that every fire that breaks out is a decided assistance to the enemy.

Mr. Moore's hope is that as a patriotic duty on this most patriotic day, every War Housing tenant will give his full cooperation to the Management and to our city, county and project fire departments, by taking no chances on fires arising in our projects. The Fire Chief brings to our mind that every fire carries the possibility of a death, and that it is his job to see that your family, your children and your home is protected against any fires on our project. By giving him your full cooperation you will advance the war effort and at the same time celebrate a sane and safe Fourth of July.

WHERE TO GO

Current Programs at Wichita's Places of Amusement

CIVIC—Thursday: Don Ameche, Jack Oakie, Janet Blair in "Something to Shout About." Sunday: Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers in "Once Upon a Honeymoon."

CRAWFORD—Thursday: Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford in "Whistling in Dixie." Rochelle Hudson, Buster Crabbe in "Queen of Broadway." Sunday: Don Ameche, Janet Blair, Jack Oakie in "Something to Shout About."

WEST—Friday: Johnny Mack Brown, Tex Ritter in "Deep in the Heart of Texas." Alan Ladd, Helen Walker in "Lucky Jordan." Sunday: Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family in "Andy Hardy's Double Life." Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay in "Let's Have Fun." Tuesday: Weaver Brothers and Elviry in "Mountain Rhythm." William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay in "No Place For A Lady."

Second Shift To Get Chance At Baseball

Zone II is that area north of Boston Drive and East of Terrace Drive. This Zone is one of the most active in Hilltop Manor. Its Council is very active and several successful clubs have a successful Junior Baseball Club.

It isn't often that second shift people can participate in activities of the community, due to their hours. However, these ball leagues are right up their alley, so to speak. The games are scheduled on Monday and Friday, from 10 a. m. to noon, which is ideal for a second shift man.

This Zone II team has the showing of being a champion team, and they need a coach. They have organized themselves and without a sponsor have won the only two games they played. However, the rules specify they must have a coach; otherwise the team will be forced to drop from the League. So come on, let's not let these kids down! Someone will be rewarded for his efforts, and Zone II will be honored with a prize baseball team. You do not have to be a baseball expert, although it would help. If you can do it, get in touch with the office through Mrs. Marie Scott, dial 6-6676, or Mr. A. Conn, who is in charge of the softball league and lives at 1531 Pershing. Or call your Recreation Committee members: Mrs. Lewis Taylor, 1166 Terrace, 6-4279, and Mrs. Paul Lucas, 4614 Bayley.

Youngsters Are Having Fun At Boeing Park

The kids who signed up for the Boeing Park Playground program are having a grand time over at the park.

Last Friday, "Gil" Bartlet, Boeing Recreation Director, was in fine form for the boys and girls. He is one of the outstanding archers in America and has the Art Young Award for having hunted more varieties of wild game with a bow and arrow. Gil told the boys and girls many exciting stories of his experiences hunting lion, deer and bob cat. After the stories Mr. Bartlett gave a demonstration of archery for the boys and girls.

Each day at the Park the boys play baseball, the youngest, swing, slide and play on the merry-go-round. If the weather is very hot there is a story-telling hour and quiet games.

The bus picks up the youngsters about 8:55 a. m. at Roseberry and Pawnee and 9:00 at Oliver and George Washington.

If you still wish to enroll, come to the Project Service Office anytime. Come on kids, there's always room for one more.

Woodcraft for Boys Thursday Morning

A special meeting of boys between the ages of 13 and 18 years, who are interested in taking woodcraft instruction, is scheduled for Tuesday morning, July 6th at 10:00 a. m., at the Craft Shop, 3984 Roseberry Drive. Boys are asked to report with one of their parents for a discussion of policies and schedules for this activity.

Old Fashioned Cream Social Coming Soon

To Raise Funds for Recreation Activities

Is there anyone who doesn't like ice cream? It would taste pretty good these hot days, wouldn't it?

The playschool division of the Recreation Committee is making plans for an ice cream social in the near future, so be on the watch for information giving the place, time and date.

The Committee has no funds to buy the equipment for the school, but much of it can be made and several men have volunteered to aid in making it, providing they have the material.

This is a project which everyone should support whether he has a child who will benefit or not. Just remember some friend or neighbor's child will be helped, and perhaps you too will benefit by being free of noise outside your bedroom window if you are a second shift worker who sleeps late in the morning or a third shifter who sleeps all day.

The Committee's survey was quite successful from the standpoint of interest. Many parents have had experience with playschools previously and immediately recognize the need for something of that sort here where 60 per cent of our children on the Project are under school age. These children need trained guidance in learning to be agreeable while at play with a neighbor child.

Attention . . Tenants Of Hilltop Manor

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company has just notified the Hilltop Management that the misuse of pay telephone booths in the Manor must cease immediately, or this service will be withdrawn from the community.

These booths were installed for the convenience of the tenants who are unable to secure telephone service in their private homes. All tenants are urged to cooperate with the management in the elimination of the misuse and destruction of these booths.

Traffic Score For Beechwood Rates Perfect

The Beechwood community is proud of a perfect traffic record. Beechwood is now a thriving, active community composed of some 270 happy families. Its citizens are proud to say that cautious driving, consideration of the rights of others, and in general a great civic pride enables Beechwood to say "no accidents." Let's keep the perfect record we have by watching carefully for children that might be playing in the streets, avoid excessive backing out of your parking area. Caution your children about climbing on other peoples' cars and instruct your children in all of the precautions that you yourself take.

Beechwood Recreation Library Will Hold Open House July 1

Large Supply of Games and Toys Will Be Available for Children

The Beechcwood Home Recreation Library will hold open house Thursday evening, July 1, at 8 o'clock in building 109 Beechwood Drive. The toy and game rooms will be open for public display between 8:00 and 9:00 o'clock so that everyone may get an idea of the purpose and aim of this worthwhile project.

Toys will not be checked out on Thursday but will be available on Wednesday, July 7, between the hours of 10:00 a. m. and 12:00 noon when the formal opening for toy check-outs will be held.

Beechwood tenants and their families, officials of the Beech Employee's Club and interested friends of Beechwood are cordially invited to come and view this opening display. The free picture show will follow as usual.

The Beechwood Home Recreation Library had its embryonic origin in the minds of the Beechwood Recreation Committee. Realizing the great need for providing amusement and "busy fun" for the Beechwood children, a toy loan committee was appointed with Mrs. J. R. Anderson, 565 Beechwood, as chairman; Mrs. Ovid LoVette, of 8929 E. Douglas, and Mrs. Howard Phillips, 685 Beechwood. Many volunteers have assisted the committee in setting up this library.

Financial backing for the purchase of this huge toy and game supply came from the Beechcraft Employees Club.

The Beechwood Recreation committee wishes to extend an expression of gratitude and thanks to the Beechcraft Employees Club for their generous benevolence.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. A checking system, similar to library methods is used in releasing equipment.
2. Library cards will be issued to individual members of a family.
3. Toys and games from the library may be checked out to any child presenting an application card showing his or her parent's or guardian's signed approval. Adults also check out toys and games.
4. Parents or guardians who sign children's patron cards assume responsibility for the proper care of toys taken out by the child, and must also assume responsibility for the safe and prompt return of the toys and games to the library in a good condition as possible considering usage.
5. The borrower will be expected to pay for any game or toy or any parts lost, damaged or broken while in his possession. Accidental breakage is taken into consideration, but deliberate breakage and carelessness will result in suspension of the borrowing privilege. By this ruling it is the intention to teach the child to accept responsibility and to be considerate of others.
6. There will be no fee for the use of toys; however a fine of 2c a day per toy or game will be charged overdue articles. If overdue toys or games are not returned within five days after the loan

(Continued on Page 2)

Wardens, Watchers Hold Their Meeting

A special meeting of Hilltop Air Raid Wardens and Fire Watchers was held Monday night, June 28th.

Fire Chief C. E. Holder gave a lecture on magnesium fires and incendiary bombs. After the lecture he gave practical demonstrations of each, and the new equipment for fighting fires was used.

Mr. Eugene Hamilton, 4620 Boston Drive, and his Boy Scouts were present.

Mr. Ben Swartz, Emergency Warden District 9, showed a picture furnished by Boeing, called "Mission Accomplished" which was enjoyed by all.

Mr. Robert Hall, 4512 Harry, dial 6-6279, says that many fire guards and wardens are still needed, and anyone wishing to join please call him for further information.

Craft Program Is Under Way At Planeview

Tenants Take Great Interest In Arts and Crafts

The Arts and Crafts program at Planeview is getting well under way as was indicated by a nice attendance at the Arts and Crafts meeting held on Sunday, June 27 at 2:00 p. m. At this meeting plans were made for the establishment of a temporary Arts and Crafts Committee for Zone IV to formulate an Arts and Crafts program for their particular area and to work cooperatively with the temporary Zone I Arts and Crafts Committee in the work being done in that area. Both of these temporary Zone Committees are under the jurisdiction of the temporary Recreation Committee with whom they are to consult in their program planning.

With the closing of the schools there has been an increase in requests for use of the woodcraft shop by teen-age boys. Up to this time the Craft Shop was open only to adults, but with the increased leisure time of children out of school, it was the feeling of the Craft Committee that the Arts and Crafts program should be enlarged to care for this age group. Plans are being formulated to have several supervised woodcraft sessions each week for those young people between the ages of thirteen and eighteen who have the written permission of their parents to participate. Announcement of this schedule will be made in the near future.

Another expression of the tenants interested in Planeview Arts and Crafts was that this program should eventually include not only woodcraft with power equipment, but wood-carving, model airplanes, model ships, puppetry, marionettes, basketry, leather craft, block printing, metalcraft, alabaster craft, ceramics, sketching, painting, photography, weaving, sewing and many other phases to meet the interests and talents of the Planeview residents. This community has wealth of talent along these various lines which should be utilized in a broad and effective program. With this in mind the Zone IV Committee hopes to formulate a program of different Arts and Crafts work than that already established in Zone I and one in which residents of all zones may participate, just as all residents may take part in the woodcraft activities in Zone I. A great deal of consideration is now being given by this group to the building of a handicrafts program for school age children under thirteen years of age.

The temporary Arts and Crafts Committee for Zone IV is composed of the following Planeview residents: Jack Motter, 4001 E. Dunkin, Mrs. S. Victor Penny, 4061 E. Steele; Reginald Wakeman, 4245 E. Steele; Thay Rolland, 4066 E. Steele; Clifford Burton, 4139 E. Steele; Richard Watkins, 4191 E. Dunkin. The Zone I Committee is made up of August Mae, 3940 E. Roseberry; Edward Vermilyea, 4156 Cessna; Merlyn Welsh, 3884 Cessna and Max Wilcox, 2400 S. Roosevelt. At Sunday's meeting Fred Pennington, 2568 S. Roosevelt was appointed to fill the vacancy of Leo Davis who recently resigned as Chairman of the Zone I Arts and Crafts Committee.

Golf and Bridge for Beechwood Wives

The Beech Wives' Day at Beechboro last Tuesday started the handicap golf tournament off at 10 a. m. with a fine group of enthusiastic golfers.

The afternoon bridge games are also very popular and the change of time enables members to participate in both golf and bridge if they desire to do so.

The nursery for children is also ready to make the club more attractive to mothers. Any wife of a Beech Employees Club member is very welcome to attend these meetings.

. . . The . . . War Housing News

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Mrs. L. A. Whatley.....11 Beechwood

Your reporter wants your news for the paper by Monday noon of each week. His is a voluntary service, help him all you can.

Interesting Facts About Wichita

Wichita's first newspaper was known as the Vidette and began publication in 1870, about the time the town was incorporated. The paper suspended publication within a few months after it started.

The Wichita Eagle was established in April, 1872, by M. M. Murdock, who was recognized as one of the ablest editor's of the state during the years he was active. The paper began as a weekly and did not change to a daily until the year 1884.

The Wichita Beacon started as a daily in October, 1872. Times were difficult during those days and after about two months as a daily it was necessary to suspend but continued as a weekly. Sometime in 1873 it went back to its original plan and has continued as a daily since that time.

The Eagle has never changed hands. It was founded by the Murdock's and still is being operated by members of that family. Victor Murdock, the present editor, is a son of the founder of the paper. He not only is a versatile writer and an able speaker but spent a great many years at Washington, D. C. as congressman from this state.

The building in which the Beacon now is located was erected by Henry J. Allen in 1910. He then was editor and principal owner of the paper. He formerly was governor of Kansas and also served a time in the United States senate. At the time of its erection the Beacon Building was known as Kansas' first skyscraper.

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At Your Grocer's Ask for
MEADOW GOLD

Beechwood Library Will Hold Open House July 1

(Continued from Page 1)

period has expired, the borrower's library card will be suspended.

7. Only one toy or game may be checked to any individual during a loan period, and there will be no renewal of the loan of the article at the end of the 7-day loan period.

8. Library patrons are asked to report immediately to the library any contagious diseases in the family.

The library hours will be each Wednesday morning from 9:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon. We would appreciate your cooperation, and feel sure that you and your children will benefit by using the Home Recreation Library, which is sponsored by the Beechcraft Employees' Club.

To become an active member of the Beechwood Home Recreation Library, clip and fill out the application card below and present to the Home Recreation Librarian upon your first visit to the library.

Beechwood Home Recreation Library Committee.

BEECHWOOD HOME RECREATION LIBRARY

Application Card

Name .....

Address .....

Age..... Grade.....

I am familiar with the rules and regulations of the Beechwood Home Recreation Library and agree to see that reasonable care is taken of toys and games borrowed, and that they are returned promptly. It is further understood by me that no responsibility is assumed by Beechwood Home Recreation Library for any accident which may occur in the use of toys.

.....
Parent's Signature.

Toy-Game Loan Library Materials

Toys

Sports Equipment—4 pairs boxing gloves, 8 ball bats, 16 soft balls, 3 foot balls.

Puzzles—15 picture puzzles, 1 box wooden puzzles, 1 picture peg.

Dolls and Doll Equipment—88 small and large dolls (8 large dolls, 5 all rubber dolls), 176 sets of doll clothes, 9 doll nursing bottles, 2 plush rabbits, 2 doll beds, 5 doll buggies, 1 doll go-cart, 1 doll chest of drawers, 5 doll trunks, 5 doll shopping bags, 1 sewing basket, 1 large doll house, 3 doll high chairs, 1 doll chair.

Books for Children—15 picture books, 52 story books.

Toys—25 push or pull toys (Disney toys, etc., for small children), 1 large sack of blocks, 5 large tops, 1 large horse drawn coal wagon, 2 typewriters, 10 airplanes, 3 dump trucks, 19 cars, 1 garage, 3 fire trucks, 2 tractors, 1 model town, 4 peg board tables, 1 large electric train and depot, 8 toy guns, 3 toy holsters, 1 small set of tools, 7 yo-yos, 5 tops, 1 large set of tinker toys, 1 box metal puzzlers, 1 magnetic jack straws, 13 jumping ropes, 1 box marionettes.

Craft Toys—2 metal art craft sets, 1 top craft building set, 1 doll house to build, 1 navigator set, 1 opto set, 1 microscope set.

Musical Toys—2 xylophones, 1 mandolin.

Wheel Toys—4 large scooters (3 new), 1 tricycle, 1 kiddy car, 2 hand cars, 1 large wagon, 2 small wagons, 15 pairs roller skates (used), 9 pair roller skates (new), 1 blackboard.

Games—1 horse shoe pitch game, 1 small bowling game, 4 card games, 1 Anagrams, 1 Tiddley Winks, 1 Domino, 3 Checker, 3 Chinese checker, 1 Bottoms up, 5 Bingo, 3 Lotto, 1 Duck pins, 3 Jack and ball, 1 Pegcity game, 1 Puzzle game, 1 Bas-ket game, 1 Cavalcade game, 1 20th Century, 1 Monopoly, 1 Mexican Pete, 1 Gold Star Marble, 1 World Wide game, 4 Bambino games, 1 Kings men game, 1 Wiz Ball game, 1 Roll ball game, 3 Sets table tennis, 2 Sets Shuffle board, 1 Bowling Alley.

Beechwood Tenants To Meet Friday

A special tenant meeting is called for **Friday**, July 2, at 2 o'clock in the Beechwood Community Building, for the purpose of perfecting plans for organizing a Master Council. Beechwood tenants are urged to have a representative from each family at this meeting.

Food—ammunition for a fighting man, a war worker, a housewife, and her children. Ammunition that we *all* need and can *get* under point rationing.

Remember, there is no rationing of nourishment. The green and leafy fresh fruits and vegetables are not rationed. These appetizing foods are rich in the vitamins and minerals drawn from the sun and the soil. They are giving Americans at home strength to match the strength of the Americans on the fighting fronts.

So plan your shopping wisely. Budget your "points" carefully. Buy nonrationed foods whenever you can. Be sure you are giving your family the wholesome, nourishing food they need to keep America strong!

It's Vitamins for Victory, so—pass the ammunition!

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Advertisers and Friends

Week's Events At Hilltop Manor

JULY 2nd to JULY 8th

Friday Morning — July 2nd

6:30- 6:00 Nursery school—Nursery
8:00-10:00 Vacation Church School—Sisters of St. Joseph—Community Building
10:00-11:00 Baseball—Zone 1 vs. Zone 3—Diamond
11:00-12:00 Baseball—Zone 2 vs. Zone 4—Diamond

Afternoon and Evening

2:00- 2:30 Recreation Assembly—Community Building
2:30- 4:30 Woodwork—Ernest Kaufman, George Meloy—Community Building
7:30-10:00 Play Nite—Community Building
9:00-10:30 Movie—Outdoor Area—Maintenance

Saturday Morning — July 3rd

6:30- 6:00 Nursery School—Nursery

Sunday Morning — July 4th

9:30-10:30 Intermediate Sunday School—Community Building
10:00-12:15 Kindergarten Sunday School, Maintenance Building
10:00-11:00 Sabbath School—Maintenance Building
11:00-12:00 Church—Maintenance Building

Afternoon and Evening

4:30- 7:30 Young People—Community Building
7:30- 9:30 Evening Song Service—Community Building

Monday Morning — July 5th

6:30- 6:00 Nursery School—Nursery
8:00-10:00 Vacation Church School—Community Building
10:00-11:00 Baseball—Zone 1 vs. Zone 4—Diamond
11:00-12:00 Baseball—Zone 2 vs. Zone 3—Diamond

Afternoon and Evening

2:00- 2:30 Recreation Assembly
2:30- 4:30 Crafts

Tuesday Morning — July 6th

6:30- 6:00 Nursery School—Nursery
8:00-10:00 Vacation Church School—Sisters of St. Joseph—Community Building
10:30-11:30 Travel Club—Community Building

Afternoon and Evening

2:00- 2:30 Recreation Assembly—Community Building
2:30- 4:30 Woodwork—Community Building
2:30- 4:30 Crafts—Community Building
6:00- 8:00 Women's Baseball—Diamond
7:30- 9:30 M.A.A.C.'s First Aid
8:00-10:00 Zone II Meeting—Community Building

Wednesday Morning—July 7th

6:30- 6:00 Nursery—Nursery School
8:00-10:00 Vacation Church School—Sisters of St. Joseph—Community Building
10:30-12:00 Girls' Sewing—Mrs. Eugene Hamilton—Community Bldg.

Afternoon and Evening

2:00- 2:30 Recreation Assembly—Community Building
2:30- 4:30 Crafts—Joyce Van Wey—Community Building
5:30- 7:30 Boy Scout Baseball—Diamond
7:30- 9:30 Boy Scouts—Maintenance Building
8:00- 9:30 Zone I Meeting—Community Building
8:00- 9:30 Zone III Meeting—Community Building

Thursday Morning — July 8th

6:30- 6:00 Nursery School—Nursery
8:00-10:00 Vacation Church School—Sisters of St. Joseph—Community Building
10:30-12:00 Girls' Sewing—Mrs. Eugene Hamilton—Community Bldg.

Afternoon and Evening

2:00- 2:30 Recreation Assembly—Community Building
2:30- 4:30 Crafts — Community Building
7:30- 9:30 M.A.A.C.'s First Aid—Community Building

Hilltop Activities

Mrs. Ernest Geese, 4002 Wilma, was hostess Thursday, June 24th, to the Kroweldeen Club. There were six members and one guest present. The club presented Mrs. L. C. Shadduck with a gift for her baby. Refreshments were served and club adjourned to meet July 8 with Mrs. J. A. Lile, 1464 Bluffview.

Mrs. William Gerdes and daughter Norma Jean of Gothenburg, Nebraska, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lester Shadduck, Billy Lee and new grandson Jimmy, of 1506 Bluffview. They returned to their home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Haskins and Bobby, 4639 Bayley, are spending their vacation in Republican City, Nebraska. They are visiting with Mr. Haskill's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Spencer and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Buss and son of McPherson, visited Mr. and Mrs. John Bacon and son, 4051 Wilma, Tuesday. They returned home Wednesday.

Mrs. Louis Crandall and daughter of Idaho Falls, Idaho, spent several days last week visiting her brother Harold M. Heston and family, 4433 Bayley.

The Stoweaway Club met Thursday evening, June 24, with Mrs. E. L. Blazier, 1033 Terrace. A stork shower was given for Mrs. Clark Edmister. Mrs. George Tanner is a new member of the club.

LeRoyce Cecile, of 4340 Bayley entertained some of her little friends on her fourth birthday, June 16th. Ice cream and cake were served to the following: Helen Louise Lawler, Ronna Gail, Dione Roberts, Hubert McCain, and Jimmie Ulrich.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dunkin and children, 4318 Bayley, visited Mr. Dunkin's brother on the farm Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clell Vogel and family, 1037 Terrace, were in McPherson Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Blazier and family, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dunkin and family ate a picnic dinner at Riverside Park Saturday evening.

Marilyn Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Rice, 4415 Bayley, returned Sunday from a three-week visit with her relatives.

Mrs. Russell Kimball and girls, 4336 Bayley, left Tuesday for a visit with Mr. Kimball's family at Lawton, Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bray, 4320 Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Boling, 4307 Bayley, Mrs. Oren Miller, 4345 Bayley, and their families, ate a picnic dinner at Linwood Park Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Schaeffer and Parsy, 4334 Bayley, spent the week-end in Hutchinson.

NOTICE OF ZONE ONE COUNCIL MEETING

Due to July 5th being a holiday, our regular meeting will be postponed until July 7th, at 8 p. m., at the Community Building, 4221 Menlo.

Standing of Junior Softball League

	Won	Lost
Zone 2	1	0
Zone 1	2	1
Zone 4	1	2
Zone 3	0	1

The schedule for the next two weeks has been revised as follows:

At 10:00 a. m.

Friday, July 2 .. Zone 1 vs. Zone 2
Zone 3 vs. Zone 4
Monday, July 5 .. Zone 1vs. Zone 4
Zone 2 vs. Zone 3
Friday, July 9 .. Zone 2 vs. Zone 4
Zone 1 vs. Zone 3

Mr. Conn is in charge of the soft ball league at this time and will be present at all games and will have authority to settle all disputes. The official A. A. U. Rules will be followed throughout the play of this league. All games start at 10 a. m., forfeit time being 10:15 a. m.

The age limit is boys under 17 years of age. Their age on June 7th will be their official age for the playing season, that being the date the league opened.

HILLTOP LIBRARY

The Hilltop Library will be closed Monday, July 5th, in observance of the Fourth of July holiday. Books which are due to be returned on this date may be kept until the following Monday without charge.

The Library at Hilltop is increasing its circulation each week. Any tenant is eligible to borrow books each Monday between 1 and 6 in the afternoon, 7 to 9 in the evening.

Air Raid Warden Sector Post 9-G-3

Senior Warden of Sector Post—Lester M. Baldwin, 4511 Boston Drive.
2nd Warden—Kenneth Hill, 1485 Pershing Court—"Block A."
3rd Warden—Merle Young, 1457 Pershing Court—"Block B."
4th Warden—Roy E. Mitchell, 1459 Pershing Court—Block "C."
LeRoy Ellsworth, 4515 Boston Drive—"Block D."
Melvin E. Chichester, 1412 Pershing—"Block E."
Fire Guards—
E. H. Almire, 1428 Pershing.
Orville Wright, 1429 Pershing.
Gerald Baldwin, 4511 Boston Dr.

Travel Club Visits the Fire Station

Travelliers had an interesting trip through the fire station last Friday afternoon. The boys and girls who enjoyed this trip with their sponsors were:

Marilyn Bible
Joan Vicker
Bertha Apperson
Mariellen Jones
Elaine Ann Herrmann
Samuel Apperson
Melvin Everhart
E. A. Maddux
Betty Maddux
Divane Herrmann
Richard Herndon
Betty Thompson
Opal Carver
Myrna Carver
Dorothy Funnell
Dixie Funnell
Joyce Van Wey
Marie Amann
Martha Douglas
Betty Jean Ray
Louis Hays
Eddie Scheihing
John Scheihing
Jimmie Moore
Carol Moore, Jr.
Donna Faulkner
Mrs. Mary Scheihing
Mrs. Charles Smith

This week's trip was through Friends Museum this morning. Hilltoppers elegible for the trip are:

Opal Carver
Mariellen Jones
Beverly Ann Munger
Ruth Ann Dyer
Phyllis M. Rowell
Philip White
Duane Herrmann
Jackie Frye
Jimmie Dale Apperson
Samuel Berl Apperson
Martha Douglas
Betty Jean Thompson
Bertha Irene Apperson
Betty Jean Ray
Elaine Ann Herrmann
Myrna Maxine Carver
Bonnie Jo Goggin
John Carl Scheihing
Edwin Scheihing
Marilyn Bible
Barbara Sherman
Shirley Everhart
Bonnie Joyce Huebner
Wilma Jo Huebner
Dondi Wilson
Lois Wilson
Dorothy Funnell

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Hundreds of expertly tailored shirts in fashion's newest shades . . . also the dressy plain whites. Plenty of mesh shirts too, if you prefer them.

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● All-Wool Worsteds
● All-Wool Gabardines
● All-Wool Tweeds
● All-wool Shetlands
● Wool-Mix Tropicals
● All-Wool Tropicals
● Fine Rayon
● Mercerized Khaki

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SLACK SUITS
$3.95 $4.95 $5.95

For work or play . . . here are outstanding values for every man. They are styled with in-or-out shirts and matching pleated slacks. The fabrics are Sanforized cotton and rayon and you have a choice of very desirable colors.

It Pays To Pay Cash At S. G. Holmes & Sons

HOW TO PAY THE WAR DEBT

Of course the united democracies are going to whip the dictators. It may take time and a bit of doing, but eventually, we'll win out—and then what?

Who's going to foot the bills of the war? And what are we going to do with Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini?

Hitler et al won't be retired to vast rural estates to spend their declining years in luxury while we pinch and scrape to keep ahead of the tax collector, if R. L. Nafziger, president of Schulze Baking Company, of Chicago, Ill., has anything to say about it. He has a plan, the Nafziger Plan, and it has a two-fold purpose of giving a Herculean lift to future tax burdens growing out of the war, at the same time solving der fuehrer's housing problem when the birds resume their flittings over Dover's white cliffs.

Mr. Nafziger proposes that three glass-lined cages be constructed and sent on a world-wide tour in the company of a detail of international guards. Hitler would be caged in one, Hirohito in a second and Mussolini in the third.

In every city and hamlet on the face of the earth the troupe would travel for the entertainment of the people—and—for revenue. They would be placed on view for one and all at the following prices: HITLER, $5; HIROHITO, $4; MUSSOLINI, 25c.

Will the traveling troupes pay off the war debt?

Here is Mr. Nafziger's answer: "It's a cinch. Why, the show's a natural. It has more crowd appeal than the Kentucky Derby, the Army-Navy game, and the department stores' January White Sales, combined.

How much money will the Nafziger Plan produce? The almanac estimates 2,145,200,000 people in the world. At $9.25 a head, they would pay in $19,943,100,000.00—not by any means enough to pay the war debt in full, but certainly enough to make a terrific dent in it.

If you have any suggestions, write Mr. Nafziger.

HITLER AGAIN IN THE PICTURE

SOUNDPHOTO—This photo taken from an Axis magazine shows Hitler meeting his party chiefs and gauleiters at the "Fuehrer's Headquarters." Martin Borman, Reichsleiter, and Hess's successor, is left of Hitler. Recently Hitler gave his first public speech in almost five months. He admitted that German soil was now a war zone—that the going was not easy—but he assured his people that victory would be theirs. Strangely enough no applause was heard at any time during the speech.

Allan Ladd, who stars in the dra[illegible] "Lucky Jordon," now playing [illegible] the West Theatre.

Planeview Church Notes

The Daily Vacation Bible School which is being held in the church building at the corner of Pershing and Fees is being well attended. Its attendance has even exceeded that of some of the church schools of the established churches in the city. There has been an average daily attendance of 130 pupils. Fifteen teachers have been giving their services free of charge. These teachers, all residents of Planeview, are to be commended for their fine work.

The school is held for two and one-half hours daily, Monday through Friday. Courses in Bible instruction are being offered besides various activities including art, soap carving, handicraft and music appreciation. Daily Vacation Bible School offers valuable instruction that cannot be had even from regular Sunday School attendance due to the fact that there is a more concentrated effort.

Miss McLaughlin and Miss Jones of the City Council of Churches are assisting with the school. Floyd Whitney, 3849 Cessna, is acting as Dean of the School.

The school will complete its schedule by presenting an outdoor program Friday evening, July 2, at 7:30, near the Community Building. The purpose of this program will be to show the parents and friends of the students the benefits of the past two weeks instruction. Everyone is invited to attend the program.

The Family Washtub

We have read much of the attempts of the War Production Board to make available to the civilian population increased quantities of civilian goods in which shortages have become critical. For example, it is difficult for the average person to realize the function of the galvanized washtub to millions of our people. Over half the homes of America are without bathrooms, and the galvanized tub, used for laundry, is the only bathing facility for the family. Despite this need, however, there has been for many months an acute shortage of large galvanized tubs.

This situation is cited to illustrate the importance of renewing supplies of essential domestic items which the majority of our citizens must eat, wear and use in order to maintain the morale and health of the country. Only the local storekeeper and the people affected know the importance of such items.

Mistakes were inevitable in establishing any rationing program of food and commodity supplies, but the time for correction has arrived, and washtubs point the way.

Glass discs are the latest answer supplied by the phonograph industry to shortages of critical materials.

Chester the Pup

By GEORGE O'HALLORAN

WELL, Uncle Sedgewick left today, and I suppose we won't see him again until next winter. He's going to make a bicycle trip from here to Yellowstone park, and then he's going to roller skate from there to Seattle. It wouldn't surprise me to see him swim from Seattle to Alaska. Clara cried when he left, and even MacTavish and I felt kind of bad when uncle went pedaling down the street steering with one hand and trying to keep his beard from getting caught in the chain with the other. Uncle's quite a traveler. Last night he was telling Swizzlepuss how he climbed Mount Blanc on a pogo stick. He explored Central America on a pushmobile and covered Australia on a pair of stilts. He said the toughest trip he ever made was the time he crossed the North pole with his pet polar bear, Hemingway. The weather got so cold Hemingway's feet froze and Uncle Sedgewick had to push that polar bear 800 miles across the ice in a wheelbarrow. I think uncle's head must have been frostbitten on that trip, too.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

DO YOU KNOW?

By the KANSAS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

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Remember When You Said, "Don't Worry Son, Daddy's Here" . . .
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YOUR DOLLARS WILL MOUNT UP . . .
WHEN YOU SAVE REGULARLY WITH OUR ASSOCIATION
Savings of each individual saver in this association are fully insured up to $5,000.00 by the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp.
"SUCCESS STARTS WITH SAVING"
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HILLTOP NEWS

Girls' Baseball At Hilltop Friday

Arrangements have been made with Coreene Smith of Boeing and Gene Ely of Beech to have their girls team play an exhibition game for Hilltop Manor Friday, July 2, on the Manor Baseball Diamond south of the Maintenance Building.

One of the main purposes of this game is to entertain employees of these two plants, but everyone is welcome and your Recreation Committee urges you to be on hand and root for the side you want to win. Word has it that these girls are plenty good, and that they enjoy playing ball for the fun of it. They have lots of tricks and plenty of pep, and always draw a large crowd.

There is no charge for seeing the game, outside of maybe passing the hat for donations to buy some needed baseball equipment for our own teams. So let's all be out, and by your response to this game, determine future bookings of games on our home diamond.

Hilltop To Play Cessna, Lutheran

June 30, 1943—
Cessna Welders vs. Hilltop
July 1, 1943—
Immanuel Lutheran vs. Hilltop on Hilltop diamond.

Mr. S. J. Hermann will conduct games for the boys each Wednesday at 5:00 p. m. on the diamond.

Among the ladies out for softball play two weeks ago were:

Virginia Marsh	Viola Reno
Mary Pankey	Vernadell Wagner
Dorothy Jones	Ruby Rufener
Johnnie Dunn	Jerry Hill

The men's senior team will play at least one league game each week on the local diamond. The schedule for each week is in the Sunday papers. Plans are being made to have a 16-team round robin tournament at Hilltop in the next two or three weeks. Watch the War Housing News for a definite date on this. Let's have a big turnout to see the local games. We have a good ball team with a nice record so let's support them.

YMCA Industrial League Standings

	W.	L.	Pct.
Hutcherson Y.	8	1	.888
Hilltop Manor	9	2	.818
Wichita Aces	7	3	.700
Watkins	6	3	.667
Cessna Welders	5	3	.625
Immanuel Lutheran	5	4	.556
Apsco	4	4	.500
Kuhlman & Harmon	2	6	.250
Krehbiel Plastic	2	8	.182
Davis-Westholt	0	5	.000

HILLTOP COMMUNITY CHURCH NOTES

The Kindergarten group meets in the Day Nursery Building, 4219 Menlo Drive. Children left there will be cared for while parents attend church.

The Young People's group will meet in the Recreation Building at 9:30. The rest of the Sunday School and the Church Service are held in the Maintenance Building.

Preachers For July—

July 4—Rev. L. D. Homer, Associate Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Wichita.

July 11—Rev. P. D. Womeldorf, Conference Director of Religious Education, Wichita.

July 18—Rev. A. E. Henry, D. D. District Superintendent, Wichita.

July 25—To be announced.

The Chaplain will attend a Conference of Religious Workers in Government Housing Areas from June 28 to July 28. He will be on vacation during the rest of July. Miss Evans is also taking vacation during July. Miss McLaughlin will be in charge of the work during July, assisted by Mrs. Hall.

The Hilltop Manor Community Church is planning to hold revival services from August 9 through August 20. These will be held in the new Community Building, or possibly outdoors. We would like to ask interested neighborhood groups to have meetings of prayer in their homes for these services. The Rev. F. W. Couch of the Baptist Church, a young man highly recommended as an evangelist, will preach.

Play Night at the Recreation Building, held each Friday evening from 7:30 to 10 o'clock, will be in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Morrison, while Miss Evans and Mrs. Heinrich are out of town.

Mr. Morrison is arranging for volley ball and outside deck tennis.

All junior high and senior high school age young people of the community are welcome.

Chaplain's Corner—

"Fear is physical and mental; therefore, the cure for fear must be effected in the mind and in the body.

Understanding fear robs it of its mystery. This and renewed energy in the nerve cells give you the power to conquer fear."
—Cowles.

"Fear hath torment. Perfect love casteth out fear."—I John.

TERRIBLY LAZY

"Is he lazy?"

"He is. He'll go into a revolving door and then wait for somebody to come along and turn it around."

Foreign Countries Purchase

During the six-month period following the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, foreign countries purchased $127,000,000 worth of American chemical products, a 60 per cent increase over the corresponding period a year ago, reports Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

War economies are making it harder for Hollywood stunt men every day!

Imbued with a desire to save valuable materials, motion picture producers are staging all their fight scenes with an eye toward saving props. In Columbia's "No Place For A Lady," which is opening on Tuesday at the West Theater, a safe brawl that's hectic and furious is shown in one scene. However, in spite of the carnage, which takes place when William Gargan captures a murder gang, few tables and chairs were damaged, but all the actors in the scene were severely pummeled.

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DON KUTILEK, Piano Playing Maestro
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And Eight Other Versatile Musicians with Girl Vocalist — Truly the Season's Treat!
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SATURDAY NIGHT — 10 P. M. TO 4 A. M.
6 HOUR DANCE
GALA PRE-HOLIDAY CELEBRATION
2 BANDS
MAHLON "SKIPPER" HAWKINS
. . . and . . .
AL "SULLY" SULLIVAN
ADMISSION 85c

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AL "SULLY"
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BEECHWOOD NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Powell and family, 41 Beechwood, and Mrs. W. H. Russell spent Sunday canoeing and picnicking at Santa Fe Lake.

This week-end has been a momentous occasion for the Horace Hayward family, 89 Beechwood. Mr. Hayward's brother Terry has just returned from seven months service with the U. S. Marines on Guadalcanal and is with his family after a two year's absence. A family reunion was held Sunday afternoon and evening at the home of Joe Hayward in Wichita.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Muma and daughter, of Wichita, visited at the H. A. Slingsby home, 45 Beechwood, last Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Slingsby spent Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wickstrom, 2520 Aloma Drive.

Mrs. Cecil Hall, Mrs. Guy Dunn, Mrs. Oswall Boosinger, Mrs. Rollin Quinn, and Mrs. Hobart Slingsby attended Beech Wives' Day at Beechboro last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Franklin of Wichita were dinner guests at the Harold Warner home, 43 Beechwood on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy R. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Kitchen, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Slingsby of Beechwood attended the Engineers' and Experimental Department picnic at Heller's Grove Saturday evening.

Patty Riley, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Riley, 561 Beechwood, underwent a minor operation June 23 at Wesley hospital. Patty is home now and doing nicely. We are all glad to see her out playing again.

The baby son born June 7 to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schwemmer of 581 Beechwood has been given the name of Jerald Lee.

Mrs. Margaret Lake and daughter spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Robertson at 593 Beechwood.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Comeau, 585 Beechwood, visited Mrs. Robert Slansky and baby son at St. Francis hospital Sunday.

Bobbie Lou Burnham visited the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Martin, 589 Beechwood.

Mrs. Leonard Dupus, 683 Beechwood, visited relatives in Enid, Oklahoma, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Comeau and son Norman, 585 Beechwood, spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Bob Uanfeld of Wichita.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley McMillen of El Dorado spent one day last week visiting her sister, Mrs. A. H. Schwemmer and baby son, Jerald Lee, 581 Beechwood.

The Paul Martins, 589 Beechwood, had as their week-end guests Mr. and Mrs. Basil Manning of Pratt, Kansas.

Mrs. Warren Williams is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Dupus, 683 Beechwood. Mrs. Williams will leave soon for Camp White, Oregon, to be with her husband who was transferred there recently.

Beechboro Golf Is For Members Only

The Beechboro Golf Course and other recreational facilities of Beechboro are at the disposal of Beech Employees Club members only, and are not to be used by any Beechwood residents or outsiders unless permission for such privileges be granted by those officials in charge of Beechboro.

Parents and children have been cooperating nicely since being asked not to fish the golf balls from the creek or to allow children to play on the sanded greens.

Any Beechwood resident who is a Beech Aircraft employee may join the Beech Employees Club and then be entitled to all recreational facilities offered at Beechboro.

BEECHWOOD LIBRARY AND STORY HOUR

The Beechwood children are continuing to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the "Bookmobile." Thirty-three new checkouts were made Wednesday between 2 p. m. and 5 p. m., which is Library time at the Community Building in Beechwood. Forty-six children enjoyed the "Story Hour." Mrs. Elgie Fuson, librarian, reports some adults are now coming for books and that next week many new books suitable for adult reading will be on hand for checking out. Beechwood tenants, you are encouraged to use this worthwhile service.

First Aid Class Is Very Popular In Beechwood

The Beechwood Red Cross First Aid class under the supervision of Mrs. Lloyd McKinley, 163 N. Holyoke, held their regular bi-weekly meetings at the Beechwood School building, Tuesday and Thursday mornings. Instruction in artificial respiration was given to the following students:

Mrs. Guy Dunn, 8 Beechwood; Mrs. Cecil Hall, 7 Beechwood; Mrs. Lucille Riley, 561 Beechwood; Mrs. Doris Dixon, 563 Beechwood, Mrs. Cecile Edwards, 37 Beechwood, Mrs. Ethel Trego, 523 Beechwood, Mrs. Beulah Grant, 9 Beechwood, Mrs. Edna Haberman, 59 Beechwood, Mrs. Harry B. Lancelot, 8965 E. Douglas; Mrs. Ruth Thielen, 8921 E. Douglas.

The nursery, for this meeting on Tuesday, was in charge of Mrs. Ruth Thielen, 8921 E. Douglas. The class will next take up the discussion and application of splints.

BEECHWOOD SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Beechwood Sunday School met at 10 o'clock at the Community Building on June 27th with 67 present.

Mr. H. L. Wortz, a layman from the Lutheran Church of Wichita, brought us a wonderful message on "Building for Tomorrow." There were approximately 35 at the morning worship service.

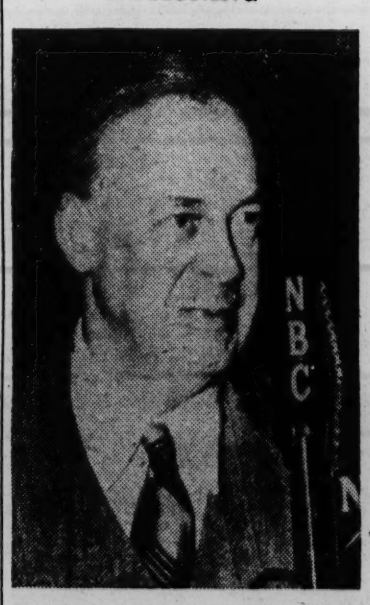
We invite all new tenants to attend our Sunday School as we have classes for all ages and teachers for each class.

Come one, come all, and let's be 100 per cent in attendance.

Band In Beechwood?

Mr. Frank Reid, Superintendent of War Housing Schools as established in Beechwood and Planeview, is offering one of his school faculty music instructors for summer work in Beechwood. All Beechwood tenants desiring to have their children receive these free lessons should go to the Project Services Office immediately and fill out the free application blank. If you have received a blank, please fill it in and return it at your earliest convenience to the Project Service Office. Anyone wanting to buy or sell an instrument please make your wants known in the office.

URGES PUBLIC TO DO OWN TRAVEL RATIONING



Self-rationing of wartime travel by the American public and "stay-at-home" vacations were urged by Joseph B. Eastman, head of the Office of Defense Transportation, when he recently appeared on the public service radio program, "Washington Reports on Rationing." The program, which features prominent Washington personalities as guest speakers, is presented every Sunday afternoon by the Council on Candy as Food in the War Effort, an organization sponsored by the National Confectioners' Association.

Variety Breads For Lunch Box

By DORIS HEIDRICK
Home Economist The Gas Service Company

If you are ever puzzled about how to introduce greater variety into your lunch box meals, why not give the "staff of life" a chance?

To begin with, bread is most nutritious. Enriched flour and bread contributes a larger percentage of your daily nutritional requirements than ever before. Now, in addition to the proteins and carbohydrates it has always supplied, it also provides needed B vitamins and the food mineral iron. Bread is definitely America's best and most economical energy-yielding food.

To step up interest in your lunch box use many kinds of breads—enriched white, cracked wheat, corn bread, potato bread, nut bread, etc.

There's nothing so good as home made breads—especially for sandwiches. If you are looking for some new delicious sandwich breads—try these:

Peanut Butter Bread
(Cake Method)

¼ cup shortening	2 cups sifted flour
¾ cup peanut butter	3 teaspoons baking powder
¼ cup sugar	¾ teaspoon salt
2 eggs	1 cup milk

Cream shortening and peanut butter together. Add sugar and continue creaming until light. Add well-beaten eggs. Sift flour, baking powder, and salt together, and add alternately with the milk. Mix until well blended. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven (350°) 1 hour. Yield: 1 loaf.

Nut Bread

½ cup shortening	3 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup sugar	1 teaspoon salt
½ cup corn syrup or honey	¾ cup milk
1 egg	1 cup chopped nuts
3 cups sifted enriched flour	

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add syrup and mix thoroughly. Add egg, beating well. Sift together flour, baking powder, and salt. Add to creamed mixture alternately with milk. Add nuts. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven (350° F.) 1¼ hours. Yield: 1 loaf.

"Golden, fluffy cornbread
Buttered from the pan
Is bound to please the children
And tempt most any man!"

Cornbread

3 tbsps. honey or ¼ cup sugar	1 cup cornmeal
2 tbsps fat	1 cup flour
2 eggs	2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk	1 teaspoon salt

Mix honey and fat. Beat eggs, add milk, and mix with honey. Sift flour before measuring. Add sifted dry ingredients. Put in hot greased pan. Bake 20 to 25 minutes. Temperature 400° F. Amount 1 pan 7½x11 inches. Cut in 3-inch squares and serve with butter and honey.

Lovely blonde Janet Blair who shares starring honors with Don Ameche and Jack Oakie in the glitter musical comedy, "Something To Shout About," with songs by Cole Porter, which opens a four-day run at the Crawford Theatre Sunday.

Fast Facts for War Working Women

In baking your own bread, always use enriched flour—read the label. For variety and food value, use dark bread in half the sandwiches you make. If possible, include two kinds of bread in every lunch box.

A whole orange packs well in the lunch box, and is popular in worker's meals. Never peel an orange before you pack it. After the skin of an orange has been cut, vitamin C is soon destroyed; defeats the purpose of an orange nutritionally. Serve some other kind of fruit for breakfast, reserving oranges for the lunch box meal.

Small boxes of raisins, dried prunes, apricots, figs, dates and nut meats make favorite between meal snacks. Rich in nutrients and high in energy value, these foods make good mid-meal nibbling.

Jelly and preserves have a tendency to soak in bread on standing. If your worker has a hankering for something sweet, make Jelly-butter by blending butter and jelly together. Cream cheese and jelly may be handled the same way.

Movie directors have their headaches, but they also have their compensations!

Director Charles Barton found that out recently when he was called on to pick the twenty most beautiful dancing girls in Hollywood for roles in his Columbia comedy, "Let's Have Fun," which is opening Sunday at the West Theater.

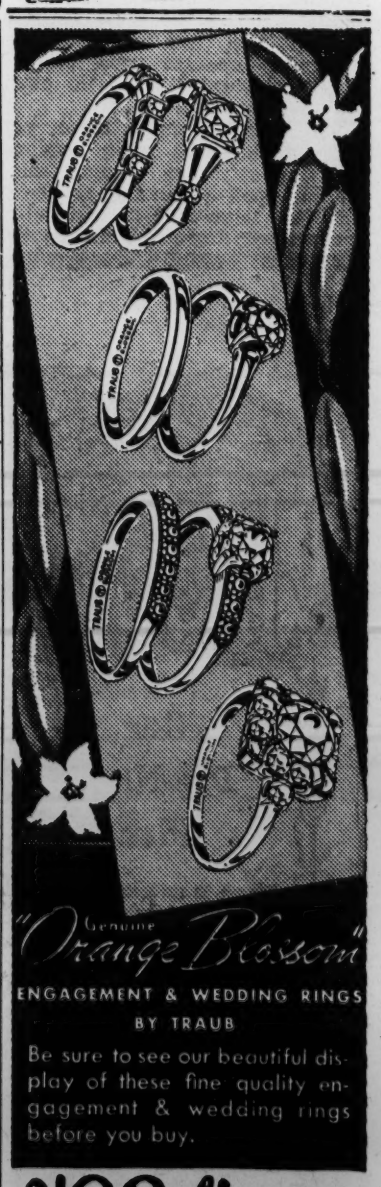
The dancing lovelies were needed for stage-musical show numbers along with Margaret Lindsay, John Beal and Bert Gordon, the "Mad Russian" of screen and radio.

"Picking the twenty best beauties from a throng of one hundred was as easy as it was pleasant," Director Barton declared. "The tough part of the job was having to turn down the rest of the girls, and still not discourage them."

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY

HARLEY'S "QUALITY SERVICE" Pharmacy
War Workers—
VITAMINS ARE ESSENTIAL!
See Our Large Stock and Low Prices
HILLSIDE and KELLOGG
— Dial 4-4392 —

GEO. RUSHTON BAKING CO.
For Over Fifty Years a Kansas Institution
BAKERS OF BUTEREG and HOBO BREAD
Also CINNAMON ROLLS — BUTTER ROLLS
— PIES and DOUGHNUTS —



H. R. Robinson
— JEWELER —
Budget Payments—No Carrying Charge
105 North Market

THEATRE NEWS

Ginger Rogers now is really on top of the world—18,756 feet high, to be exact.

She didn't know it until she received a letter on the set of Leo McCarey's "Once Upon a Honeymoon," opening at the Civic Theater Sunday, from Dan Thrapp, an American newspaperman in Buenos Aires, explaining how it came about.

"You have reached the top of Mount Macon, above Tolar Grande in the Andes, which is almost a mile higher than any mountain in the United States," Thrapp wrote in an extremely interesting account of his vacation trip mountain climb.

"It was a lot of work to put you there, even if you didn't weigh any more than a cover of a magazine.

"Some guys give up before they get to Mount Macon. Some guys reach the top and leave their name on a slip of paper jammed in between the rocks.

"Some scratch their name on a rack as high as they are able to climb. Your picture is up there on the very peak of the mountain.

"I couldn't see any sense in leaving my name up there. Nobody would ever recognize it, even if anybody did run across it. I'd rather have your name up there than mine, anyway. You always were tops," Thrapp concluded.

"I guess that definitely rates you higher than any other actress in Hollywood," said co-star Cary Grant as producer-director Leo McCarey called them for their next scene.

—V—

The goddess who rules Alan Ladd's star must be a blonde!

Ladd, a blonde himself, has scored resounding successes in three pictures—and in each all of the leading feminine players have been blondes. In "This Gun For Hire" he played with Veronica Lake and Bonita Granville, both blondes. He shared top honors with Veronica in "The Glass Key." In "Lucky Jordan," spy drama now at the West Theater, the feminine lead is taken by gorgeous Helen Walker—a blonde. Marie McDonald a lovely in the same film, is also a blonde.

In "This Gun for Hire" Paramount figured that the public wouldn't like a fair-haired lad in a killer role and Ladd had to dye his black and be billed as "The Raven." Paramount was 100 per cent wrong because fans, who remembered Ladd from his bit roles, promptly flooded the mail with protests.

—V—

The Weaver Boys fancied themselves amateur F.B.I. agents when their latest Republic Pictures assignment, "Mountain Rhythm," which opens at the West Theater Tuesday, took them on location to a former Japanese truck garden hastily abandoned when its owners were interned.

Noting the remnants of an extremely elavorate radio sending receiving set, they thought they had hit upon a genuine spy nest until they were advised laconically by authorities that thousands of other evacuated Jap truck farms revealed similar equipment—all of which proved the wisdom of the west coast's hasty and unceremonious Jap evacuation program.

The Weavers accumulated numerous Japanese newspapers lying about the premises and sent them to their friends back in Ozark, Missouri, as souvenirs.

—V—

Lewis Stone, as the dignified Judge Hardy presented a very undignified spectacle when he rolled downhill on a child's coaster in "Andy Hardy's Double Life," coming Sunday to the West Theater. But it was all for comedy purposes, and made perfectly logical by the fact that he was supposed to be trying to see if a child on a coaster could see a red alarm flag on a truck. A lawsuit depended on this in the story.

An Eastern judge actually did this, to make up his mind in a lawsuit, George B. Seitz, who directed the picture, declares.

—V—

Cobina Wright, Jr., darling of New York's 400, who is rapidly winning a name for herself on the screen, has also established a strong case in behalf of the resourcefulness of the American society girl.

The only child of a wealthy and socially prominent family, Cobina received her education in fashionable boarding schools and was voted the nation's No. 1 debutante before she was eighteen.

After her luxurious life in the glittering company of international celebrities, she found it imperative to earn her own living when the family fortunes faded.

A slender blonde with devastating blue eyes and a photgenic face and figure, she began her public career as photographers' model and supper club songstress. Making the most of her personality she not only charmed Manhattan cafe society, but attracted attention of film scouts.

Today, with a record of solid performances to her credit, Miss Wright has what she calls her finest acting opportunity to date in Gregory Ratoff's Columbia musical, "Something to Shout About," now at the Civic Theater. The gay new comedy stars Don Ameche, Janet Blair and Jack Oakie and featured players include William Gaxton and Hazel Scott.

Our Pre-Need Plan

There is no reason why a funeral service should not be purchased economically and as intelligently as any other service . . . we sincerely advocate the idea of Pre-arrangement.

A Perfect Tribute Costs No More

BYRD-SNODGRASS
Funeral Service
633 NORTH BROADWAY
TELEPHONE 3-2233

2-Pc. Cool, Summer Adjustable Coveralls

$4.50

- For Defense Workers
- For Victory Gardeners
- For Vacationers
- For Plain Old Play

Light weight, adjustable coverall . . . summer flight cloth which is yarn dyed . . . washable and pre-shrunk. Made in California and tailored perfectly . . . jacket with three-button pocket. Convertible collar . . . action back, three buttons in front, so it will button on to the slack and give plenty of freedom in bending. Tailored slack, made full. Buttonholes to button on jacket. Large pocket. Light and dark blue. Sizes 12 to 20. Only 120 on hand . . . They are plenty COOL.

Third Floor . . . Rorabaugh-Buck

Du Barry's Toilet Set

"Right About Face Set" $2.00

A "two for the money" special event. Clinging, long lasting $2.00 DuBarry Face Powder, plus creamy-smooth Foundation Powder, both for the price of the face powder . . . for a limited time only. Famous Richard Hudnut product.

Toiletries . . . Street Floor . . . Rorabaugh-Buck

RORABAUGH Buck WICHITA

INDEPENDENCE DAY

CIVIC Now Playing
725 WEST DOUGLAS
Take West Second, West Douglas, or Friends University Bus.

CRAWFORD Starting Sunday
209 SOUTH TOPEKA
First Return Downtown Showing

— STARTING SUNDAY —

CIVIC VARIETY HOUR
Musical Featurette
Comedy — News

CIVIC Starting Sunday

CRAWFORD Beginning Thursday July 8th

Adventures of Katie O'Hara . . .

The rippling, mirthful Story of a Girl on her Honeymoon with a man not her husband and, worse yet, the one who is!

with
WALTER SLEZAK
ALBERT DEKKER
ALBERT BASSERMAN
HARRY SHANNON

— CIVIC VARIETY HOUR —
Ozzie Nelson and His Orchestra
Sport Reel — Color Cartoon
Air Express News

IX

DEFENSE COMMUNITY NOTES Date - December 4, 1941
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO; Lake City Ordnance Plant Agents - MKA - EE
North American Aviation

Greater Kansas City (including Kansas City, Missouri, Kansas City, Kansas and)
(Lake City, Missouri

Defense industries

100 plants were reported as having defense contracts and 80 of these employ women. These contracts are for products normally manufactured or of a similar nature.

The one large new development which is employing women and comtemplates definite expansion in the use of women is the Lake City Ordnance - Remington Small Arms Ammunition Plant at Lake City. (See separate schedule for this plant.)

The North American Aviation at Kansas City, Kansas will begin turning out planes in January 1942. No women employed in production at the present time. This plant may ultimately employ as many as 15,000. Company policy at present does not consider the employment of women. (See schedule)

General Industrial Pattern of Kansas City

As far as the employment of women goes Kansas City has offered little in manufacturing except in the garment trades and food processing and these two divisions of manufacturing employed less than ten percent of wage earning women. Trade, personal and domestic service and the clerical field offered most employment to women.

Labor Supply

New demands for labor:

Lake City Ordnance now employing about 3000 of which about 450 are women expects to have peak employment of 6000. The service manager reported that 80,000 applications had been filed.

North American Aviation now employs about 1000 - no women in production and about 150 in the office - expects to employ 6500 by August 1942 and will have facilities for a force of 15,000 or more.

Present indication are that local supply of labor in a 50 mile commuting radius of Kansas City are adequate.

Representative of Labor Supply Committee reported that the displacement of men in the Fischer Body Plant, Sheffield Steel, other fabricators of metal, car repair shops, stove manufacturers and small foundries due to priorities will release large numbers of men and tend to curtail any immediately anticipated demand for women.

Labor Supply (continued)

Women will not be considered for jobs on which men have normally been employed until there is some indication of a shortage in the male labor supply.

See special report of the Employment Security Division of the Federal Security Agencies on Labor Market Developments in the Kansas City Area as to the age and length of residence of employment office registrations.

Kansas City Employment Service reported their November 1941 registration as 34,274 and of these 18,536 were new registrations or renewals during the month of November. The local active files on December 2, 1941 showed the following occupational groupings:

	Women	Men	
Industrial	3009	10012	
Clerical	3403	3129	
Service	1033	1673	(other than domestic)
Sales	1300	1300	
Construction	~~4462~~	4462	

Transportation

Lake City Ordnance Plant (small arms ammunition) is located about 20 miles from the center of Kansas City. Local bus service from Kansas City via Independence takes 50 minutes to an hour and costs 25¢ cash fare. The Missouri Pacific runs a bus to meet shift hours and sells 10 ride tickets for $ 1.75, 35¢ for single rides.

Most of workers, however, do not use public transportation but use private automobile conveyance. Groups of workers arrange for pooling car facilities. Missouri Pacific considered running a commuters train but demand was too insignificant.

North American Aviation plant is easily reached in one fare zone.

No apparent transportation problems.

Workers drive in from a radius of more than 35 miles.

Housing

No defense housing in Kansas City. No indicated shortage of houses as yet. In-migration of workers has been thought to be largely one of families rather than single workers. Single workers - especially girls who have come were reported by the Y.W.C.A. - usually have friends or relatives who can accommodate them for living quarters or make arrangements.

Housing (continued)

Chamber of Commerce set up a room registration - (Women's University Club assisted) but the service has been used very little. This has been considered indicative of no expressed housing needs.

Buckner, Missouri, a small town of about 500 population, located within 5 miles of Lake City has been mentioned as a site for defense housing project if a need should arise.

There is no town at Lake City. Independence - suburban Kansas City and within the one fare street car zone - provides some housing but an extimate was that 80 percent of the workers in the small arms ammunition plant would live in greater Kansas City.

Training

~~No defense training for women.~~ None needed for the small arms ammunition plant.

More than 20 courses have been offered men in the VEND training program.

North American Aviation Company personnel director felt that if women should be introduced in this plant that community had facilities ~~for training~~ women. Same schools that have been used for men could be used for women.

NYA has given girls training in soldering. See Sheet 4 for special NYA report.

Need of training girls for needletrades reported but such training has not been allowed under VEND. A group of Negro girls under the auspices of the NEGRO branch of the YWCA are being trained as sewing machine operators. They are paying a $ 10 fee per pupil for 90 hours instruction in a local manual training school.

See schedules for training notes with reference to plants visited.

Recreation

Since in-migration to Kansas City has been relatively slight and then chiefly in family groups, there has not as yet been any evidence of need for a special recreation program. The YWCA and the National Catholic ~~Council for Social Work~~ Community Service are being allowed money from USO for increasing their activities but programs have not been formulated. Y.W.C.A. has been allowed to send publicity materials announcing their courses and activities to be given to the women at the small arms ammunition plant, and have established a contact to work with the welfare division.

The Y. W. is considering a part time recreation center at Independence to serve the girls employed at Remingtons and will probably place special U.S.O. worker at this center.

See Newspaper Clipping on NCCS service center where Miss Delores Wellman is one of the directors. At present is serving as a center for soldiers of nearby posts who come to K.C. for "leave." Miss Wellman may later have a special program for employed women.

Training (Continued)

N. Y. A. Training: separate

Courses offered for girls:

Sheet metal— forming and cutting of metal; five girls enrolled; Open to girls since October 1941.

Machine shop— light welding, punch press, drill press, lathe operating. Open to women since Oct. 1941, and started with 15 girls but now have just five. Some of the girls dropped out of the class and others were placed in some factory. Most of the girls have gone to work at the Luce Manufacturing Co. which has defense contracts for soldier's packs, belts, etc. Approximately 200 women are employed in this plant.

Painting (Metal and wood finishing)
10 girls enrolled.
Spray painting, brush painting, sanding and polishing.
Open to girls since April 1941.

Radio Construction:
10 girls enrolled.
Coil winding, wiring, soldering, etc.
Open to girls since April 1941.
Most trainees are placed at Aircraft Accessories Co. in Kansas City, about 200 being employed in this factory most of whom are girls.

Power machine operating:
40 white girls and 42 colored girls enrolled.
Many are placed at Luce Manufacturing Co.. Have had some Mexican girls in the classes but they have been hard to place.

The NYA work center is at 19th and Broadway in Kansas City and the related work is taken at the Manual Training High School, 1215-E.15th. Six hours of work training and two hours of related class room work each day.

Length of training depends upon the individual, but a minimum period is usually around three months.

In

Public School Vocational Education:
In the public school system there is no training offered to girls in machine shop, sheet metal, radio construction, etc. such as that offered by the NYA.

Defense
Community notes - Kansas City December 1941

5

Persons interviewed:

Mr. Glenn E. Brockway) Employment Division, Federal Security Agency
Mr. Ned MacDonald) 414 Dierks Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. Brockway serves as the regional secretary and reporter for the Labor Supply Committee which covers Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma - region 9. In case information is desired as to the construction or operating status of plants in this area either Mr. Brockway or Mr. MacDonald might be written.

Miss Hoffman - assistant in Kansas City NYA office, 417 East 13th, K.C., Mo.

Mr. E. L. McKnight, Director Kansas City branch of Missouri Em p. Service
Mr. Hart, In charge of Defense Employment, Kansas City " " "

Miss Anna Pyatt,	General Secretary, Y.W.C.A.,	Kansas	City,	Mo.
Miss Haynes	Industrial Sec'y "	"	"	"
Miss Elsie Mountain	Head of Negro Center, "	"	"	"

400

THE Y.W.C.A. Meets Today's Challenge

with a Vital Program for
Girls and Women
1941-42

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Choose the Y's Defense Plan

You may not don a uniform or spend a period in camp, yet this is a strategic year in your life, as in our national history. Your part in the total defense is to keep well, think clearly, keep ideals high, maintain a serene spirit, and serve your community. Prepare yourself now for the strenuous days that lie ahead!

The Y.W.C.A.

offers a program for TODAY based on the needs of girls and women in these difficult times:

- A Health Program, refreshing, vigorous, varied.
- Clubs and Interest Groups, stimulating, creative, suited to your time and budget.
- Experience in Democratic Living in councils and membership groups.
- Values that do not change; new dynamics for living.

Y.W.C.A. Fellowship

Membership is not required for participation in clubs or classes, but is open to all who believe in the Association Purpose:

"To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians.

"In this endeavor we seek to understand Jesus, to share his love for all people, and to grow in the knowledge and love of God."

There's More to the "Y" Than Meets the Eye

This folder suggests interests that thousands of girls and women have enjoyed in the Kansas City Y. W. C. A. and indicates the wide scope of the Association in 53 countries throughout the world. Its members are still united in friendship, aims, and ideals, with a program that offers stability in a changing world, sanity in the midst of confusion. In addition to clubs, classes, and interest groups, members share in Public Affairs forums, World Fellowship interests, all association membership events, and the application of Christianity to daily living.

Mrs. David B. Park, President

Miss Anna M. Pyott, General Secretary

The Y.W.C.A. is one of the six member agencies of the United Service Organizations, carrying on a program for men in service and women workers in defense industries.

Y.W.C.A.

1020 McGee Street

Kansas City, Missouri

Member Kansas City Council Social Agencies & Community Fund

Give Priority to

~ Health ~

National strength depends upon individual health. Authorities in all fields stress the need of rest, food, relaxation, and recreation for women and girls in industry, in business, and in the home. This year especially, sound minds and strong bodies are needed for facing the strain of life lived at emergency pitch.

Health Classes — Lectures — Projects

The Y. W. C. A. Health Program Includes:
Lectures by leading doctors, movies, discussions, luncheon forums touching on individual and community health.

MASSAGE
To release tension and relax tired, tight muscles.

FOOD AND DEFENSE
Forums led by nutrition experts on how to eat and keep fit.

FIRST AID
Especially important in view of national defense. Offered by the American Red Cross; certificate awarded to those completing the course. 10 weeks, 20 hours' instruction, 75c.

For Glorious Health

REGULAR GYM
Keep fit is the watchword of the day. Stimulating exercises designed to tone up lazy muscles and keep you feeling "tops."

INDIVIDUAL GYM
Exercises based on your own needs, specializing in body mechanics, good posture, weight normalizing, measurements, silhouette pictures.

SWIMMING
Enjoy the finest of year-round sports regularly in the sparkling, filtered water of the Y. W. pool.

Dancing

Any type you want. Vigorous exercise, relaxation, muscular control.

Ballroom
Square Dancing
Folk Dancing
Tap Dancing
Modern Dance

HEALTH EXAMINATION

Everyone should have an annual physical check-up. It is especially important when starting on a vigorous health program. For your safety, the Y. W. C. A. requires a protective health examination before you enroll for any sport or class involving strenuous exercise. Examination given by Y. W. C. A. woman physician.

Sports

Bicycling
Horseback Riding
Tennis
Bowling
Volley Ball
Archery
Golf
Roller Skating
Badminton
Fencing

Call Victor 7535 for a complete schedule on Health Education Activities

Business Girls

If you're a business girl, you'll find clubs at the Y. W. C. A. suited to your interests, leisure time and budget. Young men are welcome in many of the activities. Good times and real friends await you—new experiences, and opportunities for self expression. Choose among: Sports, book reviews, contract bridge, dancing, dramatics, glee club, Spanish, French, handcrafts, personality, photography, or First Aid.

EVERY TUESDAY
Program opens at 5, supper at 6:15, followed by club program and further classes at 8 o'clock.

Senior Business Girls:
Those in business and professions.

Junior Employed Girls:
Girls from 17 to 24.

Dues $3.00 a year. Ask for folder with complete schedule.

Girls in Industry

Industrial girls come to the "Y" for sports and recreation . . . for friends . . . for training in household arts to make them more efficient in their jobs . . . for music, arts and crafts, dramatics and public affairs. Join an Industrial Club.

Monday Clubs:
For girls 18 to 25 who work in factories, restaurants, laundries, stores, and other industries.
2 to 5 p.m. for waitresses.
5 to 10 p.m. for others. Supper at 6:30.

Wednesday and Thursday Clubs:
For household employees and other industrial workers. 3 to 10 p.m. Supper at 6:30.

Dues $3.00. Call Victor 7535 for complete schedule of activities.

School Girls

GIRL RESERVE CLUBS, sponsored by the Y. W. C. A., are organized in 17 senior and junior high schools in and near Kansas City. Activities are largely self-directed, with skilled adult leadership provided by teachers and Y. W. C. A. advisers. The program includes good times, co-ed affairs, service, conferences, discussions on family relations and problems of social concern, all planned to widen the school girl's horizon and deepen her experience.

YOUNG ADULTS

Girls out of school, in business college, beauty schools, etc. Wednesdays, 5 to 9:30. Ask for folder of activities.

Help with Personal Problems? A Place to Live?

A counseling service, available to all without cost, handles your special problems with referral, when necessary, to other community agencies.

The Y. W. C. A. Housing Service and Room Registry provides complete, up-to-date information on investigated and approved rooms, apartments, boarding homes and hotels, with special attention to the woman alone and the girl new to city life.

Home Women

Wednesday is your day at the "Y".

FIRST AID
Wed. 9:30 to 11:30 a.m.
Red Cross instruction. Certificate awarded for completion. 10 weeks, beginning Oct. 1. Fee, 75c.

BEGINNING FRENCH
Wed., 10:30 to 11:30 a.m. Mme. Leitner, No fee.

ARTS AND CRAFTS
Wed. 3 to 5 p.m.
Instruction in metal-craft, leather, clay, wood, textiles. Laboratory fee, 50c.

CONSUMER'S DEFENSE
Wed. 1:30 to 3 p.m.
Making your dollar go farther; discussion on brands, standards, legislation, etc.

Other classes on request. Ask for folder on Home Women's activities.

Y.W.C.A.

1020 McGee Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Member Kansas City Council of Social Agencies & Community Fund

Kansas City Community Notes - Dec. 1941

—Brenneke Photo

Waltz MeAround Again, Soldier—

Soldiers, sailors and marines have learned they can have enjoyable hours in the U.S.O. clubrooms sponsored by the National Catholic Community Service, 3200 Main St. In addition to library facilities, sleeping quarters and a snack bar, the military visitors to Kansas City can dance with pretty Kansas City girls, or the "one girl" from their own home towns in the big ballroom provided by the U.S.O.-N.C.C.S. Here some of them are seen in a picture made recently at the club.

—Brenneke Photo

At Home Away From Home—

Two of the soldiers enjoying the services of the U.S.O. clubhouse, 3200 Main St., are seen here in one of the rooms to which they were assigned overnight. The boys are exchanging reminiscenses of their home towns. But, if they desired, they could be dancing in the ballroom or enjoying the food at the snack bar downstairs.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

U.S.O. Club Activities Help Soldiers' Morale

By Alma Sioux Scarberry

"Come out and see the boys playing around the new U.S.O. clubhouse at 3200 Main St. if you'd like to have an answer to the question as to whether there is really anything the matter with the morale of the men in the service."

Those are the words of the Rev. V. A. Schroeger, diocesan moderator of the National Catholic Community Service, who heads three U.S.O.-N.C.C.S. clubs, including Springfield and Lebanon, Mo. The local club, opened Oct. 12, is humming with activity as the "home away from home" swings into action as an important amusement, recreational and study center.

The majority of soldiers, sailors and marines who have taken advantage of the club's hospitality are non-Catholics. On Armistice night 153 men slept in the U.S.O., many of them bunking on the floor of the ballroom. The building has beds for 50 men and in an emergency mattresses and blankets are placed on the floors to accommodate unexpected guests.

Feel Grateful

Since the opening of the club 652 men of all faiths and from every section of the United States have registered. Father Schroeger and staff members of the organization declare there doesn't seem to be a "beefer" in the lot.

"They seem to consider Hitler a personal enemy," said Herbert Hale, director. "There is no truth in this talk of lack of morale, if the attitude of these boys who come here is a reflection of how the other fellows feel.

"I've talked it over with many of them. They seem to realize fully what will happen if Hitler conquers Europe; that their own finished those last two years of college"?

Free Attractions

There are 14,000 square feet of space in the new club, every inch of which is being put to good use. On the ground floor is the office, large living rooms, cozy corners where a man can sit and talk with his girl. Downstairs is a snack bar where sandwiches and hot dogs are sold for 5 cents, a big room filled with pool tables and free games. Showers also are in the basement. Upstairs rooms are used mostly as sleeping quarters.

Among the "for free" attractions of the U.S.O. are cigarettes, magazines, stamps, postal cards, showers, games. Checks are also cashed free. The sandwich bar takes a loss of 8 per cent, cheerfully charged to overhead.

A movie of the club's local activities was made recently. It is titled "Week End Leave" and shows 800 feet of film, written, edited and photographed by John Ratterman.

Pvt. Floyd Morton of the 17th Field Artillery, was given the leading role and enjoyed two months from his soldiering to star in the unusual picture. It shows the private from the time of leaving home to go into the service, through his induction camp duties and finally at the U.S.O. Club on his first leave.

The film was made to give the public a chance to see just what goes on at the "home away from home," and how the dollars contributed are being spent to make the service man happy.

Locates Relatives

An information bureau locating lost relatives is kept busy finding cousins, aunts and uncles of boys visiting from other parts families now are listed as willing to entertain boys at any time.

"They enjoy so heartily that touch of life they get in a private home," said Father Schroeger, "we hope even though the lads do make this their club headquarters they will be given a welcome during the Christmas season whenever possible.

Miss Dolores Wellman is in charge of the industrial division at the club, and Joe Haire acts as assistant director.

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"They seem to consider Hitler a personal enemy," said Herbert Hale, director. "There is no truth in this talk of lack of morale, if the attitude of these boys who come here is a reflection of how the other fellows feel.

"I've talked it over with many of them. They seem to realize fully what will happen if Hitler conquers Europe; that their own country will be next. A lot of them speak of their gratitude for what they are learning with Uncle Sam. They feel it is a rare opportunity to learn trades and advance themselves mentally."

Father Schroeger told of boys who come in with books on mathematics and other subjects and seek a quiet corner where they can study. One boy said thoughtfully:

"Do you know, Father, if I had known the opportunity the army was going to give me, I'd have

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Before Thanksgiving 26 local families telephoned the N.C.C.S. issuing invitations for men to dine at their homes. Transportation was furnished to make certain the visitors did not get lost on their way to the turkey dinners. It is expected that Christmas will bring many more invitations for the boys to share home cooked meals and firesides with Kansas City families. Eighty

—Brenneke Photo

Snack Bar a Joy Spot at U.S.O. Club—

Lone soldiers, sailors and marines have learned they may spend delightful hours in the U.S.O. clubrooms at 3200 Main. The club, sponsored by the National Catholic Community Service, has provided overnight quarters, a ballroom and a snack bar among other facilities for the military visitors to Kansas City. Here is a glimpse of one corner of the snack bar.

Excerpts from a Special report on
Labor Market Developments in KC-Area
by Fed Security Agency

detached & filed with "Labor Supply"

Greater Kansas ind.
Lake City, Kansas City, Mo KCKan

From Miss Haynes -
Y.W.C.A. Industrial
Kansas City, Mo.

N ovember 1941

Mr. O'Neil, secretary of Central Labor Union reports -

110 affiliated locals in this central Labor body of the Greater Kansas City A.F. of L.

45,000 paid up members are represented in these unions, about 10% women.

Secretary of the Labor Herald, reports -

65 affiliated locals in the Central Council of Greater Kansas City (Independence, North Kansas City, Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, MO.)

45,000 paid up members are represented 1/10 of which are girls and women. 700 women at Armours - 350 at Loose Wiles.

Mr. Hart of Missouri State Employment Office in September reported approx. -

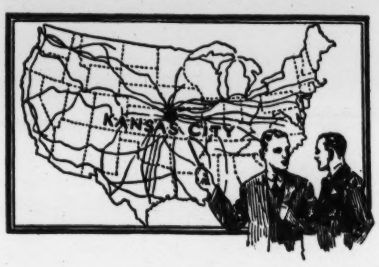
235,000 persons employed in Kansas City of which about 25% are women or 58,750 women and girls.

These figures indicate -

9,000 girls and women in A.F. of L and C.I.O. Unions or 15% of all wom[illegible] working.

90,000 members of organized labor, C.I.O. and A.F. of L. , in greater [illegible] City, or 38% of total number working (acc. to figures from State Employ[illegible] Office.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS of GREATER KANSAS CITY



The Market of the West and Southwest

Compiled and Published by

Industrial Department
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

April 1, 1940

The Chamber of Commerce operates the following service departments:

AGRICULTURAL
CHARITY
CIVIC
CONVENTION
INDUSTRIAL
PUBLICITY
TRADE DEVELOPMENT
TRAFFIC

The Research Department files and library are at the disposal of any person seeking facts about business problems and about Kansas City and its territory.

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Kansas City, Mo., Most American City

	1920	1930
Foreign Born Whites	27,320	24,278
Per Cent Total Population	8.4%	6.1%
Native White Population, Per Cent of Whole		83.4%
England	1,925	1,627
Scotland	658	527
Wales	.....	112
North Ireland	.....	304
Irish Free State	2,584	1,638
Norway	.....	181
Sweden	1,899	1,650
Denmark	437	450
Switzerland	352	278
France	419	346
Germany	3,958	3,682
Poland	944	1,646
Czechoslovakia	161	198
Austria	749	722
Hungary	335	202
Yugoslavia	168	138
Russia	3,848	3,415
Rumania	191	217
Greece	570	425
Italy	3,318	3,723
Canada	1,634	1,424
Mexico	1,797	2,984
Belgium	402	.....
All Other	971	1,373

Population of Trade Territory

1930 CENSUS

Arizona	435,573
Arkansas	1,854,482
Colorado	1,035,791
Iowa	2,470,939
Kansas	1,880,999
Louisiana	2,101,593
Missouri	3,629,367
Nebraska	1,377,963
New Mexico	423,317
Oklahoma	2,396,040
South Dakota	692,849
Texas	5,824,715
Utah	507,847
Wyoming	225,565
Total	24,857,040

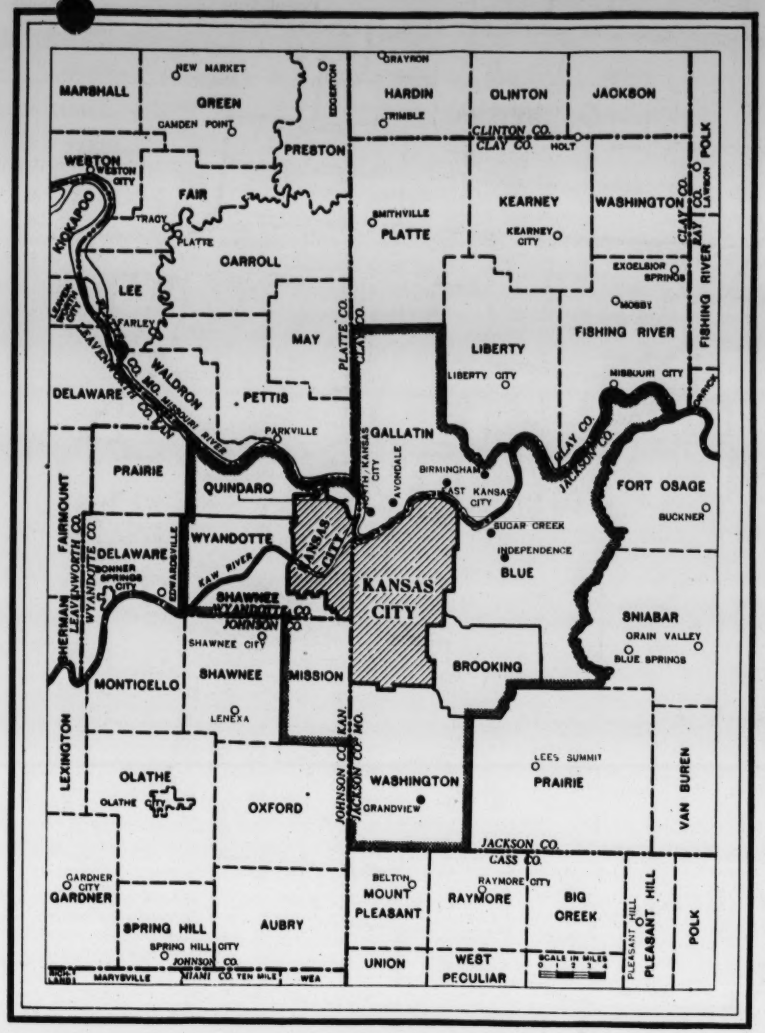
Population (Kansas City, Mo.)

1860	4,418
1880	55,785
1890	132,716
1900	164,745
1910	248,381
1920	324,410
1930	399,746
1920 Greater Kansas City	479,893
1930 Greater Kansas City	608,185

Analysis of Population, Kansas City, Mo.

Age (Years)	Total: Number 1930	Total: Number 1920	Total: Per Cent 1930	Total: Per Cent 1920	Number by Sex, 1930: Male	Number by Sex, 1930: Female	Number, by Color and Nativity, 1930: Native White	Foreign-born White	Negro	Other Races
All Ages	399,746	324,410	100.0	100.0	194,542	205,204	333,463	24,278	38,574	3,431
Under 5	26,128	24,000	6.5	7.4	13,202	12,926	23,433	21	2,154	520
Under 1	5,008	4,578	1.3	1.4	2,526	2,482	4,511	1	382	114
5 to 9	29,029	23,356	7.3	7.2	14,568	14,461	25,999	109	2,475	446
10 to 14	26,920	22,138	6.7	6.8	13,304	13,616	24,364	161	2,113	282
15 to 19	29,776	23,905	7.4	7.4	13,862	15,914	26,511	520	2,484	261
20 to 24	38,439	32,268	9.6	9.9	17.045	21,394	33,610	1,094	3,351	384
25 to 29	39,911	35,973	10.0	11.1	18,446	21,465	33,589	1,609	4,318	395
30 to 34	37,426	32,957	9.4	10.2	18,001	19,425	31,228	1,829	4,077	292
35 to 44	69,954	55,540	17.5	17.1	34,960	34,994	55,503	5,459	8,472	520
45 to 54	50,077	38,315	12.5	11.8	25,472	24,605	38,653	5,461	5,762	201
55 to 64	29,913	21,461	7.5	6.6	15,108	14,805	23,663	4,076	2,094	80
65 to 74	15,879	9,825	4.0	3.0	7,799	8,080	12,312	2,733	809	25
75 and Over	5,886	3,911	1.5	1.2	2,563	3,323	4,340	1,191	336	19
Unknown	408	761	0.1	0.2	212	196	258	15	129	6

1930 Population of Greater Kansas City as Defined by Census Bureau.



1930 Population **608,186**

Area Square Miles **454.51**

Population per Square Mile **1,338.1**

GREATER KANSAS CITY

Greater Kansas City is divided into the following municipal sub-divisions:

City	County	State	Area Sq. Miles
Kansas City	Jackson	Mo.	59.65
Kansas City	Wyandotte	Kas	21.5
Independence	Jackson	Mo.	4.5
N. Kansas City	Clay	Mo.	5.5
Other Suburbs	Both States		363.36
			454.51

Types of Government — Kansas City, Mo., Council-Manager; Kansas City, Kas., Commission; Independence, Mo., Mayor and Council; North Kansas City, Mo., Mayor and Council.

From a geographic and economic viewpoint, the industrial interests of these component parts of Greater Kansas City are identical.

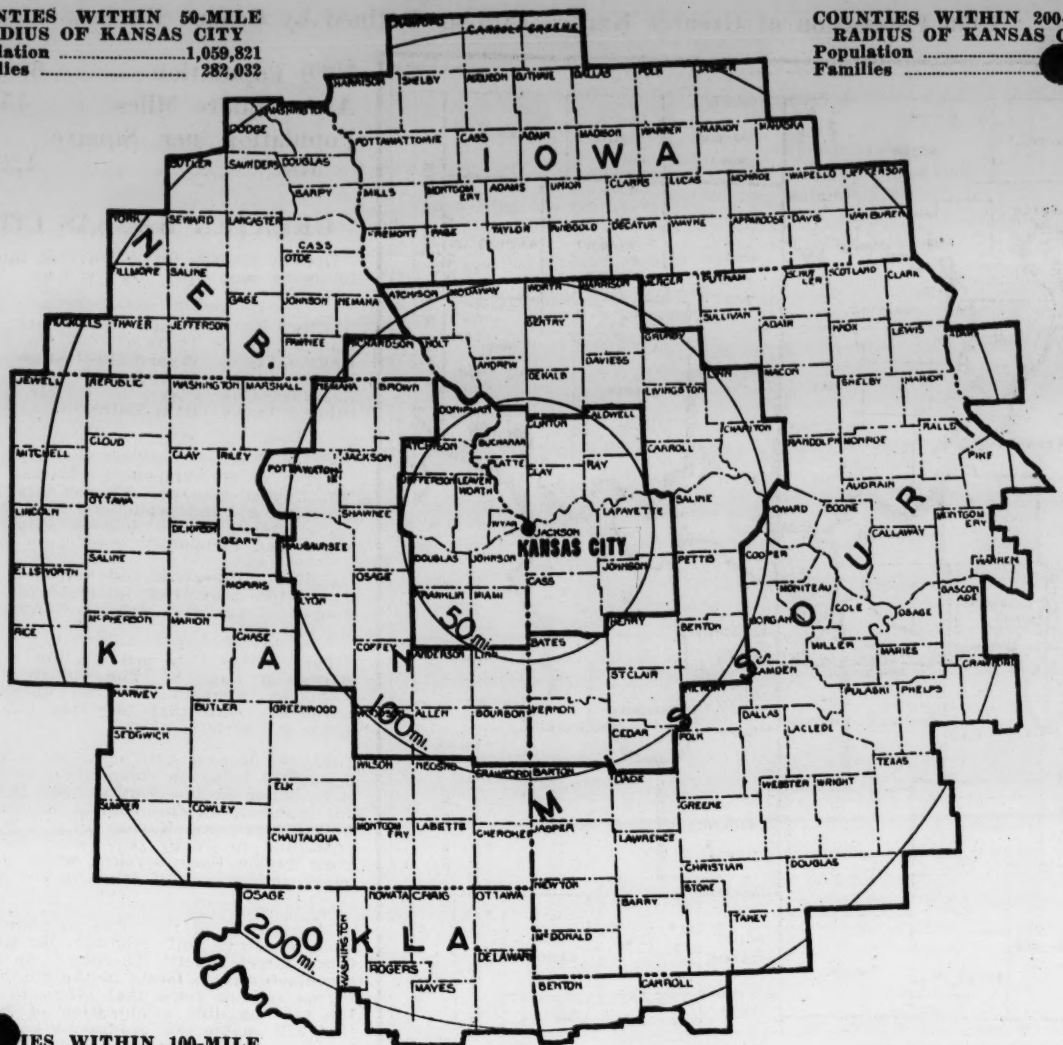
The Kansas City metropolitan area is shown on Page 8. The industrial and economic interests of these cities and towns are such that they are one economic industrial center.

Greater Kansas City does not consider herself as being in competition with her sister cities in the Southwestern States—our economic advancement is inextricably woven together. Kansas City hopes to grow and profit by performing for this great region those services which cannot be economically performed in the lesser cities.

The growth of this area in population and industry will redound to Kansas City's direct benefit. Therefore, we invite **manufacturers to locate in the Southwest, in the city or town that offers to them the best possible combination of factors that will enable low production co[illegible] and access to the greatest possible [illegible]ket.**

COUNTIES WITHIN 50-MILE RADIUS OF KANSAS CITY
Population 1,059,821
Families 282,032

COUNTIES WITHIN 200-MILE RADIUS OF KANSAS CITY
Population .....[illegible]23,582
Families .....[illegible]38,500



COUNTIES WITHIN 100-MILE RADIUS OF KANSAS CITY
Population 1,782,666
Families 488,866

GALLUP MAP & SUPPLY CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Population Figures Are 1930 U. S. Census

Tons of Freight Handled by Steam and Electric Lines to and From Greater Kansas City

1930	32,534,939
1931	25,838,651
1932	18,290,621
1933	17,497,414
1934	18,259,732
1935	19,287,998
1936	21,985,686
1937	22,239,096
1938	19,464,166
1939	16,864,409

Freight Charges Collected at Greater Kansas City

1930	78,311,816
1931	68,065,834
1932	51,724,783
1933	47,510,859
1934	54,877,407
1935	55,729,833
1936	58,334,469
1937	58,450,477
1938	54,457,315
1939	56,251,959

There are more than 100 truck lines operating on regular schedules out of Kansas City. Tonnage carried and charges collected by these truck lines are not available.

Arrivals and Departures Air Lines—Scheduled Trips Municipal Airport

1935—June 1, 32 planes daily, passenger, mail and express.
1936—Jan. 1, 30 planes daily, passenger, mail and express.
1937—Jan. 1, 34 planes daily, passenger, mail and express.
1938—Jan. 1, 30 planes daily, passenger, mail and express.
1939—Jan. 1, 32 planes daily, passenger, mail and express.
1940—Jan. 1, 36 planes daily, passenger, mail and express.

Customs Receipts (Kansas City Port of Entry)

Year ended June 30, 1935	$577,836 03
Year ended June 30, 1936	378,418.36
Year ended June 30, 1937	581,284.00
Year ended June 30, 1938	601,833.00
Year ended June 30, 1939	680,102.46

Grain Receipts (Greater Kansas City)

	1939 Bushels	1938 Bushels	1937 Bushels
Wheat	80,548,800	99,620,800	96,083,200
Corn	11,229,000	12,310,500	12,243,000
Oats	2,118,000	3,068,000	3,396,000
Kafir & Milo	931,000	1,002,400	800,800
Rye	417,000	507,000	475,500
Barley	393,600	339,200	564,800
Cane	35,000	50,400	63,000
	95,672,400	116,898,300	113,626,300

Grain Receipts, Grain Elevator Capacity, Barrels of Flour Produced (Greater Kansas City)

	Bushels Received	Bushels Capacity	Barrels Produced
1927	124,409,000	38,682,500	7,248,086
1928	152,285,850	40,832,000	7,563,283
1929	140,797,000	43,160,000	7,750,000
1930	134,703,050	48,195,000	7,755,135
1931	152,949,350	59,807,000	7,942,767
1932	91,699,550	60,032,000	7,082,280
1933	72,751,650	60,032,000	6,090,819
1934	73,136,000	60,032,000	5,856,681
1935	73,351,400	58,782,000	6,170,448
1936	87,105,400	61,932,000	6,202,743
1937	113,626,300	62,282,000	7,332,452
1938	116,898,300	62,182,000	7,479,540
1939	95,672,400	62,182,000	7,246,117

Live Stock Receipts (Greater Kansas City)

	1939	1938	1937
Cattle	1,387,000	1,334,385	1,562,163
Calves	325,075	334,972	367,500
Hogs	1,829,971	1,348,389	1,218,705
Sheep	1,366,593	1,506,466	1,468,[illegible]
Horses, Mules	30,866	43,617	4[illegible]

Live Stock Receipts by Years (Greater Kansas City)

	Head
1927	6,996,069
1928	8,027,447
1929	8,135,500
1930	7,436,937
1931	7,058,642
1932	6,935,934
1933	7,363,651
1934	7,810,397
1935	4,739,944
1936	5,054,278
1937	4,663,717
1938	4,567,829
1939	4,939,505

Fruit and Vegetable Movement Kansas City Market as Reported by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Expressed in car loads.
Truck movement included.

	Arrivals	Unloads	Diversions
1933	33,734	12,946	20,726
1934	38,384	15,283	23,161
1935	36,365	15,208	21,047
1936	40,845	16,029	24,835
1937	37,053	15,172	21,843
1938	38,120	15,148	23,005
1939	36,906	14,901	22,030

Total Number of Motor Vehicles Registered in Kansas City, Mo.

1920	37,696	1930	92,804
1921	45,693	1931	92,391
1922	51,688	1932	88,766
1923	60,897	1933	79,985
1924	66,465	1934	82,416
1925	72,797	1935	84,117
1926	78,251	1936	90,475
1927	79,763	1937	92,640
1928	81,206	1938	90,497
1929	90,227	1939	94,051

Air Mail Dispatched From Kansas City

	Pounds
1934	289,550
1935	602,040
1936	764,688
1937	824,498
1938	868,340
1939	880,878

Number of Air Express Packages Handled To and From Kansas City

1934	4,126
1935	5,066
1936	11,948
1937	15,623
1938	20,143
1939	22,476

Number of Express Packages Handled to and From Kansas City

1933	3,307,304
1934	3,688,680
1935	4,427,612
1936	4,309,722
1937	4,509,194
1938	4,345,604
1939	4,443,265

Number of Express Packages Handled Through Kansas City

1935	6,432,851
1936	6,261,737
1937	6,551,655
1938	6,343,968
1939	6,489,879

Number of Pieces of All Classes of Mail Handled in Kansas City, Mo.

1931	698,584,297
1932	545,051,697
1933	479,948,486
1934	491,692,111
1935	504,753,911
1936	565,643,205
1937	580,528,785
1938	573,207,085
1939	578,622,470

Postal Receipts, Kansas City, Mo.

1928	10,605,645	1934	7,354,566
1929	10,474,423	1935	7,513,445
1930	9,488,743	1936	8,208,670
1931	8,241,647	1937	8,373,314
1932	7,087,921	1938	8,093,504
1933	7,177,895	1939	8,140,722

No. Postal Stations, Kansas City, Mo.

Carrier Stations	19
Finance Stations	5
Contract Stations	22
Operating Units	3
Total	49

POWER AND LIGHT

Electric energy for power and light is furnished in Kansas City by the Kansas City Power & Light Company. This Company's two plants have a capacity of 262,750 K. W., or 352.025 H. P., which, with other permanent improvements, represents an investment during the past few years of $73,500,000. The property of the company is now valued at approximately $86,000,000. The service is equal to that of any community in the country. Its rates are comparable with those of any other city and its power rates are competitive with those of any industrial center of our country.

The stability of Kansas City is indicated by comparison of the sales of electric energy for residential, commercial and industrial purposes, which comparison shows that the sales during 1939 were greater than in 1938 and approximately 36% in excess of 1932.

	Kilowatt Hours Sold		Kilowatt Hours Sold
1932	437,755,181	1936	530,067,452
1933	414,558,807	1937	566,154,331
1934	440,639,868	1938	565,652,243
1935	468,529,679	1939	599,002,027

Date	No. of Consumers
December 31, 1935	137,154
December 31, 1936	139,163
December 31, 1937	140,986
December 31, 1938	143,378
December 31, 1939	146,450

Consumers served in Jackson County, Mo., 120,379; Clay County, Mo., 3,672; Platte County, Mo., 876; Wyandotte County, Kans., 4,126; Johnson County, Kans., 6,566. Other counties in Missouri, 6,681, and other counties in Kansas, 4,150.

TELEPHONES (Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.) (Greater Kansas City)

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Number	133,422	136,854	142,762	148,026	150,158	155,775

Bank Clearings (Kansas City, Mo.)

1935	4,348,112,547
1936	4,768,638,228
1937	5,258,142,334
1938	4,405,692,956
1939	4,766,827,148

Debits to Individual Accounts (Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kansas)

1932	2,962,311,000
1933	2,763,451,000
1934	3,240,186,000
1935	3,522,470,000
1936	3,861,170,000
1937	4,366,750,000
1938	3,717,966,000
1939	3,685,068,000

Federal Reserve Bank—Dist. 10, Kansas City, Mo., as of Dec. 29, 1939.

Capital and Surplus	$ 9,068,726
Reserve Deposits	263,988,791

GREATER KANSAS CITY—BANKS

National and State Banks and Trust Companies	38
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$ 34,788,695
Deposits	504,514,570
Resources	541,822,459

Building and Loan Associations Greater Kansas City

Year	No. Associations	Total Resources
1934	39	45,513,000.00
1935	36	45,000,000.00
1936	44	40,243,142.00
1937	43	40,730,782.00
1938	39	41,136,029.00
1939	31	55,419,561.00

Water Connections (Kansas City, Mo.)

1932—Number Services	91,248
1933—Number Services	91,314
1934—Number Services	91,001
1935—Number Services	90,691
1936—Number Services	90,238
1937—Number Services	91,484
1938—Number Services	89,879
1939—Number Services	89,876

NATURAL GAS

Natural gas for domestic, house heating and industrial use is being supplied Kansas City, Mo., and North Kansas City by the Kansas City Gas Co., Kansas City, Kansas, by the Wyandotte County Gas Co., Independence, Mo.; Merriam, Kans., and suburban Johnson County, by The Gas Service Company. All of these properties are affiliates of Cities Service Company.

Gas is supplied the above companies by the Cities Service Gas Company from approximately 65 distinct fields in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Texas, including the Oklahoma City field and the Texas Panhandle field which are considered the largest gas producing fields in the World. A total of 2,000,000 acres of gas lands or potential gas lands are definitely available to the pipeline system supplying Greater Kansas City and approximately $100,000,000 are invested in producing and transporting gas in order to have a dependable supply.

Natural gas is the principal fuel for all uses in Greater Kansas City. The availability of such an abundant supply of economical fuel has contributed much to the progress of this community.

Customers as of December 31, 1939, Kansas City, Mo., and North Kansas City, 89,010; Kansas City, Kans., 26,136; Independence, Mo., and Suburban, 7,414; Merriam and Rural Johnson County, Kans., 4,488.

NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION

(Kansas City, Mo., North Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.)

Domestic and Industrial Use

As of	Customers	House Heating & Commercial Installations	Cubic Feet Sold
Dec. 31, 1935	119,664	24,727	16,626,960,000
Dec. 31, 1936	121,332	25,983	18,206,219,700
Dec. 31, 1937	123,040	29,607	21,431,969,300
Dec. 31, 1938	124,549	31,642	20,588,986,000
Dec. 31, 1939	127,048	34,302	20,649,749,000

Building Permits by Years

(Kansas City, Mo.)

1927—4,720	permits, value	15,215,875
1928—2,772	permits, value	15,826,900
1929—2,415	permits, value	15,270,750
1930—1,961	permits, value	15,942,375
1931—2,071	permits, value	5,720,950
1932—1,355	permits, value	2,241,100
1933—1,514	permits, value	1,247,400
1934—2,143	permits, value	1,823,700
1935—2,552	permits, value	4,467,100
1936—2,392	permits, value	3,893,500
1937—2,189	permits, value	3,476,050
1938—1,728	permits, value	3,446,010
1939—2,016	permits, value	2,716,400

(Kansas City, Kansas)

1933—388	permits, value	183,637
1934—352	permits, value	264,030
1935—357	permits, value	1,917,257
1936—441	permits, value	590,365
1937—416	permits, value	642,112
1938—374	permits, value	1,988,218
1939—411	permits, value	2,753,433

New Residences Built

(Kansas City, Mo.)

1935	438
1936	451
1937	389
1938	214
1939	289

Comparative Tax Levies

Kansas City, Mo.

The following table shows the subdivisions of the tax levy per $1,000 of assessed valuation:

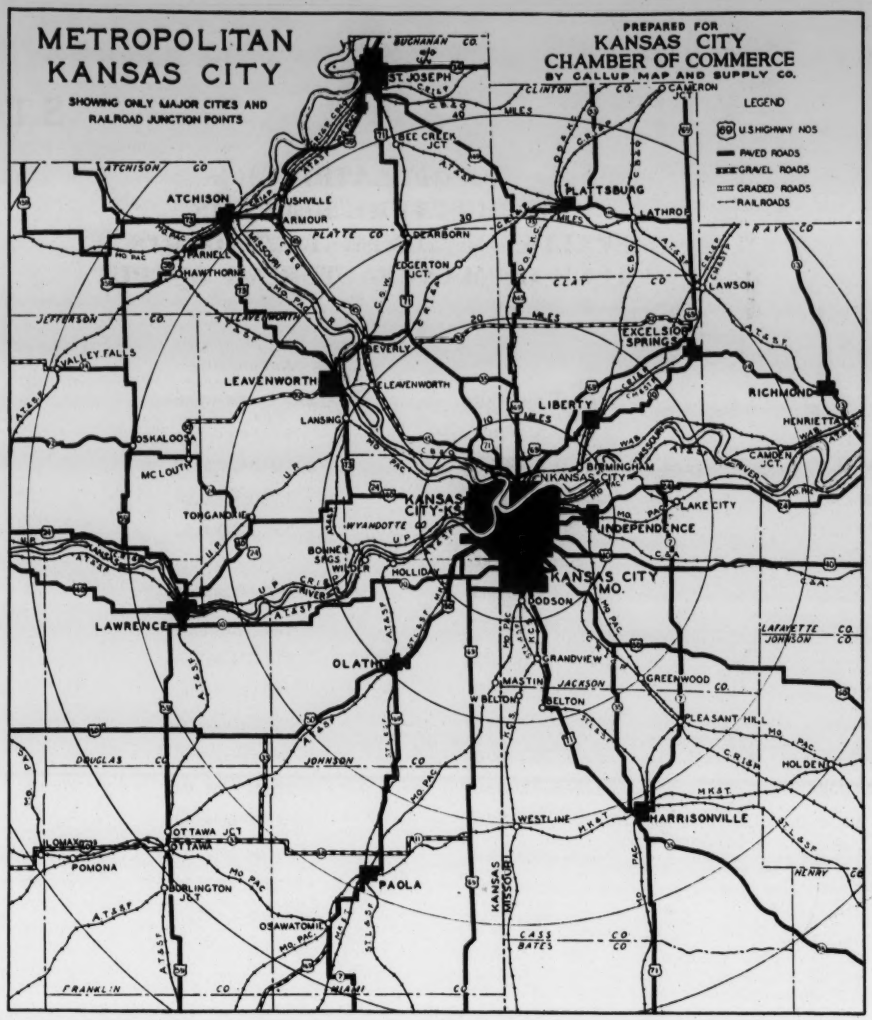
Year	City	State*	County*	School*	Total
1935	$15.00	$1.50	$6.70	$13.00	$36.20
1936	15.00	1.50	7.00	13.00	36.50
1937	15.00	1.50	7.20	13.00	36.70
1938	15.00	1.50	7.20	14.00	37.70
1939	15.00	1.50	6.20	14.00	36.70

*Based on the assessment made by the county assessor, which is somewhat higher than that used by the city.

Assessed Valuation of Kansas City, Mo.,* Real Estate and Personal

1935	$480,396,690
1936	492,435,380
1937	499,632,300
1938	519,645,600
1939	515,711,480

*Assessment made by city assessor.


METROPOLITAN KANSAS CITY
SHOWING ONLY MAJOR CITIES AND RAILROAD JUNCTION POINTS
PREPARED FOR
KANSAS CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
BY CALLUP MAP AND SUPPLY CO.
LEGEND
U.S. HIGHWAY NOS
PAVED ROADS
GRAVEL ROADS
GRADED ROADS
RAILROADS
ST. JOSEPH
BUCHANAN CO.
CLINTON CO.
CAMERON JCT.
BEE CREEK JCT.
ATCHISON CO.
ATCHISON
HUSHVILLE
ARMOUR
PLATTE CO.
DEARBORN
EDGERTON JCT.
PLATTSBURG
LATHROP
RAY CO.
CLAY CO.
LAWSON
HARNEY
HAWTHORNE
JEFFERSON CO.
LEAVENWORTH
VALLEY FALLS
BEVERLY
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS
RICHMOND
LIBERTY
HENRIETTA
LANSING
OSKALOOSA
MC LOUTH
BIRMINGHAM
CAMDEN JCT.
KANSAS CITY
KANSAS CITY-KS
LAKE CITY
TONGANOXIE
WYANDOTTE CO.
INDEPENDENCE
BONNER SPGS.
WILDER
HOLLIDAY
KANSAS CITY MO.
GODSON
LAWRENCE
LAFAYETTE CO.
JOHNSON CO.
OLATHE
GRANDVIEW
MASTIN
JACKSON CO.
GREENWOOD
W. BELTON
BELTON
PLEASANT HILL
DOUGLAS CO.
JOHNSON CO.
HOLDEN
WESTLINE
HARRISONVILLE
LOMAXON
OTTAWA JCT.
OTTAWA
POMONA
BURLINGTON JCT.
PAOLA
KANSAS
MISSOURI
OSAWATOMIE
CASS CO.
BATES CO.
HENRY CO.
FRANKLIN CO.
MIAMI CO.

STATE STA

POPULATION
AGRICULTURE RECEIPTS
VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS
VALUE OF MANUFACTURING OUTPUT

States	Population 1930 Census	Agriculture Cash Income and Government Payments Year 1939	Value of Mineral Products Year 1938
Arizona	435,573	$ 60,984,000.00	$ 60,756,000.00
Arkansas	1,854,482	153,628,000.00	29,378,000.00
Colorado	1,035,791	134,265,000.00	60,403,000.00
Iowa	2,470,939	659,359,000.00	25,171,000.00
Kansas	1,880,999	270,681,000.00	129,488,000.00
Louisiana	2,101,593	133,868,000.00	172,307,000.00
Missouri	3,629,367	276,536,000.00	39,513,000.00
Nebraska	1,377,963	247,152,000.00	4,029,000.00
New Mexico	423,317	57,452,000.00	63,795,000.00
Oklahoma	2,396,040	193,340,000.00	272,917,000.00
South Dakota	692,849	123,959,000.00	23,583,000.00
Texas	5,824,715	552,983,000.00	740,141,000.00
Utah	507,847	46,987,000.00	59,145,000.00
Wyoming	225,565	48,692,000.00	37,357,000.00
Total	24,857,040	$2,959,886,000.00	$1,717,983,000.00

ATISTICS

WHOLESALE TRADE
RETAIL TRADE
SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT RECEIPTS

Value of Manufacturing Output 1937 Census	Wholesale Trade Net Sales 1935 Census	Retail Trade Net Sales 1935 Census	Service Establishments—Places of Amusement—and Hotels—Total Receipts 1935 Census
$ 118,355,981.00	$ 78,046,000.00	$ 121,083,000.00	$ 11,827,000.00
164,676,277.00	180,309,000.00	240,724,000.00	19,584,000.00
237,838,370.00	324,382,000.00	302,559,000.00	28,333,000.00
709,458,428.00	627,795,000.00	650,029,000.00	47,694,000.00
543,807,190.00	398,387,000.00	448,261,000.00	33,139,000.00
580,839,828.00	580,260,000.00	344,393,000.00	34,093,000.00
1,505,383,002.00	1,811,544,000.00	946,125,000.00	96,840,000.00
282,502,287.00	527,719,000.00	359,757,000.00	28,998,000.00
20,598,868.00	45,579,000.00	88,751,000.00	7,587,000.00
366,088,721.00	404,465,000.00	434,793,000.00	37,377,000.00
67,276,395.00	99,262,000.00	147,564,000.00	9,871,000.00
1,581,422,401.00	1,531,540,000.00	1,289,264,000.00	123,718,000.00
204,857,058.00	154,189,000.00	132,098,000.00	11,379,000.00
49,128,729.00	25,698,000.00	82,681,000.00	6,800,000.00
$6,432,233,535.00	$6,789,175,000.00	$5,588,082,000.00	$ 497,240,000.00

Concerning Kansas City

Kansas City is located in the center of the United States, surrounded by an immense area of fertile agricultural land, much of which is rich in minerals. No nearby tariff walls. No section unproductive.

Kansas City is the seat of the Tenth Federal Reserve District, comprising western Missouri—all of Kansas—Nebraska—Wyoming—Colorado—north half of New Mexico—and practically all of Oklahoma—hence this region's financial capital.

The seven states mentioned contain 20% of all of the livestock in the United States.

Kansas City is a major livestock market and meat packing center, and ranks:

FIRST

Primary Winter Wheat Market.
Sorghum Grains.
Distribution of Seeds.
Hay Market (Carlots).
Flour Milling Capacity and Production (Regional).
Cash Wheat Market.
Distribution of Agricultural Implements.
Manufacture of American Black Walnut.

SECOND

Grain Elevator Capacity.
Flour Milling Production (within confines of Greater Kansas City).
Horse and Mule Market.

SEVENTH

Retail Drug Sales (1935 Census).

NINTH

Bank Clearings, 1939.

ELEVENTH

Wholesale Sales (1935 Census).
Post Office Receipts, 1939.

THIRTEENTH

Automotive Retail Sales (1935 Census).
Total Retail Sales (1935 Census).

SIXTEENTH

Telephones in service.

EIGHTEENTH

Value of Manufactured Products (1937 Census).

NINETEENTH

Population (as a city and as a metropolitan area).

FIRE LOSSES PER CAPITA IN KANSAS CITY. 1935-1939

Year	Per Capita Loss
1935	1.91
1936	2.37
1937	1.60
1938	1.55
1939	2.03

DEATHS - BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN KANSAS CITY

Year	Death Rate	Birth Rate
1935	11.9	13.5
1936	13.4	13.5
1937	12.4	14.1
1938	12.2	15.2
1939	11.4	14.9

School Enrollment Kansas City, Mo.

	1936	1937	1938	1939
Public Schools				
Boys	34,768	34,318	33,377	33,072
Girls	33,204	33,050	31,816	31,278
	67,972	67,368	65,193	64,350
Catholic Schools				
Boys	4,120	4,164	4,186	4,260
Girls	4,659	4,479	4,517	4,768
	8,779	8,643	8,703	9,028
Totals				
Boys	38,888	38,482	37,563	37,332
Girls	37,863	37,529	36,333	36,046
	76,751	76,011	73,896	73,378

FAMILIES

Counties in Which Greater Kansas City Is Located
1930 Census

	Population	Number of Families	Median Size of Families
Jackson County, Missouri	470,454	126,876	2.92
Clay County, Missouri	26,811	7,372	3.03
Wyandotte County, Kansas	141,211	36,580	3.29
Johnson County, Kansas	27,179	7,339	3.14
Total	655,655	178,167	
In Counties within 50 Miles	1,059,821	282,032	
In Counties within 50 to 100 Miles	722,845	206,834	
In Counties within 100 to 200 Miles	3,540,916	909,634	
Within 200 Miles of Kansas City	5,323,582	1,398,500	

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES—1937

(Summary for the Kansas City (Missouri and Kansas) Industrial Area, by Counties—the Kansas City (Missouri and Kansas) Industrial Area comprises the 3 Counties listed in this table)

	Number Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for the Year, Not Incl. Salaried Officers and employees)	Wages	Cost of Materials, Fuel, Electric Energy, and Contract Work	Value of Products	Value Added by Manufacture
Kansas City (Missouri and Kansas) Industrial Area, Total	9[illegible]9	41,410	$49,856,690	$409,505,663	$549,272,606	$139,766,943
Clay County, Mo.	58	2,597	3,186,419	31,784,725	41,995,283	10,210,558
Jackson County, Mo.	741	28,173	33,408,255	208,155,245	304,245,541	96,090,296
Wyandotte County, Kans.	140	10,640	13,262,016	169,565,693	203,031,782	33,466,089

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Total Retail Sales (1935 Census).

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Girls	37,863	37,529	36,333	36,046
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Wyandotte County, Kans.	140	10,640	13,262,016	169,565,693	203,031,782	33,466,089

*WHOLESALE TRADE, BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Kansas City, Mo.—1935 Census

	Number of Establishments	Net Sales	Number of Proprietors	Number of Employees	Total Payroll
Wholesalers	770	$204,618,000	506	9,535	$14,629,000
Manufacturers' Sales Branches (With Stocks)	179	113,438,000	6	3,851	7,074,000
Manufacturers' Sales Offices (Without Stocks)	71	31,551,000	1	551	1,182,000
Bulk Tank Stations (Petroleum)	29	8,279,000	3	426	687,000
Agents and Brokers	393	265,988,000	352	1,372	2,472,000
Assemblers	17	26,011,000	14	248	444,000
Total	1,459	$649,885,000	882	15,983	$26,488,000

Kansas City, Kans.—1935 Census

Wholesalers	55	$ 10,539,000	37	479	$ 644,000
Manufacturers' Sales Branches (With Stocks)	8	12,422,000	....	350	514,000
Manufacturers' Sales Offices (Without Stocks)	4	11,463,000	....	180	332,000
Bulk Tank Stations (Petroleum)	11	3,903,000	6	140	295,000
Agents and Brokers	4	672,000	1	6	14,000
Total	82	$ 38,999,000	44	1,155	$ 1,799,000

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION

Kansas City, Mo.—1935 Census

	Number of Stores	Sales	Proprietors	Employees	Total Pay Roll
Food Stores	1,603	$ 32,874,000	1,396	4,100	$ 3,572,000
General Merchandise Group	157	60,192,000	127	7,475	5,127,000
Apparel Group	433	24,333,000	258	3,544	3,561,000
Automotive Group	439	23,604,000	386	2,286	2,437,000
Filling Stations	531	7,135,000	396	958	968,000
Furniture—Household Group	133	7,984,000	96	1,349	1,481,000
Lumber—Building Hardware Group	175	5,735,000	127	704	886,000
Eating and Drinking Places	1,327	14,653,000	1,357	5,564	3,355,000
Drug Stores	314	15,961,000	244	2,124	1,581,000
Other Retail Stores	631	15,417,000	503	2,432	2,978,000
Second-hand Stores	242	1,511,000	241	260	219,000
All Groups	5,985	$209,399,000	5,131	30,796	$26,165,000

Kansas City, Kans.—1935 Census

Food Stores	614	$ 8,541,000	577	863	$ 643,000
General Stores (with Food)	3	105,000	3	3	3,000
General Merchandise Group	63	1,869,000	52	320	195,000
Apparel Group	60	1,388,000	48	177	141,000
Automotive Group	106	5,219,000	102	439	500,000
Filling Stations	198	1,894,000	166	249	200,000
Furniture—Household Group	44	1,663,000	39	204	250,000
Lumber—Building Hardware Group	71	1,818,000	61	208	230,000
Eating and Drinking Places	285	1,516,000	301	432	206,000
Drug Stores	77	1,908,000	69	250	170,000
Other Retail Stores	144	1,861,000	132	274	273,000
Second-hand Stores	41	200,000	44	26	19,000
All Groups	1,706	$ 27,782,000	1,594	3,445	$ 2,830,000

U. S. Weather Bureau, Kansas City, Mo.
Station Established July 1, 1888

Latitude 39°5'N. Longitude 94°37'W. Station elevation above sea level 963 feet.
Altitudes above Sea Level—12th and Grand Avenue, 883.62 feet. Union Station, 804.92 feet. Country Club Plaza, 845.77 feet.

All studies below end with calendar year 1938, except Relative Humidity and River Stages.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY / RIVER STAGES

	Noon 1939	A. M. 50 Yrs.	Noon 21 Yrs.	P. M. 50 Yrs.	River Stages 1874-1935 Av. Max. 61 Yrs.	Av. Min. 61 Yrs.
January	60	78	64	69	7.3	3.6
February	49	78	59	66	9.6	5.1
March	55	75	53	59	13.3	9.3
April	50	73	53	55	16.1	9.3
May	46	75	54	57	15.7	9.3
June	57	75	53	57	19.3	12.7
July	44	75	48	53	18.2	11.3
August	53	77	50	55	12.6	7.9
September	35	79	53	60	10.5	6.4
October	41	76	51	56	8.4	5.8
November	57	74	54	61	8.0	5.1
December	54	78	64	69	7.0	3.0

TEMPERATURES

	Avg. Mthly Temp. 50 Yrs.	Highest	Year	Lowest	Year
January	29.9	70	1934	—20	1912
February	32.2	81	1930	—22	1899
March	43.4	91	1907	0	1923
April	55.1	95	1910	16	1936
May	64.7	103	1934	27	1907
June	74.3	108	1934	46	1935
July	79 1	110	1934	53	1924
August	77.6	113	1936	46	1891
September	69.9	104	1936	35	1899
October	58.4	93	1938	17	1925
November	44.5	83	1937	4	1896
December	33.5	70	1889	—13	1892
Avg. 55.2					

PRECIPITATION / WIND

	Avg. Monthly 50 Years	Greatest in 24 Hours	Year	True Velocity Avg. Hourly Velocity *7 Yrs.	Direction
January	1.32"	2.24"	1916	10.4 Mi.	N.W.
February	1.59	2.08	1911	10.7	N.W.
March	2.47	2.69	1922	11.9	N.W.
April	3.06	3.19	1904	11.6	S.
May	4.98	4.33	1904	9.5	S.
June	4.47	4.37	1897	9.2	S.
July	3.79	5.62	1896	8.7	S.
August	3.92	5.93	1906	8.6	S.
September	4.43	7.03	1914	8.3	S.
October	2.63	4.90	1908	9.0	S.
November	2.08	5.79	1928	10.4	N.W.
December	1.32	1.83	1895	9.6	N.W.
Average Annual	36.06"			Avg. 9.8 Miles	S.

*At Airport Station

Kansas City, Mo., Has

38 Hose, Engine and Ladder Fire Companies, located at strategic points.

16 Hospitals with a bed capacity of 2,152. The Health Department furnishes an inspection system that covers all places where food is handled and hospitals.

4 Municipally owned Bathing Pools and Beaches.

73 Gymnasiums.

Kansas City Terminal Railway, operating $6,000,000 Union Station. Total investment in freight and passenger facilities $50,000,000.

Street Railway System operating 253 round trip miles of street car route in Kansas City, Mo., including 51 miles of trolley bus route and 65.8 round trip miles in Kansas City, Kans. Also operates 161.4 round trip miles of Gas Bus Route in Jackson County and Clay County, Missouri, and 65.8 round trip miles in Wyandotte County, Kansas.

12 Trunk Line Railroads.

Numerous Motor Buses serving suburban trade territory. Terminals for transcontinental bus lines.

American Royal Exposition Building, seating 12,000 people. Home of annual American Royal Live Stock Show.

Municipal Auditorium, seating 24,000 people.

Area within corporate limits, 59.65 square miles.

295 Church Edifices, all denominations.

School facilities include University of Kansas City, 4 Senior High Schools, 5 Junior High Schools, 5 four-year High Schools, 77 Elementary Schools, 2 Trade Schools, 3 Colleges, 12 Special Schools; total value $33,688,363.00, and also 44 Catholic Schools and Colleges.

Other Schools—Music, Business, Dancing, Beauty, Nursing, Dental College, Engineering College, Aviation, Electrical, Law College, Osteopathy College, School of Pharmacy, Embalming Institute.

The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Atkins Museum of Fine Arts—with investment in art collections of over four million dollars.

Fine Arts Institute and Conservatory of Music.

Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra.

Public Library with 15 branches. Total volumes 563,875; circulation, 2,292,531; registered patrons, 173,655.

3678 acres in parks, 26 parks; Swope Park, one of the largest in the country, has 1,346 acres; 2 municipal golf links.

119 miles of boulevards.

1,000 miles of streets, boulevards and park drives.

1,500 miles of permanent sidewalks.

62 motion picture theatres seating 61,495, and 2 theatres seating 3,100.

Kansas City, Mo., is 7th in number of hotels (224); 13th in total receipts ($5,700,000)—1935 census.

On circuit of American Association Baseball League.

Kansas City provides plenty of healthful and beneficial amusements.

Largest contiguous restricted residential district of any city in the United States.

33 insurance companies have home offices in Kansas City.

A Business Man's History of Kansas City

1819—First permanent settlement in this immediate area was at Fishing River, Clay County, Mo.

1821—First permanent settlement in what is now Kansas City by Francois Choteau, French fur trader, on south bank of the Missouri River opposite the present site of Randolph.

1827—Townsite of Independence, Mo., platted.

1833—Town of Westport platted by John C. McCoy, about four miles south of the Missouri River. Westport Landing, located at the foot of the present Grand Avenue, established during the same year as a steamboat landing to serve the town of Westport.

1839—Westport Landing became the Town of Kansas. Area, 256 acres, bounded north by the Missouri River, south by Missouri Avenue, west by Broadway, east by Forest Avenue.

1844—Town of Wyandotte (Kansas) was founded.

1846—First postoffice Town of Kansas (Missouri) was established in a general merchandise store operated by William M. Chick, who was the first postmaster.
Mail service established, St. Louis to Town of Kansas, mainly by stage coach.

1850—Town of Kansas (Missouri) incorporated.
First bank organized in the Town of Kansas by Northrup and Chick, private bankers.

1851—First newspaper published in the Town of Kansas, the "Public Ledger."
Population about 500.

1853—Town of Kansas changed name to City of Kansas.
First municipal government in the City of Kansas was organized.

1854—First publication of the "K. C. Enterprise," later named "Journal of Commerce," and finally, "The Journal."

1856—First Board of Trade organized.

1857—First Chamber of Commerce, known as "The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Kansas," was organized.
Town of Wyandotte (Kansas) incorporated.

1858—First telegraph service to the City of Kansas was inaugurated by Western Union.

1866—First sleeping cars were operated between City of Kansas and St. Louis by the Pacific Railroad, now the Missouri Pacific System. The first artificial gas plant built by the Kansas City Gaslight and Coke Co.

1868—First edition of "The Kansas City Times."

1869—First horse drawn street cars placed in operation.

1871—Kansas City Stock Yards Company started operation.

1875—First waterworks in City of Kansas began service.

1876—Board of Trade incorporated.

1879—First telephone exchange in City of Kansas, a subsidiary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, operating an Edison Telephone system.

1880—First issue of "The Kansas City Star" published.

1883—First electric generating station started operating at 8th and Santa Fe Streets. Cable cars were operated for the first time. The Pacific Mutual Telegraph, now the Postal Telegraph, constructed a line to the City of Kansas from St. Louis.

1886—Present city of Kansas City, Kansas, incorporated.

1887—"The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Kansas," which had ceased operating during the Civil War, reorganized as the "Commercial Club."
Electric street cars first operated.

1889—City of Kansas officially changed to Kansas City, Missouri.

1906—Natural gas first used in this city.

1914—Federal Reserve Bank opened.

1916—The "Commercial Club" changed name to "The Kansas City Chamber of Commerce."
North Kansas City was incorporated.

Railway Development to and From Kansas City

Alton Railroad

1879—Completed to Kansas City.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.

1875—Completed from Topeka.

1887—Completed to Los Angeles.

1887—Completed to Galveston.

1888—Completed to Chicago.

1900—Completed to San Francisco.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

1867—Kansas City and Cameron Railroad Co. completed to what is now North Kansas City.

1869—Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad completed to Kansas City, Missouri.

1869—Missouri River Railway Bridge completed.

Chicago-Great Western Railroad.

1890—Started operating to Kansas City.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

1887—Completed to Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

1879—Completed to Kansas City from Chicago.

1888—Completed to Colorado Springs.

1889—Completed to Denver.

1893—Completed to Fort Worth.

1902—Completed to Tucumcari.

1904—Completed to St. Louis.

1913—Completed to Twin Cities.

Kansas City Southern Railway.

1891—Started operating from Kansas City to Hume, Missouri.

1897—Completed to Port Arthur, Texas.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad.

1894—Started operating to Kansas City.

Missouri Pacific Railroad.

1865—Completed to Kansas City.

1882—Completed to Omaha.

1887—Completed to Pueblo.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway.

1868—Started operating from Kansas City to Olathe as Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1866—Completed to Junction City.

1870—Completed to Denver.

Wabash Railway.

1868—Reached what is now North Kansas City.

1869—Entered Kansas City, Missouri.

Air Transportation

1929—Municipal Airport site acquired January 29, 1929.

Water Transportation

1935—The Inland Waterways Corpora[illegible] operations on the Missouri Ri[illegible] at Kansas City.

Region ~~VII~~ IX

St Louis Mo

ST. LOUIS
Welcomes All Service Men

HEADQUARTERS U.S. ARMY
RECREATIONAL AREA
Forest Park, St. Louis, Missouri

Recreational Memorandum

No. 4 January 23, 1942

The following recreational activities and facilities available to members of the armed forces visiting St. Louis in the coming week have been made available by the United Service Organizations (U.S.O.) operating in conjunction with the U. S. Army. This Memorandum is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

THOMAS L. LEIGH
Lt. Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

St. Louis Recreational Centers

U.S. ARMY RECREATION CAMP, Forest Park.

Free sleeping quarters for all members of armed forces on authorized pass. Gas heat, electric lights, food concession, showers, reading and entertainment facilities.

USO CENTERS OF SERVICE AND ACTIVITY

YMCA — Six buildings: Downtown, 16th and Locust; Railroad, 20th and Eugenia; North, 3108 No. Grand; South, 2232 So. Grand; Carondelet, 600 Loughborough; Pine street (Colored), 2846 Pine. All club house, game and social privileges free to service men. Physical privileges including gym and free swimming. Open all night.

THE SALVATION ARMY, 6 So. Broadway—Lounge, billiards, table tennis, writing tables, out-of-town papers.

SERVICE MEN'S CENTER, Municipal Auditorium — Reading and writing lounge, game room, camera club, hobby lobby, out-of-town newspapers, snack bar, showers and dancing.

YWCA—Three branch buildings: Central 1411 Locust; Carondelet, 600 Loughborough; Phyllis Wheatley (Colored), 2709 Locust. Social rooms and game rooms.

YMHA, 724 North Union — Gym, handball, showers, free swimming. Lounge, library, billiards, table tennis. Club features free. Counselor available at all times.

NCCS, Grand and Delmar—Snack bar, showers, athletic and entertainment facilities, reading and writing lounge.

SERVICE MEN'S CENTER, 2809 Washington Blvd., (Colored)—Reading, writing and music lounge, game room, snack bar and showers.

TRAVELERS AID—Union Station and Greyhound Bus Terminal. Information and Direction for service men and their families. Individualized service to all away from home.

RED CROSS—St. Louis chapter, 3723 Olive. Phone FR-4980. Prepared to help with personal and family problems.

Region ~~VI~~ IX

St. Louis Defense Areas

Orig report

Summary of Needs -

I. Housing

It was thought by some people that dormitories for women workers may be necessary for Curtiss-Wright and Emerson Electric Company because of their distance from the city.

Additional low-rent housing for families and rooms for unattached women are becoming an acute necessity in some sections.

II. Health Facilities -

There is a lack of hospital facilities for care of the seriously ill.

There is a very limited reserve available for use in case of a disaster or an epidemic.

Facilities for the care of migrant workers are needed.

III. Recreation

There is a need for a constructive recreational program for defense workers. In St. Louis there are of course commercialized recreational facilities, but these do not fill the need, on the contrary, they help create it. It is estimated that there will be thousands of women working in this area and a large percentage living in the area by next summer. In this connection, it is interesting to note that 21% of the intake at the Missouri State Employment Service, Women's Division, are out-of-state women and girls. Most of these girls are from rural areas, and many have never lived in a large city.

Recreation for employees on the night shifts is needed.

Recreation for younger girls 14 to 16 needs to be considered, since more and more of them are getting jobs, and there is an increase in juvenile delinquency.

K

CONFIDENTIAL
February 1942

ST. LOUIS DEFENSE AREA SUMMARY

I. Industrial Pattern of St. Louis Prior to Defense Program.

The St. Louis Industrial Area ranks ninth in value of manufactured products among the thirty-three "industrial areas" of United States. It produces a great variety of manufactured goods. Of the 446 industrial classifications, recognized by the Bureau of the Census, 283 or 64 percent are found here.

The leading industries, ranked by Wage Earners employed are:

1. Footwear (except rubber)
2. Electrical machinery
3. Meat packing, wholesale
4. Automobiles and auto equipment
5. Malt liquors
6. Bakery products
7. Boot and shoe cut stock and findings
8. Steel works and rolling mills
9. Steel castings
10. Women's and misses' dresses
11. Men's and boys' suits, coats, shirts, etc.

There are 46 firms in St. Louis each employing more than 100 women workers. Sixteen of these firms come under the classification of "Wearing Apparel"

II. Effects of Defense Program on the Industrial Pattern.

There has been a shift of workers from peace time to defense industries and, no doubt, an increasingly large number will join the ranks of defense workers.

The Service Industries have lost many of their employees, due to shorter hours and higher wages in the defense plants. Laundries and restaurants are forced to hire older women. A noticeable change has taken place in the age groups of waitresses in hotel coffee shops and restaurants. Beauty shop operators are also leaving their jobs to work in the factory. The dry cleaning industry is much affected by lack of materials, especially chemicals, therefore, many of their employees are laid off and will likely go into the Small Arms plant, or one of the other defense plants. Shortages in domestic service have been

reported from all sources. Clerical workers, in the low salary group, are making applications daily for factory jobs in the defense plants. The Garment industry, which is a large woman-employing industry in St. Louis, has lost some of its workers, according to Mr. Pearlstein, Head of the I.L.G.W.U. He hopes to hold the skilled workers but expects a great many of the younger members to leave the garment factories.

III. Population Figures.

1940		End of 1941	
St. Louis City - 816,048 St. Louis County - 274,230	1,090,278	City and County	1,130,000

The population has increased about 40,000 since the 1940 census. Of this number 31,500 is an abnormal increase from in-migration due to defense employment. Some sources indicate and believe that St. Louis city and county will have an increase of 100,000 in 1942.

IV. Labor Supply and Migration.

A According to the 1940 Census, there were 57,739 persons in St. Louis city available for employment: Of this number 15,401, or 26.7 percent, were women. Negro women made up approximately 30 percent of the total number of available women.

Labor force of St. Louis Metropolitan area numbered 682,335 persons, as of September 30, 1941. No labor shortage is anticipated except in the skilled jobs. The number of available workers in the St. Louis area is believed sufficiently large to meet any future demands that are now in sight, and no further in-migration is necessary.

W.P.A. study of in-migration in the city of St. Louis shows the following:

9,800 families	11 percent of workers were under 20 years.
11,200 workers	17 percent of workers were over 45 years.
20,800 persons	21 percent of workers were women.

Average age of women - 26 years
Average age of men - 32 years

There were approximately 1,800 unemployed out of the total 11,200 migrant workers. Unemployment among female migrant workers was nearly four-times greater than men.

V. Transportation.

Facilities very inadequate. No subways or central transportation system of any kind for commuting long distances, and some of the largest defense plants are about 20 miles outside the city limit. In order to get to Curtiss-Wright, Emerson Electric, and McDonnell Aircraft, workers have to come through the congested traffic of the St. Louis Ordnance Plant which is a real bottleneck. To avoid the bottleneck, those coming from south St. Louis by streetcar or bus make 4 changes and travel 1½ to 2 hours one way. There is a movement underway to have a specially scheduled Wabash Railroad train to transport workers to Curtiss-Wright.

VI. A. Rooms for Women

(a) Room registration service carried on by Y.W.C.A. Place mostly girls aged 25 to 30 years; but during last month for which report was available, 27 percent of those placed were under 21 years.

(b) Y.W.C.A. has no residence for white girls, other than 10 emergency beds in administration building. Does have residence for colored girls now accommodating 50, but equipped for 80.

(c) Six women's residences, such as the Evangeline House, in St. Louis can accommodate a total of 450 girls -- all filled at present.

(d) Rooms in private homes - rates

1. Light-housekeeping rooms (none available) - $3.50 to $9.00 per week. Prevailing rate - $5.00 per week.

2. Single rooms - $2.50 to $7.00 per week.

3. Room and board - $6.00 per week and up
$8.00 - average for 1 person in room
$7.00 - average for 2 persons in room
$37.50 to $45.00 per months- rate at which room and board is easiest to get.

Rents in vicinity of the defense plants are entirely too high for the working girl since they were set to fit the construction workers' wage.

B. Dwellings for Families

(a) Vacant dwellings listed:

Social Planning Council Report April 1, 1940	WPA Report Jan. 1, 1941
St. Louis City - 16,300 St. Louis County - 4,500	21,000 units either for sale or for rent.

(b) Occupancy of dwellings - St. Louis has more in-migrants living in separate dwellings than any other city. In the past 18 months, 12,000 to 13,000 dwelling units have been taken up by new families. But there is still evidence of a housing shortage:

1. 100 families living in emergency housing in the Metropolitan area.

2. 700 families living in trailer and tourist camps - 200 tourists camps are in unlicensed and uncontrolled areas.

(c) Housing progress being made:

1. 4,600 dwelling units privately constructed since January 1941.

2. 1,800-2,000 F.H.A. houses not yet sold (some not yet completed; 5,000 more permanent units to be constructed in the spring: These houses can only be sold and not rented to defense workers.

3. Slum clearance projects - 2 already under way; another one authorized. Almost as many houses have been wrecked, however, as have been constructed.

(d) Opinions about future needs:

1. Y.W.C.A. leaders think that dormitories will perhaps be necessary for Curtiss-Wright and Emerson Electric Co. because of their great distance from the city.

2. Mr. Gwenner, head of the Social Planning Council in St. Louis, thinks that cooperative housing would be a good plan - each house would have an acre or two of land for cultivation (subsistance housing).

VII. Recreation

Although St. Louis offers the usual commercial entertainment and has the regular social agency centers, there is a need for some constructive recreational program for the defense workers; a program that will provide recreation for the employees on night shifts.

The Y.W.C.A. and N.C.C.S. workers of the U.S.O. have established a center at Wellston, a small town located on the dividing line between the city of St. Louis and the county. This center occupies the first floor of a vacant store building, and has a lounge, writing room, a room for games and small dancing groups of about 25 people. These workers also plan to use available school and church facilities for their program. (The center is an experiment until June.)

In addition there are U.S.O. centers operated in downtown St. Louis, Salvation Army, a center for service men only. Girls are invited to the latter to dances held over the weekend. The center is open daily, but there is a little use made of it except for the week-end programs.

One of the plants has set up its own recreational program under the supervision of a paid director, and has provided facilities for many types of amusement such as ping-pong, badminton, dancing, etc.

There is a regional U.S.O. supervisor, and a local council composed of a chairman, one professional and one lay representative of each U.S.O. member organization. A board of 50 directors is to be set up soon.

VIII. Health and Welfare.

A. Hospital and clinic facilities:

Increase of at least 20% in auto and industrial accidents.

Serious lack of hospital facilities for care of the acute sick on account of in-migration. Hospitals are actually turning away patients for lack of room. There is little current reserve available for use in case of disaster or epidemic.

Public clinics and hospitals, both city and county, do not take non-resident cases except as emergency, therefore the care of migrants is left to the already crowded private clinics and hospitals. There is evidence of organized and commercialized prostitution in this north west defense area.

B. Child Welfare:

There is an alarming increase in the number of boys and girls (14-16) who are getting jobs. This is shown by the great increase in work permits. Girls are getting jobs in small retail stores and as nursery and housemaids, replacing the older girls who have gone to the defense plants. The High School enrollment in Sept. 1941 was 7% less than in Sept. 1940. The Probation Office reports an increase in Juvenile Delinquency.

Health and Welfare (cont.)

C. Child Care

There has been a steady and constant increase in the number of applications for nursery service, particularly since the spring of 1941. More and more mothers are going to work and some additional provisions are needed for the care of children. It is dobbtful if the children's agencies can provide these facilities. There is a shortage of foster homes due to many foster mothers taking jobs outside the home and also because larger returns are secured by renting rooms to defense workers.

D. The town of Ferguson

Housing and health facilities of Ferguson 5 miles from the city line have especially been affected by the in-migration of defense workers. Ferguson was a quiet residential town with a population of 5700 in 1940. It was a town with many good-looking middle class homes, 72% of them owner-occupied. Several thousand persons have moved in. Housing is congested. Trailer camps have sprung up. Sewage facilities are over-taxed and health hazards in near-by areas are probably the worst in St. Louis county. A great number of women are working without adequate protection and care for their children. Commercialized prostitution is evident.

IX. Persons interviewed for Community Report in St.Louis:

1. Miss Jane Dickey - Y.W.C.A. General Secretary
2. Miss Claudia Lide - Secretary for Counseling and Community Projects (Y.W.C.A.)
3. Miss Mary Farmer - Leader of Industrial Girls Clubs (Y.W.C.A.)
4. Mrs Watson - Room Registrar (Y.W.C.A.)
5. Mr. H.O.Whiteside - Ed. of Research Dept. Chamber of Commerce
6. Mr. Marion Gurnner - Social Planning Council of St. Louis
7. Mr. Wyatt - N.Y.A. Area office
8. Messrs. Morefield, Zorn, Wanderand Clark - Supervisors at the N.Y.A. Training Center
9. Miss Helen Wood - U.S.O. worker (Y.W.C.A.)
10. Miss McPartland - U.S.O. " (N.C.C.S.)
11. Mr. Paul Kline - Recreational director for Carter Carburetor Co.
12. Mr. Pearlstein - Regional director of International Ladies' Garment Worker's Union
13. Mrs. Preisler - Ed. Director for I.L.G.W.U.

Miss Helen Wood -

U.S.O. PROGRAM * NORTH WEST DEFENSE AREA

The United Service Organizations have recognized from the beginning of the Defense program the need for assistance to overburdened communities where large defense orders were being filled, thus attracting large numbers of industrial workers, men and women, who, because of their sudden influx into the community, have raised problems of housing, recreation, and family life, which existing facilities are not able to cope with at the present time.

Large numbers of these workers are women and girls who are in the lower income bracket and who are in need of protective care, wholesome recreation, individual guidance, and housing facilities.

The Northwest area of St. Louis and extending into St. Louis County, presents this kind of a situation to the United Service Organizations in St. Louis.

The following information secured from various sources has convinced us that we should proceed at once to open a center somewhere in the area, accessible to transportation facilities, where services of various kinds may be rendered to the women employed in this area, and to the community at large.

POPULATION The population of St. Louis and St. Louis County has increased by approximately 40,000 persons in the past eighteen months. Most of this growth has been in St. Louis County. It is estimated that 31,500 of this 40,000 represents an abnormal growth due to migration of labor into the defense area. Of this number 16,700 are estimated to be migrant families and 15,000 migrant individuals. Advance reports from the WPA survey of defense migration just completed in St. Louis are that the proportion of lone persons to family persons is running over 60% of the total. (Information secured from Social Planning Council)

HOUSING The Room Registry service of the Y.W.C.A. has been overburdened with requests from women workers for rooms. One of the interesting things is that a large percentage are girls between the ages of 17 and 21. These girls have, in many cases, come here in hopes of getting a job in a defense plant, and failing that, have taken a job in one of the service trades, waiting for the defense plants to begin operations. Housing is becoming an acute problem, not only in many sectio of the city, but in the county as well. Two large trailer camps are located in the county and many smaller ones, numbering anywhere from ten to thirty trailers. The Social Planning Council estimates that between 12,000 and 13,000 dwellings have bee taken up the eighteen months by new families.

COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS With the influx of workers and their families we fi a general deterioration within communities in the west area:

Wellston -

Wellston is not incorporated and, as all unincorpor units, is under the supervision of the county court. After the carline in Wellston there are no street lights, and wh signs and other electric signs in the business district go ten at night, the place is in total darkness. The enforcem is left to sheriffs and deputy sheriffs. We are told that W has the highest juvenile delinquency case load in the county. Approximately 54 taverns have sprung up in and around Wellsto

Wellston - cont'd.

There is very little (except what is being done by the churches on a small scale, and the Wesley House outpost) in the way of recreation, other than movies, a roller skating rink (poorly supervised), a bowling alley, and many small restaurants with juke boxes, where dancing can be had under very unfavorable conditions. Yet in Wellston proper, and in the surrounding territory, 152 small businesses already employ almost 2,000 women. Most of these are in the various service trades. (See attached list).

Ferguson -

The northwest portion of the county in and around Ferguson presents a similar condition, although possibly not as bad as Wellston. Prior to the defense program this represented a well established surburban population, consisting of one-family dwellings of which 72% were owner-occupied. Now the population has increased by an estimated 1,000. Housing is extremely congested and this is the district of the trailer camps. Health hazards are probably the worst in the county here; Many women and girls are working without adequate protection of any kind. There are evidences of organized and commercialized prostitution. Emerson Electric will soon open its new plant on West Florissant, and will employ additional women workers - probably 2,000.

Community around Goodfellow and Bircher - (Small Arms Plant)

Prior to the event of the Small Arms Plant covering 280 acres, this section of the city represented a solid middle class residential section, with 62% of the homes owned by the dwellers. The standard of living of these families was considerably higher than the city as a whole. This has all changed. The value of the property has deteriorated, many of the homes have been turned into boarding houses and rooming houses. Tent restaurants, taverns, and cheap business enterprises, are on every corner. Many of the older residents have moved elsewhere and have either rented or sold their homes.

Pine Lawn, Hennings and Normandy - These present the same picture to us, although not to the same degree. It is felt by some, however, that Pine Lawn may outstrip Wellston in several more months and when the Small Arms Plant is in full operation.

bor Situation as it affects girls and women.

We have information now that approximately 2,000 women are at work in Wellston ith the Northwest area, mostly in the service trades.

It is estimated that the Small Arms Plant will employ several thousand women rs, probably reaching 6,000 or 7,000 by next summer. This concerns the Goodfellow- r area, Pine Lawn district.

Emerson Electric intends to employ about 2,000 women and already has about 800 rking in their plant here, who will be transferred soon to the Florissant plant, and hers added as rapidly as possible. The nearest county unit being Ferguson.

Curtiss-Wright, located at Lambert Field, already has several hundred wom rking and will employ more.

Labor Situation - cont'd

McQuay-Norris, Carter Carburetor, General Motors, and the United Drug Company will employ approximately another 1,000. These plants are located in the northern part of the city.

Therefore, from the best estimate available, there will be between 10,000 and 12,000 women and girls working in this area, and a large percentage living in the area by next summer. In this connection, it is interesting to note that 21% of the intake at the Missouri State Employment Service, Women's Division, are out of state women and girls. Most of these girls are from rural areas and many have never lived in a large city. They have no idea of the cost of living here or the many problems of adjustment a large city presents to them as individuals.

WAGES -

Much publicity has been given to high wages of the defense workers. This has, of course, applied to the construction workers and the very highly skilled labor in the factories. The majority of the women will be semi-skilled or unskilled, and their wages will be approximately 70% less than those received by the average construction worker. It is estimated from U. S. Department of Labor sources, that 40 and 50 cents an hour, and a forty-hour week, will be the average for women employed in these industries. It will, therefore, not be possible for them to spend very much, if anything, on recreational and health activities, or housing.

E. W. & D. T. 2/42

Detached from St Louis
II Community Notes

St. Louis Defence Area Summary

I. Defense Plants in the area and products manufactured.

1. * St. Louis Ordnance (U.S. Cartridge) - Small Arms ammunition
2. * Western Cartridge Plant - " " "
3. McQuay Norris Ordnance - Armor core projectiles
4. * Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Corp - Airplanes
5. * McDonnell " " - Tail assembly
6. Emerson Electric Co. - Bomber turrets
7. Carter Carburetor Corp. - English fuzes and M 51 fuze (American)
8. Landis Machine Co. - M 52 fuze
9. Century Electric Co. - 40 M.M. shells
10. St. Louis Steel Co. - Arming wire assemblies for bombs.
11. * Wagner Electric - Experimental work
12. * Weldon Springs Ordnance - T.N.T. powder

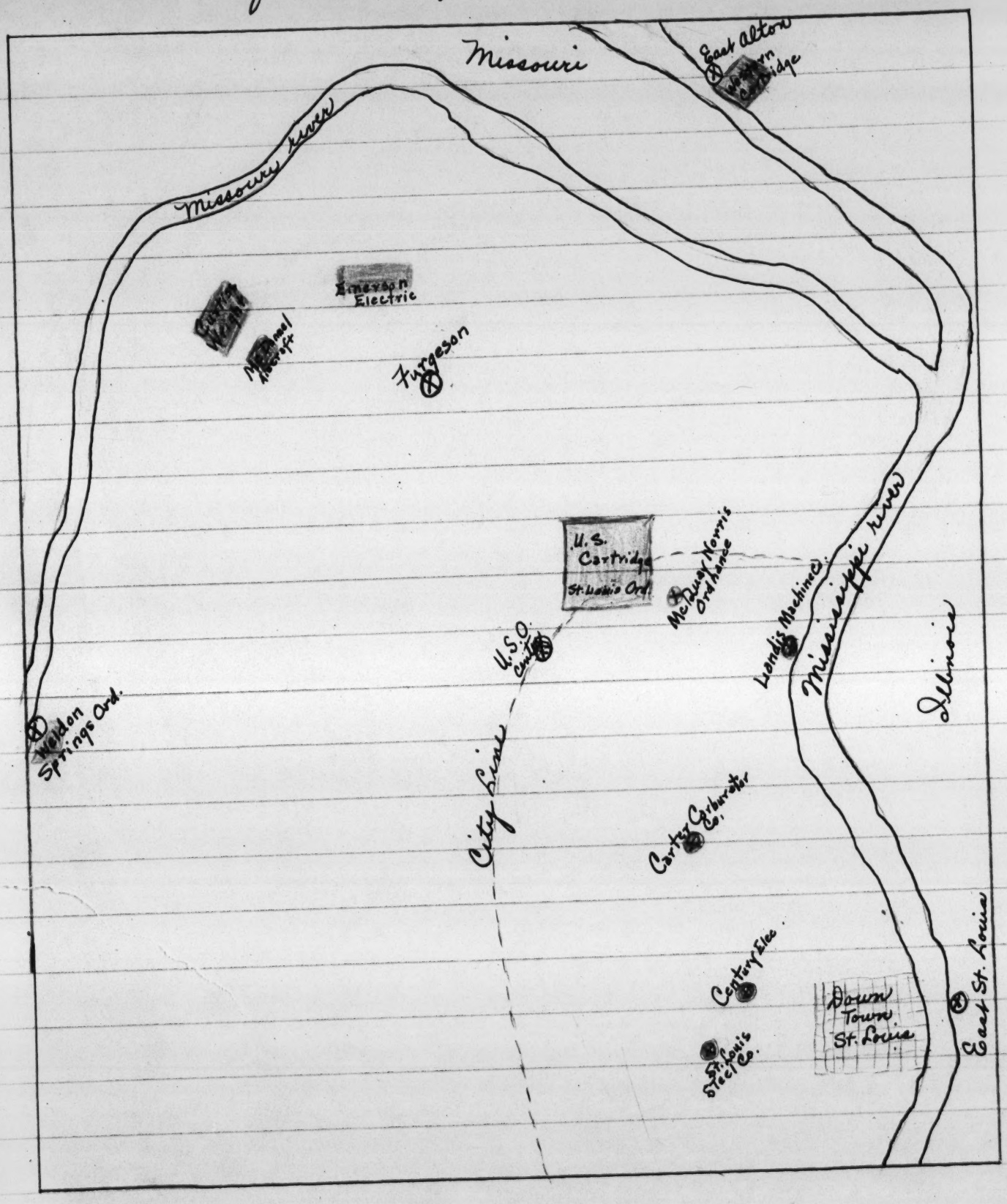
(no women employed except in office)

* Not visited.

Largest plants in area. The St. Louis Ordnance, when completed, will be the largest Small Arms plant in the world. Thousands of women will be employed in these plants.

St. Louis Defense Area Summary

II Location of Defense plants:



~~St. Louis Defense Area Summary~~ IX

1 - Copy in current files 3 12/14/43 with map

Industrial Pattern of St Louis prior to Defense Program.

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It produces a great variety of manufactured goods. Of the 446 industrial classifications, recognized by the Bureau of the Census, 283, or 64%, are found here.

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St. Louis Defense Area Summary

IV Effects of Defense Program on the Industrial Pattern

There has been a shift of workers from peace time to defense industries and, no doubt, an increasingly large number will join the ranks of defense workers.

The Service Industries have lost many of their employees, due to shorter hours and higher wages in the defense plants. Laundries and restaurants are forced to hire older women. A noticeable change has taken place in the age groups of waitresses in hotel coffee shops and restaurants. Beauty Shop Operators are also leaving their jobs to work in the factory. The dry cleaning industry is much affected by lack of materials, especially chemicals, therefore many of their employees are laid off and will likely go into the Small Arms plant, or one of the other defense plants. Shortages in domestic service have been reported from all sources. Clerical workers, in the low salary group, are making applications daily for factory jobs in the defense plants. The Garment industry,

St. Louis Defense Area Summary

II ~~IV~~ (cont.)

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III ~~V~~ Population figures:

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The population has increased about 40,000 since the 1940 census. Of this number 31,500 is an abnormal increase from in-migration due to defence employment. Some sources indicate and believe that St. Louis City and County will have an increase of 100,000 in 1942.

IV ~~VI~~ Labor Supply and Migration:

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No labor shortage is anticipated except in the skilled jobs.

St. Louis Defense Area Summary

IV
VI. Labor Supply and migration (cont.)

The number of available workers in the St. Louis area is believed sufficiently large to meet any future demands that are now in sight, and no further in-migration is necessary.

N.P.A. study of In-migration in the City of St. Louis shows the following:

9800 families	11% of workers	were under 20 yrs.
11,200 workers	17% "	" " over 45 yrs.
20,800 persons	21% "	" " women

Average age of women — 26 yrs.
" " " men — 32 yrs.

There were approximately 1800 unemployed out of the total 11,200 migrant workers. Unemployment among female migrants workers was nearly four times greater than men.

Negroes constituted 3% of the St. Louis migrants. The state of Missouri was the origin of 44% of the migrants. Illinois supplied 17% and Arkansas 5%. The remaining 34% came from scattered parts of the country but the majority were from nearby states to the south and west. The average distance traveled was 160 miles.

Detached from
St Louis Community Notes, St Louis — IX

Report of Social Planning Council of St. Louis City and County — Nov. 24, 1941

The Social Planning Council is concerned with social problems involving:

1. Family and individual care
2. Child-care, both home and institutional
3. Recreation & group work
4. Health & hospital care

The Social Planning Council consists of 135 agencies, voluntary and governmental agencies.

Factual data are gathered routinely by Research Dept.

Effects of the Defense Program in the St. Louis Area on Population, Migration & Employment

Population at present

St. Louis City and County combined — 1,130,000 (approx.) persons

The population has increased about 40,000 since the 1940 census. Of this number, 31,500 is an abnormal increase, (from migration) due to defense employment.

1940 Population figures

St. Louis City — 816,048
" County — 274,230
} 1,090,278 persons

Vacant dwellings

April 1, 1940 { St. Louis City — 16,300
" County — 4,500

Jan. 1, 1941 { 21,000 dwelling units either for sale or rent (N.P.A. Check)

4600 [illegible]00 dwelling units constructed since Jan. 1941

At least 10,000 and probably 12,000 to 13,000 dwelling units have been taken up by new families in the past 18 mos. — not all directly chargeable to migration. Many young married couples setting up housekeeping.

Approx. 640,000 persons are at work in St. Louis Area
616,000 " were " " " " " Census 1940

Decrease of 3500 in High School Enrollment 1941
Increase of 2500 " County School " "

Migrants to the St. Louis Area are from the rural sections to the south, southeast & southwest. But newcomers are from widely scattered sections of the country.

Composition of the 40,000 population increase:

Group	Pop. Increase	Persons per Family	No. of Workers	Homes Needed
Normal Increase	8,500	3 1/2	3,825	2,425
Migrant families	16,700	3 1/2	7,500	4,750
Migrant individuals	15,000	1	15,000	0 (1)
Total	40,200		26,325	7,175

(1) No allowance is made for additional rooming houses opened up for individuals.

Above figures indicate a ratio among migrant workers of 15,000 individuals to 7,500 family members, or a ratio of two to one.

Proportion of lone persons to family persons in migrant workers is running over 60% of the total.

Employment in the St. Louis area will shortly level off at or near the present figure of 640,000 employed. The tendency toward unemployment in certain fields is expected to soon offset the further increase to be expected from defense employment.

Research Bureau of St. Louis Chamber of Commerce report:

The largest producers of defense materials here will employ approximately 68,400 workers when operating to scheduled capacity. This point will not be reached before midsummer of 1942. In the meantime, these plants are now employing 31,400 persons, exclusive of construction workers, so that a net of 37,000 production workers will be added to the labor force of these plants over the next ten months. At least 8,000 of these are expected to be women.

Adequacy of labor supply

8,000 women needed — 1940 census showed 15,400 unemployed women in St. Louis

4,000 of additional workers will be Negroes — 15,000 unemployed in St. Louis in 1940.

Census of 1940 — Persons in St. Louis City available for employment

	Number	Per Cent	Group Per Cent
Total	57,739	100.0	
Male	42,338	73.3	100.0
White	31,617	54.7	74.7
Negro	10,721	18.6	25.3
Female	15,401	26.7	100.0
White	10,921	19.0	71.0
Negro	4,480	7.7	29.0

Labor force of St. Louis Metropolitan Area:

Labor force as of April 1, 1940	616,510
Workers due to increased population	30,825
New workers drawn into the labor force	35,000
Labor force as of Sept. 30, 1941	682,335

St. Louis labor force as at present constituted can meet any future labor demands that are now in sight, and that no further in-migration will be necessary.

Persons now in St. Louis will obtain the best jobs both in defense industries and in regular private employment, which means that those migrating into the city after this time, if they secure employment at all, will be forced to take the lower-paid jobs.

85% of defense employment in Mo. will be professional, skilled, & semi-skilled

15% unskilled jobs — & most migrants are unskilled workers.

Many families are coming to agencies asking staying to available homes. This condition is particularly acute in those sections of the city where most newly arriving families attempt to settle, and there are many indications that housing is becoming an acute problem in all the low-rent sections of the city and county.

Child Care -

Day nurseries report an increase in number of applications since the spring of 1941. This reflects the tendency for more mothers of young children to obtain employment.

One direct result of the defense program which is rapidly becoming acute with child-placing agencies is the shortage of foster homes.

1. Families can receive a larger return for the unused space in their homes by renting rooms to defense workers.
2. Many women who formerly were willing to take foster children in their homes now prefer to obtain jobs on the outside.

Recreation – pressures upon this group of agencies have changed very little from trends of recent years. There are, however, slight increasing demands on those programs operated for the younger age groups. There are indications here that many mothers are now working and are allowing the agencies to supervise their children during out-of-school hours.

Pressures on all types of recreational activities are increasing – greater attendance at parks, recreation centers, art museums, movies, taverns, etc. This reflects not only the increased number of people in the community, but more directly the increased employment.

Hospital & Health Services

Public clinics and hospitals, both city and county, do not take non-resident cases, except in emergency cases. The general trend of visits to clinics is downward, particularly since April 1941 but an increase in applications from non-residents. The decrease in the use of clinics represents a generally improved financial condition in this group of people.

Hospitals and Health Services (cont)

Most serious situation is the lack of hospital facilities for the care of the acute sick — total capacity of 6,266 beds in community or 5.5 beds per thousand persons. However, St. Louis serves as a medical center for a wide area so we have an actual rate of only 4.5 beds per thousand — a deficit of 610 beds — 775 bed deficit by end of 1942

Average occupancy for first 6 mos. of 1941 of 20 private hospitals — 80%

" " " 2 major public " — 84% & 82%

Hospitals are actually turning away patients because of lack of room. There is little current reserve available for use in case of emergencies.

Food Inspection needed for

Unlicensed boarding houses in former private homes.

Restaurants established over night in tents

Post-Emergency Period

There will be large numbers of families and individuals in the city who will not yet have established any kind of residence which would make them eligible for relief or assistance if the emergency period ends soon.

The Legislative Com. of the Social Planning Council is already on record as approving Federal matching of State funds for General Relief to transients and employables provided these funds are administered by the same State agency

Effects of Increasing Prices & Personnel Shortages

Two administrative problems are:

1. Increased prices, principally on food
2. Difficulties of holding agency personnel.

Food prices have increased approx. 18% in the past year with 25% in Relief food.

Approx. 85% of the General Relief grant to families is for food so that an increase of 25% in cost means 20% less food.

There is a serious shortage of proper personnel, most serious in hospitals but recreation agencies have also felt it.

Social deterioration of areas as a result of location of Projects under the Nat. Defense Program

a. Result of location of Small Arms Plant (280 acres)

1. Included city park
2. a tract owned by Bd. of Ed. for new High School.
3. Wrecking a new residential area, many of the houses had just been completed.

Prior to the advent of the Small Arms Plant, this section ranked higher than city average in proportion of land devoted to residential and industrial uses. 86% of the homes in the area were one-family dwellings, 62% were owner-occupied. 68% of the residents owned cars and 49% had telephones.

Social Deterioration of Area

Most of the residents in this area were factory workers or white-collar workers within the lower brackets. They took pride in homes, gardens and lawns.

Many homes have been turned into boarding houses. Front lawns now used for parking lots.

Ferguson - 5700 pop. 1940 - 5 miles from City limits

94.5% of homes are one-family dwellings.

72% " " " owner occupied

The picture is now completely changed. Several thousand persons have moved in the area. Housing is congested. Trailer Camps have sprung up. Sewage facilities are over-taxed and health hazards in near by areas probably the worst in St. Louis County. A great number of women are working without adequate protection and care for their children. There are evidences of organized and commercialized prostitution.

Ferguson lies at the center of a large triangle, with the Small Arms Plant on one side, the new Turret Plant of the Emerson Electric Co. on another and Curtis Wright Corp. and McDonnell Aircraft on the other side.

St. Louis Defense Area Summary

Training

I. U.S. Employment Service - No training for women to date because they felt that there was not enough placement of female labor. Are now making a survey, however, of the major plants to determine labor needs for the next 6 months; and the study, to be published Feb. 10th, will contain a tabulation of these needs by occupation, sex, and school training; number of trainees available; and anticipated production per class for the next 6 months. Training will be given for all jobs on which women can be used; but training period will be too short to turn out real skilled labor except by a method of breaking down the jobs into specific minute operations and teaching each trainee to become efficient in one of these.

II. N.Y.A.

a. St. Louis Work Experience Center (for whites)

1. Woodworking and upholstering class - 21 girls. Type of training given could be used on jobs in airplane plants
2. Sewing class - 112 girls. Training on power machines accustoms girls to the use of fast moving machinery in defense plants. Plants are actually using many girls from this class.
3. Metalwork class - 2 girls at present (have had more). Trained in acetylene welding of same type used in defense plants.

St. Louis Defense Area Summary

II. Machine shop class – 3 girls now (have had 20). Learn to operate vertical milling machines, surface grinders, drill presses, milling machines, & lathes.

III. Hadley Technical School (operated by city of St. Louis) – Defense training for men, but up to Jan. 6, 1942 they had had no call to train women for defense work. They do train many women for the garment industry.

St. Louis Defense Area Summary

V/ Transportation

Facilities very inadequate. No subways or central transportation system of any kind for commuting long distances, & some of the largest defense plants are about 20 miles outside the city limit. In order to get to Curtiss-Wright, Emerson Electric, and McDonnell Aircraft, workers have to come through the congested traffic of the St. Louis Ordnance Plant which is a real bottleneck ~~since it is the largest small arms plant in the world~~. To avoid this bottleneck, those coming from south St. Louis by streetcar or bus make 4 changes & travel 1½ to 2 hrs. one way. There is a movement under way to have a specially scheduled Wabash Railroad train to transport workers to Curtiss-Wright.

St. Louis Defense Area Summary

VI Housing

A. Rooms for Women (a) Room registration service carried on by YWCA. Place mostly girls aged 25 to 30 yrs; but during last month for which report was available, 27% of those placed were under 21 yrs.

b. YWCA has no residence for white girls, other than 10 emergency beds in administration bldg. Does have residence for colored girls now accommodating 50, but equipped for 80.

c. Six women's residences, such as the Evangeline House, in St. Louis can accommodate a total of 450 girls – all filled at present.

d. Rooms in private homes – rates

1. Light-housekeeping rooms (none available) – $3.50 to $9.00 per wk. Prevailing rate – $5.00 per wk.
2. Single rooms – $2.50 to $7.00 per week
3. Room and board – $6.00 per wk. & up

   $8.00 – average for 1 person in room

   $7.00 – average for 2 persons in room

   $37.50 to $45.00 per month – rate at which room and board is easiest to get.

Rents in vicinity of the defense plants are entirely too

St. Louis Defense Area Summary

high for the working girl since they were set to fit the construction worker's wage

B ~~II~~ Dwellings for Families

a. Vacant dwellings listed:

Social Planning Council Report April 1, 1940	WPA Report Jan. 1, 1941
St. Louis City – 16,300	21,000 units either for
St. Louis County – 4,500	sale or for rent

b. Occupancy of dwellings – St. Louis has more immigrants living in separate dwellings than any other city. In the past 18 months, 12,000 to 13,000 dwelling units have been taken up by new families. But there is still evidence of a housing shortage:

1. 100 families living in emergency housing in the Metropolitan area
2. 700 families living in trailer & tourist camps 200 tourists camps are in unlicensed & uncontrolled areas.

c. Housing progress being made

1. 4600 dwelling units privately constructed since Jan. 1941
2. 1800-2000 FHA houses not yet sold (some not yet completed; 5,000 more permanent units to be constructed in the spring. These houses can only be sold & not rented to defense workers.

St. Louis Defense Area Summary

3. Slum clearance projects – 2 already under way; another one authorized. Almost as many houses have been wrecked, however, as have been constructed.

d. Opinions about future needs

1. YWCA leaders think that dormitories will perhaps be necessary for Curtiss Wright and Emerson Electric Co. because of their great distance from the city.

2. Mr. Gwenner, head of the Social Planning Council in St. Louis, thinks that cooperative housing would be a good plan. – each house would have an acre or two of land for cultivation (subsistence housing).

VII. Recreation

Although S. Louis offers the usual commercial entertainment and has the regular social agency centers, there is a need for some constructive recreational program for the defense workers - a program that will provide recreation for the employees on night shifts.

The Y. W. C. A. and N. C. . S. workers of the U. S. O. have established a center at Wellston, a small town located on the dividing line between the city of St. Louis and the county. This center occupies the first floor of a vacant store building, and has a lounge, writing room, a room for games and small dancing groups of about 25 people. These workers also plan to use available school and church facilities for their program. (The center is an experiment until June.)

In addition there are U. S. O. centers in downtown St. Louis; a negro center operated by the Y. M. C. A., a center operated by the Salvation Army, a center for service men only. Girls are invited to the latter to dances held over the weekend. The center is open daily, but there is little use made of it except for the week-end programs.

One of the plants has set up its own recreational program under the supervision of a paid director, and has provided facilities for many types of amusement such as ping-pong, badminton, dancing, etc.

There is a regional U. S. O. supervisor, and a local council composed of a chairman, one professional and one lay representative of each U. So. O. member organization. A board of 50 directors is to be set up soon.

St. Louis Defense Area Summary

VII ~~Recreation~~. See typed copy

Although St. Louis city offers the usual commercial entertainment and has the regular social agency centers, there is a need for some constructive recreational program for the defense workers - a program that will provide recreation for the employees on night shifts, etc. Since the large plants are all located in the northwest area, it was thought advisable to establish a center somewhere in that area. However, the distance between Curtiss Wright and the small arms plant is so great that it was a difficult problem to select a site for a U.S.O. center. The small town of Wellston, located on the dividing line between the city and the county, was chosen by Miss Helen Wood and Miss Mc Partland, YWCA and NCCS representatives of USO respectively, for the establishment of a joint center on the first floor of a vacant store building. Facilities consist of a lounge and writing room, and a room for games + small dancing groups of about 25 people. The center is merely an experiment until June 1, 1942.

One chief difficulty now is the lack of cooperation given Miss Wood by the local USO council. This council,

St. Louis Defense Area Summary

Recreation continued

whose regional supervisor is Mr. Harris, is composed of Mr. Walter Head, chairman, one professional member from each USO organization (YWCA, NCCS, etc.) and one lay representative of each. A board of 50 directors is to be set up soon. Because of the lack of success of the two centers already in downtown St. Louis, a negro center operated by the YMCA and a center operated by the Salvation Army,* the USO council will not authorize any expense for the defense workers center at Wellston until its value has been proved. Miss Wood and Miss Mc Partland are also planning to use available school & church facilities for their program.

One of the plants visited has set up its own recreational program under supervision of a paid director and has provided very adequate facilities for many types of amusement — ping pong, badminton, dancing, etc.

* There is a USO center in downtown St. Louis for <u>service men only</u>, but girls are invited to the dances held over the week end. The center is open daily, but there is little use made of it except for the week-end programs.

St. Louis Area Summary

VIII Health and Welfare:

~~A Problems~~: Hospital + Clinic Facilities:

Increase of at least 20% in auto and industrial accidents.

Serious lack of hospital facilities for care of the acute sick on account of in-migration. Hospitals are actually turning away patients for lack of room. There is little current reserve available for use in case of disaster or epidemic.

Public clinics and hospitals, both city and county, do not take non-resident cases except as emergency, therefore the care of migrants is left to the already crowded private clinics and hospitals.

There is evidence of organized and commercialized prostitution in this northwest defense area.

B Child Welfare.

There is an alarming increase in the number of boys and girls (14-16) who are getting jobs in stores & service industries. This is shown by the great increase in work permits. Girls are getting jobs in small retail stores and as nursery and housemaids, replacing the older girls who have gone to the defense plants

St. Louis Area Summary

Health and Welfare (cont.)

The High School enrollment in Sept. 1941 was 7% less than in Sept. 1940. The Probation Office reports an increase in Juvenile Delinquency.

C - Child Care

There has been a steady and constant increase in the number of applications for nursery service, particularly since the spring of 1941. More and more mothers are going to work and some additional provisions are needed for the care of children. It is doubtful if the children's agencies can provide these facilities. There is a shortage of foster homes due to many foster-mothers taking jobs outside the home and also because larger returns are secured by renting rooms to defense workers.

D - see typed copy

Social Deterioration of Areas as a result of location of projects under the Nat. Defense Program:

a. Result of the location of Small Arms Plant (280 acres)

1. The area taken over included a City Park
2. " " " " " a tract of land owned by Bd. of Ed. for new High School.

D - The town of Ferguson -

Housing and health facilities of Ferguson 5 miles form the city line have especially been affected by the in-migration of defense workers. Ferguson was a quiet residential town with a population of 5700 in 1940. It was a town with many good-looking middle class homes, 72% of them owner-occupied. Several thousand persons have moved in. Housing is congested. Trailer camps have sprung up. Sewage facilities are over-taxed, and health hazards in near-by areas are probably the worst in St. Louis county. A great number of women are working without adequate protection and care for their children. Commercialized prostitution is evident.

St. Louis Area Summary

Social Deterioration of areas (cont.)
a. (cont)

3. Wrecking a new residential area in which many of the houses had just been completed.

Prior to the advent of the Small Arms plant this section of the city ranked higher than city average in proportion of land devoted to residential and industrial uses. 86% of the homes in the area were one-family dwellings. 62% were owner occupied. 68% of the residents owned cars and 49% had telephones. Many home owners near the area have sold their homes due to the disruption of the community. Many homes have been turned into boarding houses, and front lawns, once well cared-for, are now used for parking lots.

Ferguson, a town with 5700 population in 1940, 5 miles from the City line, lies in the center of the Defense area, with the Small Arms plant to the south, Emerson Electric to the north and Curtiss Wright and McDonnell Aircraft to the northwest. It was a quiet residential town with many pretty middle class homes. 97.5% of the homes were one family dwellings and 72% were owner occupied.

St. Louis Area Summary

Ferguson (cont.)

The picture is now completely changed. Several thousand persons have moved in the area. Housing is congested. Trailer camps have sprung up. Sewage facilities are over-taxed and health hazards in nearby areas are probably the worst in St. Louis County. A great number of women are working without adequate protection and care for their children. Commercialized prostitution is evident.

The social deterioration of communities is the sad part of the whole defense picture. It is hoped that with more adequate housing and recreational facilities some of the evils will be alleviated.

IV Persons interviewed for Community Report in St. Louis:

1. Miss Jane Dickey - Y.W.C.A. General Secy
2. " Claudia Lide - " Secy for Counseling & Community Projects
3. " Mary Farmer - " Leader of Industrial Girls Clubs
4. Mrs. Watson - " Room Registrar
5. Mr. H. O. Whiteside - Hd. of Research Dept., Chamber of Commerce
6. Mr. Marion Gurinner - Social Planning Council of St. Louis
7. Mr. Wyatt - N.Y.A. area office
8. Messrs. Morefield, Zorn, Wander & Clark - Supervisors at the N.Y.A. Training Center.

St. Louis Defense Area Summary

Persons interviewed concerning Community (cont.)

9. Miss Helen Wood - U.S.O. worker (Y.W.C.A.)
10. " Mc Partland - U.S.O. " (N.C.C.S.)
11. Mr. Paul Kline - Recreational director for Carter Carburetor Co.
12. Mr. Pearlstein - Regional director of International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
13. Mrs. Preisler - Ed. Director for I.L.G.W.U.

IX

N.Y.A. Work Experience Center — 3630 Marine St. St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Work Experience Center of the NYA is composed of a number of buildings on a rather large land site, each building being used for a particular kind of training.

1. Woodwork & Upholstering — Mr. Morefield, supervisor

This department runs 2 shifts per day of 4 hours each. In addition to the 4 hours of actual training, each student has 1 hour of relative study. Women are being trained in woodworking such as making Venetian blinds, finishing desks, etc. and in both tapestry and leather upholstering. They also do some spray painting. The instructor feels that these girls, especially the ones doing leather upholstering, could do the same type of work on airplanes. He says that even if they didn't do the specific thing for which they are being trained, they are learning work habits which would be of value to them in defense employment. There are now 21 girls in the woodworking dept. and they all have

applications filed with the defense plants, but Mr. Morefield says that plant officials aren't paying proper attention to N.Y.A. girls. He is trying himself to get some of them placed.

2. Sewing — Mr. Zorn, supervisor

The sewing room, equipped with 52 power machines & 4 non-power machines, is now running 2 shifts of 56 girls each, making a total of 112 girls in training at present. The 1 hour of relative training required with each 4 hours of machine work consists of pattern study in which the girls learn to design to measurement various kinds of uniforms, dresses, pajamas, etc. In the sewing room, the boys do the cutting and the girls do the sewing. In addition to the NYA uniforms, these girls make shop bags for the War Depot, mattress ticks for the army, etc. The training period lasts 2 or 3 months after which the girls are placed at 40¢ per hr. or $16 per wk. on the average. Mr. Wyatt, head of youth personnel at the N.Y.A. area office in St. Louis, explained that the

munitions plants are now asking for these girls so that they can use them, not on sewing, but on a process called "lapping" which requires the use of fast whirling machinery. It says that their training on the use of power machines takes away their fear & gives them emotional stability in the use of the faster machines used in making munitions. About 1/2 of the girls in the sewing room have had 1 or 2 years in high school, but the munitions plants won't take them until they are 18 yrs. old, although some of the dress factories will employ them at 16.

3. <u>Laundering</u> – Mr. Wander, supervisor

The laundry operates 2 shifts of 16-22 girls each, making a total of about 40 girls. In addition to the individual laundry for the 50 boys in the NYA resident project, these girls launder 10,000 sheets per week for the Jefferson Barracks. These girls are placed in commercial laundries at a 25¢ per hour minimum, but the supervisor told of one girl who is now making $35 per week operating a pressing machine.

4. Metalwork & Machine Shop

a. Metalwork — This dept. now operates three 8 hr. shifts, 3 hours of each shift being devoted to relative training classes. There are 35 or 40 people to a shift, but only 2 girls altogether at present. Most of the girls were recently transferred out of this dept. under Gov. orders to make room for 50 boys brought in from rural areas & put on the resident project. The 2 girls still in the dept were doing welding jobs on metal ovens to be used by roadside wiener stands. They also do soldering on sheet metal. The girls do good work on acetylene welding, but electric welding is unsuitable for them because their clothes catch fire too easily. The instructor said that the girls turn out 1/3 more work than the boys. The training period is usually 6 months, but it took the girls only 2 months to learn. The instructor already

has jobs for all but 1 boy. They will be placed in aircraft work at 75¢ per hour. The girls are good at welding because they are not easily fatigued by small, fine work.

b. <u>Machine shop</u> — Mr. Clark, supervisor.

This dept. operates three shifts of 20 people each, making a total of 60 people. Before the recent Gov. order to transfer girls out of this dept. & replace them with boys, there were about 20 girls. There are only 3 girls now. Their training period shall be at least 3 months. The main difficulty in getting them placed is their small size, because the defense plants prefer the larger girls. Mr. Clark said that girls are best on the following machines:

1. Vertical milling machine
2. Surface grinder
3. Drill press
4. Universal milling machine
5. Lathes — girls can handle best of all.

Labor Market report for Mo.
and
2 copies of "St Louis Commerce"
(a wkly publication)
dates 10/15/41 and 12/17/41

have been detached + filed
with "Labor Supply"

ST. LOUIS

SHELL

MAP OF
METROPOLITAN
ST. LOUIS

TOUR WITH CONFIDENCE

ST. LOUIS

SHELL

MAP OF
METROPOLITAN
ST. LOUIS

TOUR WITH CONFIDENCE

ST. LOUIS

SPEED LIMITS

Thirty miles an hour on boulevards (**strictly enforced**). Fifteen miles an hour in congested districts. Twenty miles in public parks.

TURNS

Automobiles should turn right from right lane. In turning left (except as noted under "Traffic Light System" below), keep to right of the intersection of center line of both streets and turn slowly after signaling intention to turn. U turns are prohibited in congested districts or on any street where it is necessary to back the vehicle to turn.

TRAFFIC LIGHT SYSTEM

Traffic lights govern traffic at the immediate intersection only. At many intersections controlled by signals, no left turn is permitted. However, when signal displays a **white** light, a short left turn may be made.

PARKING

Park along curb except where angle parking is provided. Parking is prohibited in all public alleys in the city, on all viaducts and bridges. Vehicles must not be parked nearer than 6 feet to mail boxes, 10 feet to fire hydrants, and should never be parked in restricted areas.

GENERAL

Obey signals of policemen in preference to automatic signals. Cut-outs and air horns prohibited. Vehicles, when overtaken, should be passed on the left.

1941-1

HOURS OF ADMISSION—Art Museum—Forest Park.(10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Thurs. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Closed Christmas & New Year's).
Public Library—13th and Olive Streets. (9 a. m. to 9 p. m., reading rooms until 10 p. m. Children's section 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Open Sundays 2 to 9—no books issued).
Municipal Opera—Open air theatre, Forest Park. Open 12 weeks, beginning first Monday in June. Seating capacity 10,000—1,700 free seats—others 25c to $2.00.
Eugene Field Home—634 So. Broadway. (Week days 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Closed Sundays & Holidays). Admission free.

• ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY •

(SEE MAP ON REVERSE SIDE)

CITIES AND TOWNS, BEACHES, PARKS, YACHT CLUBS, AIRPORTS, POINTS OF INTEREST, GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUBS

HOURS OF ADMISSION—Missouri Botanical Garden—Shaw's Garden—Tower Grove Ave. and Shaw Blvd. (8 a.m. to sunset, Sundays 10 to sunset. Closed Christmas & New Year's).
Jefferson Memorial Building—Forest Park. (9:30 to 5p.m.Closed Christmas, Thanksgiving, New Year's and July Fourth).
Missouri Historical Society and Lindbergh Trophies—Jefferson Memorial Building. (Schedule same as above, except closed Mondays June 1st to September 1st).
Library—Jefferson Memorial Building. (Schedule same as above).
The Jewel Box—Forest Park (City Floral Display). Open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day. Admission free.

CITIES AND TOWNS
MISSOURI

Ascalon	E-5
Ballas Rd. Station	D-6
Ballwin	C-8
Barretts	D-8
Bellefontaine	B-6
Benbush	C-5
Bissell	H-4
Blackjack	G-3
Black Walnut	E-2
Blase	D-2
Bonfils Station	D-4
Boschertown	D-2
Brentwood	F-7
Bridgeton	E-4
Burke City	F-4
Carsonville	F-5
Castlewood	B-8
Cave Spring	B-3
Chaminade	E-6
Chesterfield	B-6
Clayton	F-6
Cottleville	A-4
Crescent	B-9
Creve Coeur	D-6
Creve Coeur Station	C-5
Crosskeys	G-3
Deer Creek	E-7
Des Peres	D-7
Dwyer	E-7
Dwyer Station	E-7
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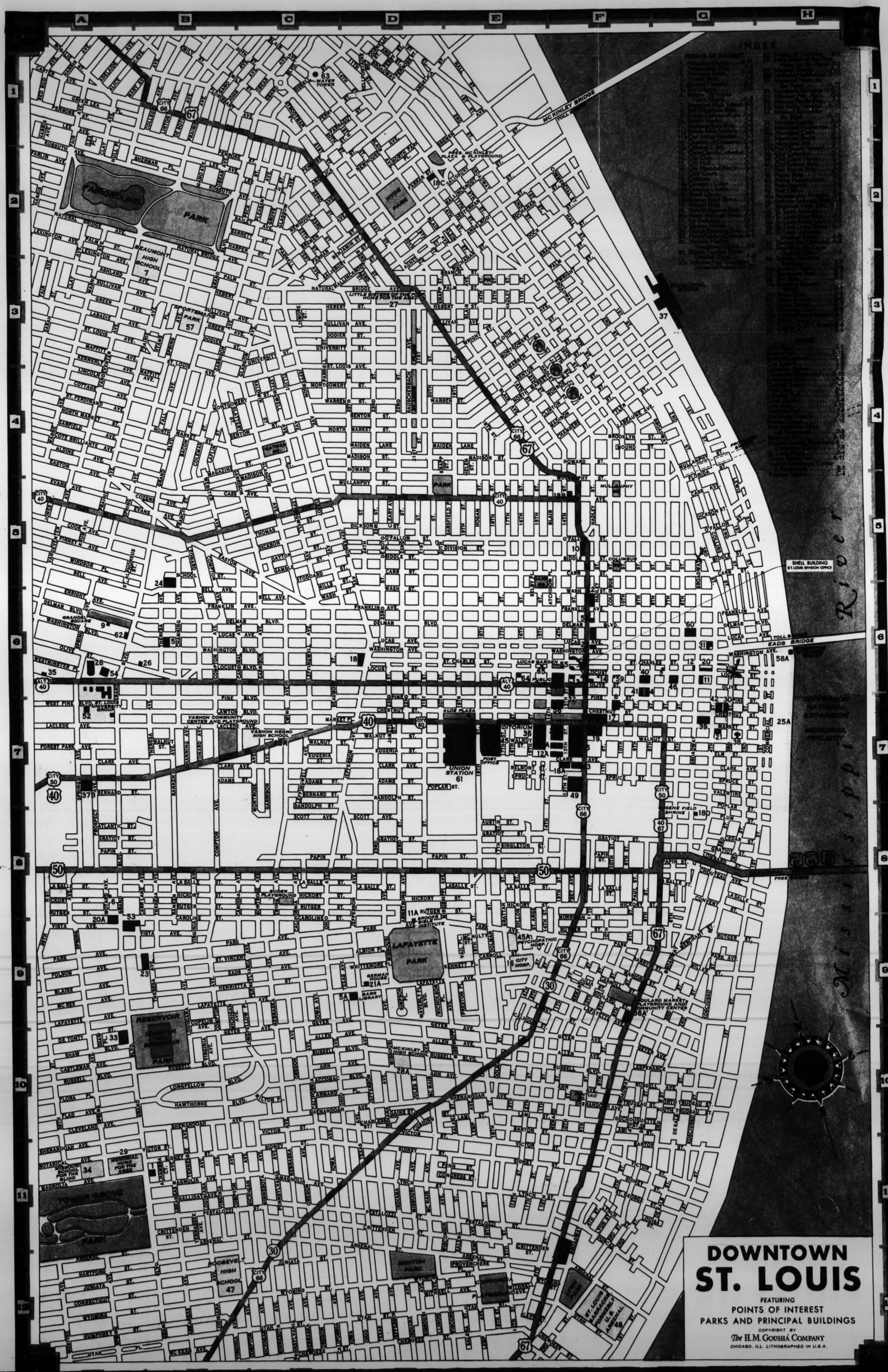
GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUBS

Playing classifications below are given at the request of each golf club
P—Public. **DF**—Daily Fee.
Those not marked are **PRIVATE.**

No.	Name	Holes	P	DF	Key
1.	Algonquin G.C.	18			E-8
2.	Alton Municipal G.C.	9	P		I-1
4.	Bellerive C.C.	18			F-5
4a	Belleville Golf Club	9			L-9
5.	Bogey G.C.	9			E-7
6.	Creve Coeur G.C.	18		DF	D-6
7.	Crystal Lake C.C.	18		DF	D-7
8.	Forest Park Mun. G.C.	18	P		G-7
9.	Forest Park Mun. G.C.	9	P		G-7
10.	Glen Echo C.C.	18			G-5
10a	Golfmore G.C.	9		DF	L-5
11.	Greenbriar Hills C.C.	18			D-8
11a	Legion G.C.	9		DF	L-3
12.	Log Cabin Club	9			E-7
13.	Madison Co. C.C.	9			L-4
14.	Meadow Brook Country Club	18			E-5
15.	Normandie G.C.	18			F-5
16.	Norwood Hills C.C.	36			G-5
17.	Oak Hills G.C.	9		DF	K-8
18.	Rock Spring C.C.	9			I-1
19.	St. Charles C.C.	9		DF	C-3
20.	St. Clair C.C.	18			K-8
21.	St. Louis C.C.	18			E-6
22.	Sunset Golf Club	18			E-9
23.	Triple "A" Club	9			G-7
24.	University City Municipal G.C.	9	P		F-6
25.	Westborough C.C.	18			E-8
26.	Westwood C.C. of St. Louis	18			D-6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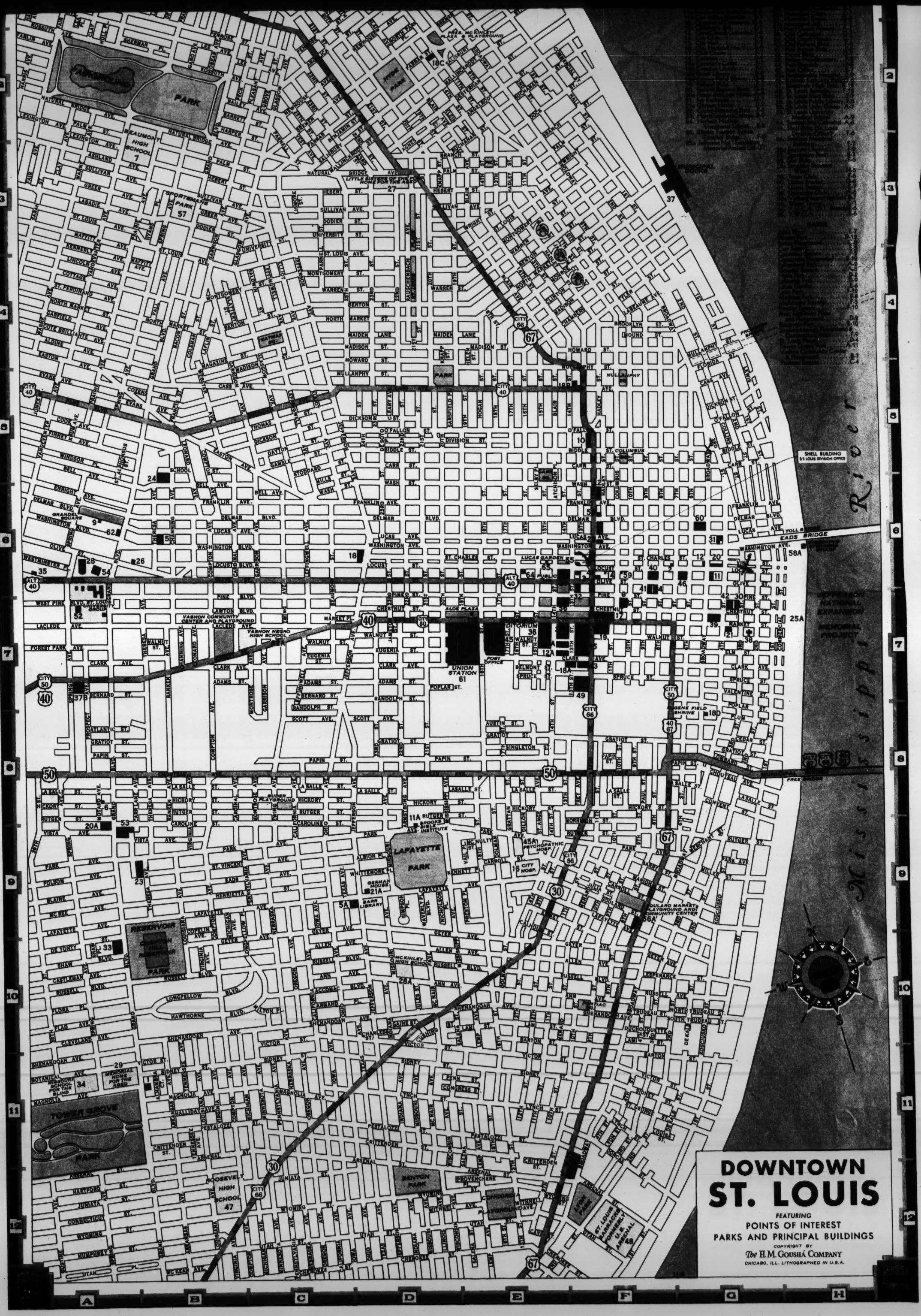
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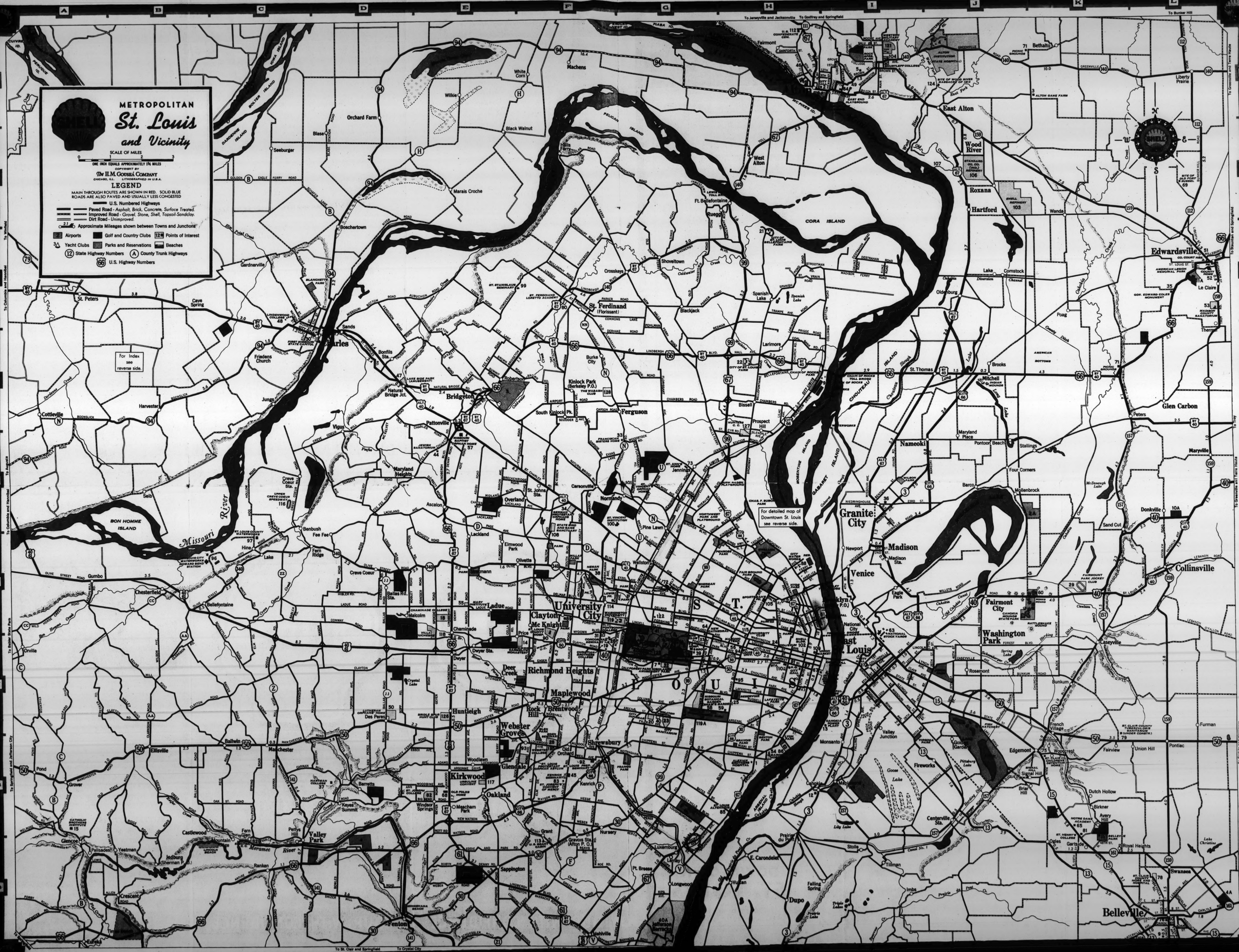
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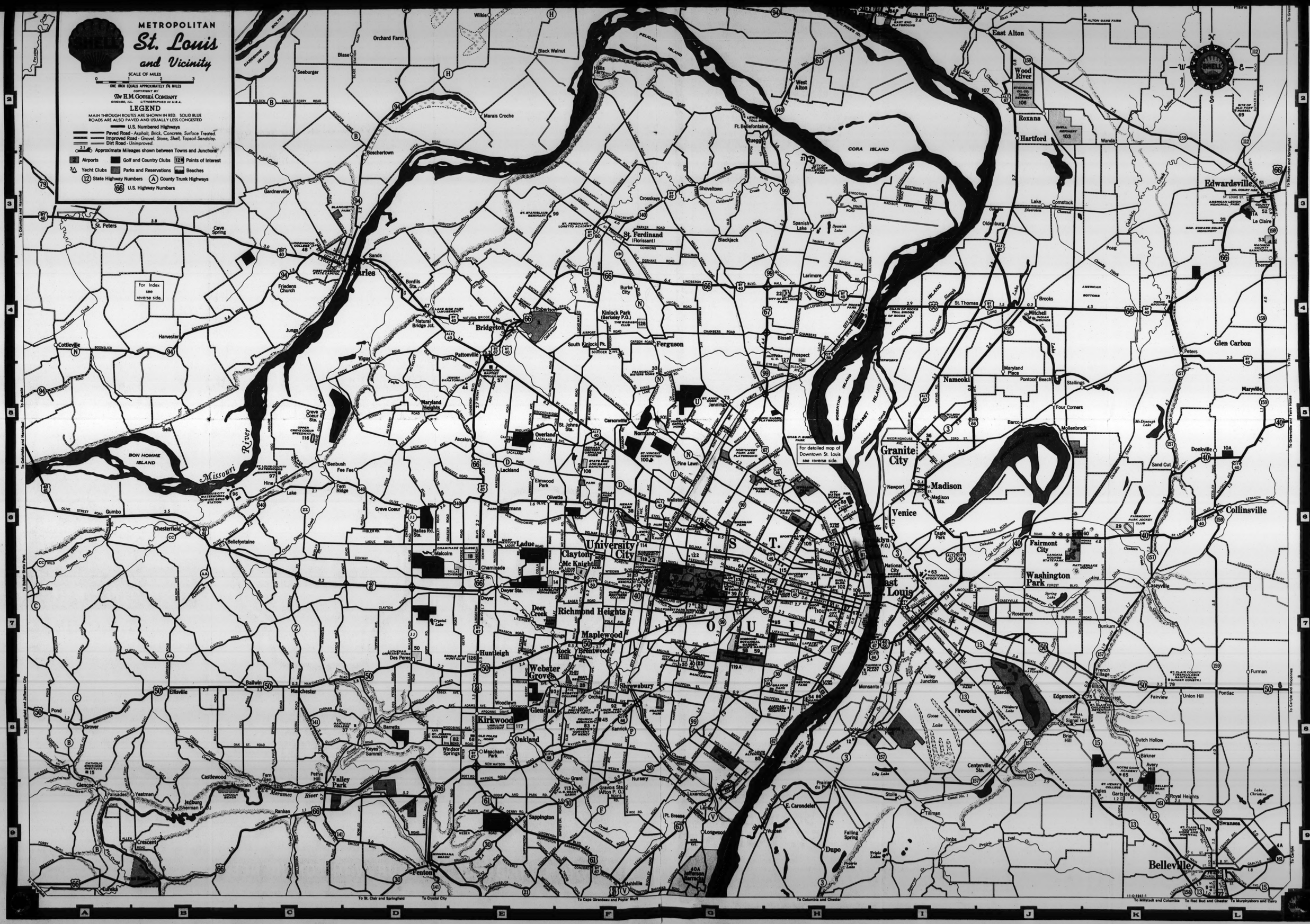
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Fenton
Valley Park
Pervis Hill
Keyes Summit
Barretts
Windsor Springs
Meacham Park
Oakland
Kirkwood
Glendale
Webster Groves
Huntleigh
Des Peres
Dwyer Sta.
Dwyer
Chaminade
Malcolm
Ballas Rd. Sta.
Creve Coeur
Ladue
Olivette
Elmwood Park
Overland
Ascalon
Lackland
St. Johns Sta.
Hills Ferry
Ft. Belefontaine
Ruegg
Crosskeys
Shoveltown
St. Ferdinand (Florissant)
Blackjack
Spanish Lake
Larimore
Burke City
Kinlock Park (Berkeley P.O.)
South Kinlock Pk.
Ferguson
Bissell
Prospect Hill
Carsonville
Normandy
Pine Lawn
Wellston
Jennings
Clayton
Mc Knight
University City
Richmond Heights
Maplewood
Brentwood
Rock Hill
Shrewsbury
Old Orchard
Kenrick
Nursery
Gravois Sta. (Arton P.O.)
Sappington
Mehlville
Lemay
Luxemburg
Longwood
Pt. Brosse
Vulcan
E. Carondelet
Dupo
Falling Spring
Tillman
Stolle
Imbs
Prairie du Pont
Centerville Sta.
Fireworks
Monsanto
Valley Junction
Canoe
Edgemont
Signal Hill
Brim Hill
Dutch Hollow
Birkner
Avery Hill
Oates
Garts de
Royal Heights
Swansea
Belleville
Fairmont City
Washington Park
Caseyville
Rosemont
Bunkum
French Village
Shiloh
Woodcrest
Fairview
Union Hill
Pontiac
Furman
Collinsville
Sand Cut
Donkville
Maryville
Glen Carbon
Peters
Thermal
Le Claire
Edwardsville
Lake Comstock
Poag
Brooks
Mitchell
St. Thomas
Larimore
Oldenburg
Wanda
Roxana
Hartford
Wood River
East Alton
West Alton
Alton
Granite City
Madison
Venice
Nameoki
Pontoon Beach
Maryland Place
Stallings
Four Corners
Mollenbrock
Barco
Eagle Park
National City
Brooklyn (P.O.)
East St. Louis
Cahokia
Prairie
To Columbia and Hannibal
To Winfield
To Columbia and Hannibal
To Augusta
To Fidelity State Park
To Springfield and Jefferson City
To St. Clair and Springfield
To Crystal City
To Cape Girardeau and Poplar Bluff
To Columbia and Chester
To Milstadt and Columbia
To Red Bud and Chester
To Murphysboro and Cairo
To Carlyle and Vandalia
To Greenville and Fern Hinds
To Troy
To Staunton and Springfield
11-0-1941-1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

St. Louis

Detailed reports on which Summary Report is based.

Please file

No. 203

GPO

Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis

MANUFACTURERS IN ST. LOUIS EMPLOYING MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED WOMEN WORKERS

Wearing Apparel:

Angelica Jacket Company	-	1427 Olive Street
Belleville Shoe Mfg. Co.	-	Main & Walnut, Belleville, Ill.
Brown Shoe Company	-	1600 Washington
Correct Cap Company	-	1113 Washington
Dorsa Dresses, Inc.	-	808 Washington
Elder Manufacturing Co.	-	703 North 13th St.
Gardner Pocketbook Mfg. Co.	-	1906 Pine
Hamilton, Scheu & Walsh Shoe Co.	-	4111 Forest Park Blvd.
Harris-Langenberg Hat Co.	-	1112 Washington
International Hat Company	-	2528 Texas
Johansen Bros. Shoe Co.	-	3642 Laclede
Lowenbaum, R., Mfg. Co.	-	2225 Locust Street
Milius Shoe Co.	-	2235 O'Fallon
Rice, O'Neill Shoe Co.	-	1900 Washington
Samuels Shoe Company	-	1717 North 25th Street
Vardaman Shoe Company	-	1637 Washington

Food, Drugs, & Tobacco:

American Cone & Pretzel Co.	-	2435 South Wharf
Armour & Company	-	Nat'l. Stock Yards, Illinois
Lewis-Howe Company	-	319 South Fourth
National Candy Company	-	408 Pine Street
Peper, Christian, Tobacco Co.	-	727 North First
Ralston-Purina Company	-	835 South 8th Street
Switzer Companies	-	612 North Main
Union Biscuit Company	-	1110 North Sixth St.
Warner, Wm. R., & Co., Inc.	-	404 South Fourth Street

Electric Appliances:

Century Electric Company	-	1806 Pine Street
Emerson Electric Mfg. Co.	-	1824 Washington
Knapp-Monarch Company	-	3501 Bent

~~Paper Products & Needle Aircraft~~:

Carlova, Inc.	-	426 Adelaide
Clark, W. L. M., Inc.	-	1900 St. Louis Avenue
Crunden-Martin Mfg. Co.	-	760 South Second St.
Cupples-Hesse Corp.	-	4175 North Kingshighway

General Manufacturers:

American Thermometer Co.	-	2917 Clark
Artcraft Venetian Blind Mfg.Co.	-	3960 Olive
Bemis Bro. Bag Co.	-	601 South 4th
Bussmann Mfg. Company	-	2536w University
Carter Carburetor Corp.	-	2840 N. Spring
Grady, J. H., Mfg. Co.	-	927 Tyler
Herkert & Meisel Trunk Co.	-	910 Washington
McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co.	-	2320 Marconi

Obear-Nester Glass Co.	- Broadway and Belt
St. Louis Steel Products Co.	- 2209 Chestnut
Schluster Mfg. Company	- 4616 N. Broadway
Sefton Fibre Can Company	- 3275 Big Bend Rd., Maplewood
Universal Match Corp.	- Boatmen's Bank Bldg.
Western Cartridge Co.	- Goodfellow & Bircher

Prepared by the Research Bureau
St. Louis Chamber of Commerce
January 5, 1941

St. Louis - Y. W. C. A. Report

FACTUAL INFORMATION AS TO EFFECTS OF THE DEFENSE PROGRAM ON THE COMMUNITY.

a) LIVING CONDITIONS:

Housing -

Metropolitan area - 100 families are living in emergency housing - 12,000 to 13,000 dwelling units have been taken up by new families in the past eighteen months.

Housing is becoming an acute problem in all the low-rent sections of the city.

St. Louis ranks higher than any other city in the number of in-migrants living in separate dwellings - number in hotels is high also.

Cost of room and board has increased.

Many landladies prefer men boarders - therefore, it is becoming increasingly difficult to build an adequate room registry for girls and women.

St. Louis County - 700 families are living in trailer and tourist camps. There are 200 tourist camps in unlicensed and uncontrolled areas.

Wages and Hours and Employment of Women

The defense industries are basing wages for production workers on a survey of existing wages in private industry - scale is 35¢ to 50¢ an hour.

Effect of higher wages paid to construction workers is one factor in causing women to want to rush into defense industries - great need for interpretation of true facts about employment of women in defense production is felt by the State Employment Service.

The International Ladies garment Workers Union in a mass meeting has urged power machine operators not to leave their jobs - skilled workers in this industry by summer of 1941, were making $5 to $9 a day during busy seasons.

The cleaning, dyeing and laundry industry is much affected by lack of materials, especially chemicals - the women and girls laid off will not be likely absorbed in defense industry because of difference in skill required.

Food industry will be forced to raise wages because of the big exodus of workers for defense industry.

Beauty operators are leaving that employment and going into factory work because the hours and wages are better.

Shortages in domestic service are reported for the same reason.

Clerical workers work a 48 hour week in the defense industries and earn higher wages than those paid in private industry. Slight increase in wages paid in private industry.

Women and girls (ages 21-30) are being selected for the defense industries; mechanical aptitude tests are being used as one of the most important factors.

It is expected that private industry will absorb some of the older workers. Many women (ages 45-70) who have never worked in industry are applying for defense jobs and demanding the high wages ($1.00 an hour) which they think they can get, refusing jobs in private industry.

Cost of Living:

The cost of living was 3.6% higher in September 1941 than in June 1941.
The cost of living index for July 1941 was 104.6 and for September 107.8.
Retail food prices here increased approximately 18% in the past year.
The cost of relief food increased 25%.

In and Out Migration

WPA study of in-migration shows the following fugures:

9,800 families	11% workers under 20
11,200 workers	21% women workers
20,800 persons	Average age: 26
Average age: 30.8	

1800 of 11,200 workers were from unemployed group - 38% women - 10% men, 57% negro - 14% white.

Migrants so far, instead of being, as is normally true, from the south, southeast and southwest, are from widely scattered sections of the country. Most are unskilled workers and few are eligible for defense jobs. It is expected that most of them will fall into the unskilled and domestic workers, the lowest paid groups.

Applications for relief by non-resident girls and women have increased. Travelers-Aid reports that many of these girls and women congregate in centers of increasing population and in defense areas and are also following concentrations of service men.

b) CIVIL LIBERTIES

Racial and Nationality Antagonisms

Discrimination against negroes in skilled trades. Only three painters employed in TNT plant, in spite of contract requiring 3.2% negro workers on Federal Housing project for negroes now in process of construction, no negroes are employed. Brutal methods were used by the police in the arrest of negroes for a murder committed in the county at the time that there were many negroes migrating to St. Louis. Negroes are finding work in unskilled jobs.

There is a tendency on the part of employers who have government contracts not to hire aliens. On the other hand many personnel directors want foreign employees.

International Institute has 2000 people of foreign parentage in classes which probably represent a total of 3 or 4,000 persons. No instances of antagonism so far reported. Italian group is strongly urging that they be allowed to demonstrate where they stand on the war.

Freedom of Assembly

In one instance when the St. Louis Youth Council picketed the office of the committee to defend America by aiding the Allies, the police interfered, but did not invoke the ordinance which requires a permit for street gatherings.

c) HEALTH AND RECREATION:

Problems of Personal and Community Health

Increase probably more than 20% in auto and industrial accidents.

Less demand for free hospital clinic service.

Serious lack of hospital facilities for care of the acute sick on account of an in-migration of over 20,000 additional population - exisitng deficit in beds, 610 - anticipated deficit, 775.

Hospitals are actually turning away patients for lack of room.

Real danger - little current reserve in case of disaster or epidemic.

Unvaccinated and unacclimated families have moved into this area and are crowded into sub-standard housing.

Unlicensed boarding houses, restaurants in tents in defense areas are taxing the municipal Food Inspection Service.

There is evidence of organized and commercialized prostitution in Ferguson, a suburb of St. Louis.

Venereal Disease

Slight increase in venereal disease due probably to:
1) Influx of population
2) Private doctors are now reporting better
3) Colored hospitals reported all cases at once.

Trends in Recreational activities

Pressures on recreational centers were very heavy during the summer.
Extra shifts for industrial workers were in demand.
Pressures on all types of recreational activities are increasing - Larger attendance at zoo, art museum, etc. - increase in commercial recreation, movies, taverns, etc.

d) CHILD WELFARE
Employment Of Persons Of School Age

There is an alarming increase in the number of boys and girls (14-16) who are getting jobs. (This is showed by the great increase in work permits.) Girls are getting jobs in small retail stores and as nursery and housemaids. The high schools cannot supply the demand for workers (16-18). The high school enrollment in September 1941 was 1700, or 7% less than in September 1940.

Increased Employment of Mothers

Many more mothers are going to work as evidenced by increased pressures on children's agencies.

There has been a steady and constant increase in the number of applications for nursery service particularly since the Spring of 1941.
Foster day care is increasing slightly.
An acute problem is the shortage of foster homes. (Families can receive larger returns for the unused space by renting to defense workers - also many women, former foster-mothers, prefer jobs outside the home.)
There is a slight increase in demand on the recreational programs for the younger age groups due to the mothers working.

Juvenile Delinquency

The 1941 report of the Probation office will show an increase in juvenile delinquency. Official report will be available January 2.

Claudia Lido,
Secretary for Counseling and
Community Projects.
December 18, 1941

IX

Community Notes
Sidney, Nebr.

Region ~~XII~~

Sidney Nebraska
Community Notes

MB 4/1/42

IX

Persons Interviewed:
Mr. F. R. Heiner, U.S.E.S. Director
Mrs. Hall, U.S.O. Secy.
Mr. Joyce Hall, Federal Housing Representative

Labor Supply - Mr. Heiner reported that there was no ~~further~~ available supply in the Sidney area. Most of the women who could work, including housewives, are already working at the depot & school teachers. Also 16-18 year old boys & girls are used in considerable numbers.

The town of Sidney was small (about 3300 before depot came in) & the farming area is more sparsely settled than eastern part of state. Also the wage scale was set too low to attract people from other larger towns. The scale was set after a survey was made & the going rate found to be 35¢ & 60¢ for workers on the highway & 65¢-70¢ for the few carpenters who were working in the town. At the time the scale set for the depot was thought to be too high but it has proven to be too low.

The depot is 1000 short at present time.

Housing -

One housing project in Sidney, 48 family units (24 - 1 & 2 bedroom & 12 - 3 bed room), will open on June 21st. These will rent for $29.00 to $35.00

Another housing project - 60 houses (1 bed room & efficiency & 2 bed room) has 12 houses for rent &

Sidney Ordnance Depot - Sidney, Neb.

48 for sale only. These homes are still under construction. They will sell for $3000 to $3250 with a $400 down payment.

102 - small 1 bed room units - cinder block with concrete floors - are under construction.

75 FHA houses - 1, 2 & 3 bed room units have been completed & rent for $39.50.

10 sets of duplexes rent for $80 ($40 ea unit) These are 1 bedroom units

Just outside of the depot 640 homes are under construction. These are small 1 bed room homes for couples -

Mr. Hemier & Mr. Hall had not completed their investigation but so far they had found that the rents were too high. Sale prices are also too high for depot workers on the present low wage scale. More homes are needed for families with several children & not so many for couples. 430 workers at the depot are now driving to work from distances of 25 to 100 miles. 150 drive from 25 miles or less, leaving 280 driving from more than 25 miles. Many of this group of 280 should be housed at

Sioux Ordnance Depot - Sidney, Neb.

Sidney. The present number of houses available or under construction will not meet the needs.

Recreational Facilities -

There are few recreational facilities in Sidney for depot employees. There is one movie house & the U.S.O. is open to depot employees. Miss Hall stated that the two dance halls just outside of the town were very crowded on Saturday nights.

Child Care - According to Miss Hall there is need for a day nursery & day care for 7-14 year old children whose mothers are working. She said there had been some talk of locating the nursery at one of the housing projects but that this would not be central. A more suitable location would be nearer to the bus station where mothers go & take bus to depot.

Farm labor situation - Large wheat country around Sidney. Have always depended on outsiders with farm machinery coming in at harvest time. Last year 1500-1700 in-migrated. Mr. Weiner did not know

Sioux Ordnance Depot - Sidney, Neb.

Whether a sufficient number could be expected to come in this year or not. He thought that they would be able to take care of the needs by closing stores if necessary. There are no women available as all who can work are working at the depot.

American Airlines, Inc. XII New Industries
Tulsa, Okla.
(office not opened yet)
Head quarters & operation base
Hiring will start about April 1.
About 200 clerical openings, mainly for women
About 5000 (expected emplt at base)

Regional File
Feb. 18-22, 1946

E. W.
Feb. 1946

Commander Mills, Inc. XII Sheets & pillow cases
Sand Springs, Okla.

(5/1/46)

	T	F
Total	792	396
Fact.	782	391
Office	10	5

Hiring policies
Hours of work 2 Shifts
Night work comments
Lunch & rest periods
Wage rates
Union
Women's jobs
Working conditions

✓
Regional file

E.W. 5/7/46

Liberty Glass Co. XII Milk & beverage bottles
Sapulpa. Okla.

(May 1, 1946)

	T	F
Total	271	57
Factory	NR	37
Office	NR	20

Hiring policies
Hours of work - 3 Shifts
Night work comments
Lunch & rest periods
Wage rates
Union
Women's jobs
Working conditions

✓
Regional file

EW 5/9/46

~~Okla.~~ City Air Depot XII
(Tinker Field)
Okla. City - Okla.

	T	F
Total	9769	3219
Prod.	NR	NR

2/15/46

reductions in force
Jan & Feb. 1946

✓
Regional File
Feb. 18-22, 1946 Summary Report

(did not visit plant)
E. W.
Feb. 18-22, 1946

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. XII Flat drawn glass.
Henryetta, Okla.

Continuous Operations-
Women on Night Shift
empl't of young people
Wages
Safety

N.R. employment

Regional File
Summary Report - Feb. 18-22, 1946

Report by Jane M Grabbe.
State Labor Dept 2/1/45
Sent in by E.W.

Region ~~XII~~ X
Jacksonville Ark.
Community Notes

Ark

Dup'l ~~XII~~ X

Summary of Survey, [illegible]e, Arkansas - Defense Area - 4/20/42

CONFIDENTIAL

Orig. report in old files. 12/14/43

I. Areas affected by defense [illegible]

a. Towns within [illegible]

Town	1940 Population
Little Rock	88,039
North Little Rock	21,137
[illegible]ville	Approx 200
[illegible]	741
[illegible]	283
Lonoke	1,715
England	2,207
Benton	3,502
Conway	5,782
Pine Bluff	21,290

b. Economic Structure and Population Changes of Towns

Little Rock

Although Little Rock is the capital and the largest industrial area in the state, the economic structure is predominately agricultural. The leading industries are railroad repair shops, cottonseed crushing, cotton compressing, and lumbering. The principal woman-employing industry is the manufacture of work clothes. The three largest firms employ about 600 or 700 women. There is a large number of female office workers in Little Rock, due to the State and Federal Government Offices located here. Little Rock is a large retail and wholesale trade area.

Population of Greater Little Rock in 1940 was 109,176 persons with approximately 26% Negroes. According to a survey made by Ross Federal Research Corporation March 1, 1942, the city of Little Rock had increased in population 15.3% or 13,450 persons. The rate of increase for the metropolitan district was 17.2%. These figures do not include the soldiers at Camp Robinson of which there are 30,000 or more.

c. Characteristics of surrounding rural area

Large cotton plantations abound, particularly east of Little Rock in the Mississippi river valley. Rice is also an important crop. Women can not harvest rice because of the weight of the sheaves, according to the Labor Supply man, and neither can older men stand the strain; therefore it is likely that rice production will be curtailed. Strawberries and tomatoes are cultivated extensively northwest of Little

Characteristics of surrounding rural area (cont.)

Rock. It is estimated that 18,000 strawberry pickers will be needed to harvest the crop which will be ready to market this week (April 20). Spinach is also an important crop of the truck farms.

d. Comments concerning outlying area -- a region sparsely populated with large farms and small towns. The many new defense plants in Arkansas will effect a change in the present economic structure. No doubt some of the farm labor, and practically all of the physically able women in the towns, will be drawn into the defense plants. The Labor Supply Rep. stated that there were relatively few male workers available so women, white and colored, will be forced to man the defense plants in Arkansas.

2. Agencies coordinating facilities needed for influx of women:

Y.W.C.A. - Miss Blackwell, Secretary
U.S.O. - 6 centers, one operated by Y.W.C.A.
Director - Miss Jean MacGillvary
Industrial Dir. Mrs. Adele Guckert
Recreational Dir. - Miss Lela Horton
Rooms Registration Office - Mr. John Busbee, Director
Office of Civilian Defense - Chairman, Mr. Warren Baldwin
Housing Authority - " " "
Council of Social Agencies - Chairman, Mr. Bylander
Operating Co. of Arkansas Ordnance Plant - Welfare Dept.
Manager - Mr. John Van Brederode (Welfare and Recreation)
Assistant Manager - Mrs. Sara Ward (Dormitories are her special charge)

3. Adequacy of community sanitary facilities for an increased population:

The lack of a water and sewer system has retarded the construction of defense houses and trailer camp at Jacksonville. However, plans have been approved and construction will soon begin. Some additional facilities have been added to Little Rock and present provisions seem to be adequate.

4. Transportation:

Existing - (a) Bus service every 30 minutes from Little Rock to the Ordnance Plant and Jacksonville.
(b) Shuttle train, Mo. Pacific, runs from Little Rock to the Plant.
(c) Inter-city buses between Little Rock, No. Little Rock and Levy. Street cars within city of Little Rock.

Transportation (cont.)

Being Provided - Operating Co. is planning to have a bus, or station wagon, meet the incoming buses from Little Rock at night so that girls need not walk to the dormitories alone.

Although transportation facilities are better than at many of the Ordnance Plants, it is still a problem, due to the narrow highway (2 lanes only) with the heavy traffic at rush hours. Some of the employees must take a street car from their homes to the bus station so it is necessary to get up very early (4:30) in the morning since the first shift begins at 7 a.m. The Plant Manager said they started early in order that women on the second shift closing at 11 p.m. would get back to Little Rock before the street cars and buses stopped running at midnight.

5. Housing:

Existing facilities in Little Rock:

(a) Homes Registration Office — Vacancies

Family dwellings - 94
Rooms -791

Rate of rent for rooms --

Single - $20.00 - $25.00 per month.
Double - 25.00 - 30.00 per month for two persons
Prevailing rate $3.00 per week double

The total number of rooms available, as reported above (791) is misleading information according to Mr. Buzbee, Dir. The Rooms Registration Service made a special appeal to local citizens to rent their rooms to soldiers' families and friends who came to see the boys over the week end. The response was very good. In fact, many of the nicest homes offered rooms free of charge. These rooms would not be rented on a permanent basis, therefore the number of rooms available for defense workers, particularly women is a much smaller number. Mr. Buzbee did not know what percentage of the total were for temporary rental only but he believed it was a considerable number. The director also stated that practically all available rooms were registered. He said that 50% of the permanent placements now were for defense workers and that the number of calls for rooms by these workers was increasing. An appeal to the public to house women defense workers might bring results, according to Mr. Buzbee.

(b) Y.W.C.A. Room Registration Service:

The Y.W.C.A. does not have a residence but they conduct a room registry service.
Number of rooms on available list -- 175 (4/15/42)

Housing (cont.)

(b) Y.W.C.A. Room Registration Service (cont.)

They, too, place many relatives of soldiers and the Y.M.C.A. has 100 cots for the use of families coming to see soldiers.

(c) Newly Erected Houses:

U.S.H.A. -- Slum clearance projects to be used for Defense Workers with income from $1325.00 to $2500.00. Rate of rent about 20% of income. Date of completion May 1, 1942.

	150	family units for whites	(Little Rock)	
	100	" " " Negroes	" "	
Not for	(148	" " " whites	(North Little Rock)	
defense workers	(100	" " " Negroes	" " "	

(The units (100) for Negroes are not constructed as yet.)

Private Construction: Greater Little Rock 145 family units, small homes for rent in the industrial section. 69 of this number are completed. 66 family units completed for low income groups in North Little Rock. Rental about $27.50 per month.

Private Construction with F.H.A. funds (Greater Little Rock) Suburbs

300	family	units	to be	completed	June 1	--	Cammock Woods
217	"	"	"	" "	June 15	-	Oak Forest
65	"	"	"	" "	June 1	-	Levy
40	"	"	Now completed			-	No. Little Rock

Defense Housing: Jacksonville

Plans approved:

600 demountable houses in Jacksonville, 1 mile from Plant
200 trailers (Farm Security) " " " "
219 Dormitory units (See following pages) on area
25 Staff Houses on Area

The defense housing at Jacksonville has beeen held up due to lack of water and sewer facilities. All plans have been approved for construction of sanitary facilities and work has begun. Location of houses and trailer camps is near the school building on edge of the village.

Additional facilities needed:

Little Rock will have fairly adequate housing when the planned construction of family units is completed.

Jacksonville - Mr. Morgan, Plant manager said he requested 1000 houses for defense workers and 600 were allocated to

Housing (cont.)

Jacksonville (cont.)

Jacksonville plus the 200 trailers units. It is defficult as yet to determine how much additional housing will be needed. Mr. Morgan believes more dormitories will be needed. The Farm Security Admin. (Regional Office) expects to rent the trailers to unattached women if the need for housing these workers is evident. They are renting, or will rent, trailers to women in Hope, Arkansas, and see no reason why it should not be done here. The trailers at Jacksonville will be ready for occupancy June 1, 1942.

Rent Increase in this defense area has not been as high as in the majority of places. The last survey shows 22½% increase.

6. Special Dormitories for Women:

a. Built and operated by Ford, Bacon and Davis, the Company operating the Arkansas Ordnance Plant.

b. Person in Charge - not yet selected. However, Mrs. Ward Ass't Welfare Manager is responsible for all plans concerning the dormitories. No definite qualifications are required for the matron.

c. Location - In the administration area of the Ordnance Plant, about one hundred yards from the Restaurant Building.

d. Description of Dormitories - Two story barracks type of building, originally designed for men. However, plans for conversion were made shortly after construction began so the necessary changes could be made without much difficulty.

Number of Dormitories: 3 buildings, each accommodating 73 girls, are now under construction and three additional ones have been requested by the Operating Co. from the Chief of Ordnance in Washington. Date of occupancy not definite but due to priorities, it may be 6 weeks, at least one month.

Group facilities - Each building will have a medium size lobby with windows on three sides and a screened porch on front and back of building, upstairs and downstairs. Each building will have a laundry with tubs, ironing boards and irons.

Beauty Shop - One of the dormitories is equipped with a two booth shop which will be open from 8:30 am. to 10:30 p.m. Company plans to have 2 operators and 1 assistant on each shift of 7 hours each.

Description of Rooms - All rooms except matron's are built to accommodate two persons.

Special dormitories for women(cont.)

Description of rooms (cont.)

Each room has:

1 double window
2 built in dressers and clothes closet with doors

Furniture will consist of:

2 single beds
1 writing desk
2 chairs
draperies and rug

e. Ratio of toilet and bath facilities to number of women

6 showers for each floor (36 or 38 girls)
2 tubs " " "

Toilets - Mrs. Ward said she knew four additional facilities had been added. There is a central bath room for each floor.

f. Room Service - Maids will clean the rooms and linen will be provided, probably twice per week. Change of towels not yet decided upon.

g. Eating facilities - None in the dormitories. The cafeteria building, which includes the Coffee Shop and Dining Room, is about one half block from the dormitories. There will be food service 24 hours per day. Coffee Shop will be open when cafeteria is closed. The Restaurant Building is a very attractive place and will be operated by "the Company". Mr. Morgan said the cafeteria manager would serve family style meals to the girls in the dormitories at a greatly reduced price, about 20 to 25 cents per meal, and that their meals should not cost more than 75¢ per day.

h. Provisions for care and food during minor illnesses:
Mrs. Ward said the girls would be taken to the hospital which is near by, if they were ill enough to stay in bed. A light meal could be brought over from the cafeteria without much difficulty.

i. Recreational facilities in the dormitories: None, expect lobby and porches. However, both Mrs. Ward and Mr. Van Brederode stated that some additional facilities would be needed and would be provided. Mrs. Guckert, Industrial Worker at the U.S.O., is working with the girls who are on production and and she will plan a program for them, provided that the Recreational Program of the Company does not materialize.

Dormitories (cont.)

Special dormitories for women (cont.)

j. Extent of Self-Government - Mrs. Ward said she favored the "Honor System" and would see that the matron did not impose too many regulations, but there would be definite visiting hours - 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. Girls would not be required to come in at any definite hour.

k. Other comments - Mrs. Ward is very optimistic about the success of the dormitories and believes there will be no difficulty in filling them as soon as they are completed. She said they already have many applications. The men are rather indignant over the transfer and have gotten out a petition against the use of all of the dormitories for women. (According to reports, one dormitory has been restored to the men.)

The additional dormitories, to be built later, may be erected just outside the area. Mr. Morgan said the location would partially depend on the success of these within the area. He recognizes the problems that will arise over the admittance of these girls into the area at all hours but believes that some system can be worked out with the guards at the gates.

If it is necessary for employees living in Little Rock to get up at 4:30 a.m. in order to be ready to go on the line at 7 o'clock, many of the girls will probably move to the dormitories in order to save time and money. Then too, food facilities are convenient.

Rate of Rent - $2.50 per week for double room, including linen. There may be a laundry charge for towels. That question is not settled as yet.

Meals: Little Rock

The price of meals is higher here than in many of the Defense areas. According to some of the local residents, meals have always been higher in Little Rock than the average city.

Jacksonville - has very poor eating facilities and some additional facilities will be needed when the defense housing is occupied.

8. Arrangements for care of children whose mothers are employed:

No definite plans have been made, partly because the Welfare Dept. of the Operating Compnay had stated that they would establish a nursery at the plant. This plan never materialized and now both company and general public see how impractical this would be from a standpoint of transportation of the children and the problem is left to the community to solve.

Arrangements for care of children whose mothers are employed: (cont.)

A committee was appointed by the Council of Social Agencies to formulate plans for Child Care. The following persons are on the Committee:

Mrs. Mae Bevins, W.P.A. State Director of Community Activities
Miss Alma Keyes, State Dept. of Education
Miss Beth Muller, " " " Welfare

This committee met for the first time April 21st; the Women's Bureau field agent attended the meeting. Miss Muller believes that Federal funds will be needed to carry the child care project through.

The original idea was that the W.P.A. would provide the operating personnel with the Depts. of Education and Welfare supplying the trained workers. However, the W.P.A. rolls have been pretty well screened for industry, so that the present women available are past middle age and not many can be used in such a capacity. The shortage in trained workers is also a serious one. After some discussion it was decided that volunteers would have to be used to supplement W.P.A. and the trained workers. The Jr. League and A.A.U.W. are interested in the problem and their aid will be requested. In addition, a check will be made of the O.C.D. volunteers to ascertain the number of trained or semi-trained persons in the city.

Location of Nurseries:

It was decided that it would be necessary to have one or more centers in Greater Little Rock, and one in Jacksonville near the Housing and Trailer Camp. The Supt. of County Schools has offered the use of the School Building for child care during the summer months.

Little Rock - A large second story office space would be available through W.P.A. but since there is no playground this location does not seem very desirable. The Committee will try to locate some other building.

9. Health Facilities:

Little Rock - has 18 hospitals with 6462 beds, according to Chamber of Commerce Report. Evidently Little Rock has been able, thus far at least, to take care of all patients.

Jacksonville - has no facilities except the Plant hospital which is a very fine one. At present, Little Rock can care for these patients.

10. Facilities for Education, Recreation Etc.

a. Education: Little Rock

The public school facilities have been adequate to meet the needs up to date.

Jacksonville - Existing facilities:

The County Consolidated Elementary and High School is quite an

Jacksonville (cont.)

attractive building with a large playgrounds. The lower grades have been crowded the last six months with as many as 60 pupils in one room.

Additional facilities - are to be provided before the next school term begins. The Federal grant has been approved, according to Ordnance Dept. but the exact amount or extent of additions was not known. The housing and trailer projects will be within a few blocks of the school building.

b. Recreational facilities - Little Rock

Commercial facilities:

Movies - 16 theaters, open on Sunday
Bowling - 3 centers
Billiards - Several rooms
Golf - 5 courses, 3 public with 1 municipal course

Y.W.C.A. - A new recreational and administration building, dedicated Dec. 1, 1942. There is a fine swimming pool and gym which is available for the U.S.O., Industrial program. The Colored Y.W.C.A. does not have a residence either, but the regular Y.W.C.A. program for girls is carried on with the exception of swimming. No pool is available at the Colored Y.W.C.A

U.S.O. Centers - 6 clubs with 14 U.S.O. workers. Each of the six organizations making up the U.S.O. has a separate center with its own program but all activities are planned at the Joint Staff meeting each week, thus avoiding duplication of activities. Facilities of the various clubs are available to any one of the organizations. All of these clubs are primarily for soldiers with the exception of the U.S.O. - Y.W.C.A. center on Main St. which has an Industrial Director, Mrs. Guckert, and program for women in industry.

This U.S.O. - Y.W.C.A. Center in the down town area, was a former bank building which has been converted into a very attractive U.S.O. Center, and is used by soldiers as well as industrial women. The first floor is used as a lobby, information center and game room, i.e., ping pong table are placed at one side. The Room Registration Office is in the back of the building.

The mezzanine has been furnished very attractively for entertaining small groups quietly, such as tables with jig saw puzzles etc. or just a place for reading or conversing with a friend. Each worker has an office on this floor, and there are several small libraries or reading rooms, also writing rooms.

The ball room is a very large room on the top floor. There are rest rooms on the first floor for men and women. Light refreshments are available at the Snack Bar.

Recreation (cont.)

Additional facilities to be added -

An Annex for Women Industrial Workers.

This building adjoins the present U.S.O. and will become a part of the program. The Annex will contain, (1st floor)

A small lounge
Office Space, probably Travelers' Aid will occupy part of this space.
A small club room, game or writing room
Girls' Check room (2nd floor)
Powder room
Rest room with several cots
2 small club rooms
Kitchen - suppers will be served to small club groups
Art and Craft room
A Roof Garden with entrance from both this annex and the ball room.

Activities

Mrs. Guckert, the Industrial Director, is working with the girls employed at the Arkansas Ordnance plant in Jacksonville, Office girls at Maumelle Ordnance and the Industrial and office girls within the city. She has organized a Recreational Council composed of girls from the Ordnance plants, both office and production workers, and some of the clerical employees in the Government offices in Little Rock. Farm Security Administration has a large office force here. Mrs. Guckert wants these girls to be responsible for planning and carrying out the Saturday night program with the soldiers, i.e. the production employees at Jacksonville will take charge of the program one week and the office workers at Maumelle Ordnance another Saturday etc. She is trying to get the industrial girls interested in the U.S.O. program for soldiers as well as carrying on separate activities for the girls. Mrs. Guckert stated that the white collar workers and the industrial employees mixed very well at the Council meetings and that it was impossible to tell which were office girls. Mrs. Guckert formerly worked for General Motors Corp. so she knows industry and seems to be doing a splendid job with the girls in the plant.

Additional facilities planned by W.P.A. for Industrial Employees:

This "Industrial Workers Center" was planned before they knew the U.S.O. were opening the Annex for the plant girls. The location is in the down town area on the second floor of a large building. It was planned as a central meeting place and information center for the Ordnance employees and would have facilities for informal dancing and games, writing rooms, reading rooms, and possibly some adult educational classes.

Comments:

This Industrial Center would seem to be duplicating, to a great extent, the activities of the U.S.O. Division for Industrial girls. However, the W.P.A. Center would include the men in the plant and they have been pretty much neglected.

Recreation - Jacksonville

Existing facilities - None, except the school building which is not large. The town has one church.

Additional Needs - After the defense housing projects are occupied there will be at least 3000 persons living there, not including the girls in the dormitories which would be not more than one mile from the housing project. Some kind of a recreational center will be needed, as the town of Jacksonville doesn't even have a movie.

Mr. Cole, Federal Security Rep., said he believed it would be possible to erect one of the smallerU.S.O. type of buildings near the housing project. This plan has been held up due to the fact that the Operating Co. had stated their intentions of putting on a recreational program themselves. However, they now realize that it will be very difficult to carry out and on April 21st, Mr. Van Brederode Welfare and Rec. Director called Mrs. Guckert and Mr. Cole and told them to go ahead because he doubted if the company program would materialize. The Company has a 10 acre plot of groundfor recreational purposes but no money with which to equip it.

Persons Contacted -

Mr. J.C. McIain - Labor Commissioner for State of Arkansas
Mr. Sheppard - Deputy " " " "
Mrs. Bess Proctor - Inspector " " "
Miss Blackwell - Y.W.C.A. Gen. Secretary
Mrs. Adele Guckert - U.S.O. - Y.W.C.A. Industrial Dir.
Miss Jean MacGillvary - U.S.O. " DIrector
Mr. E. W. Cole - Fed. Security Rec. Dir. for Ark.
Col. R.H.Allen - Statistician for U.S.Employment Office
Mr. Warren Baldwin - Chairman of Housing Authority and C.C.D.
Mr. John Buxbee - Director of Homes Registration Office
Mr. Owen Netterly - Ass't. Sec'y of Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Bylander - Dir. of Council of Social Agencies
Mrs. Mae Bevins - State Director W.P.A.Community Service
Miss Beth Muller - " " Welfare Dept.
Miss Lee - Welfare Worker, W.P.A. (State)
Dept. of Education Representative
Mr. W.J. Breit - State Director of Vocational Education
Mr. Hall - Farm Security Reg. Director of Housing.

ARKANSAS STATE TRADE SCHOOL

TRAINING
FOR
NATIONAL
DEFENSE

601 WEST MARKHAM LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Purpose: Because of the great demand for skilled workers, the Federal and State Departments of Vocational Education are offering training in occupations essential to national defense in order to provide men for the skilled trades in defense industries.

Types of Training:

Machine Shop	Aircraft Sheet Metal
Radio Operation	Aircraft Mechanics
Electric Motor Repair	Aircraft Woodwork
Electric Welding	Pipe Fitting
Acetylene Welding	Pattern Making

Drafting

Cost: The training is provided without cost to the individual other than a 50 cent deposit fee which will be refunded at the end of the course if the identification button is returned. However, each individual must pay his own living expenses. Room and board in Little Rock ranges from $6.00 per week up. Hours are so arranged that a person may work part time while attending school, if he is able to procure work.

Qualifications: Trainees must be 18 years of age or over, with no physical handicaps that would prevent them from working in defense occupations. They must have evidence of mechanical aptitude and sufficient education to profit by training. Other qualifications may be set for specific courses.

Registration: All registration must be made at the nearest employment office or at the State Employment office, 300 Center Street, Little Rock, so that trainees may be notified of available jobs. A certificate which is recognized by most industrial plants, will be issued when the course has been satisfactorily completed.

Schedule: The school will operate 24 hours a day with classes from:

6:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M. to 7:00 P. M.
7:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
11:00 P. M. to 5:00 A. M.

The period from 7:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. will be reserved for men already employed. Most classes will be run for a period of 12 weeks, 5 days a week.

Instruction: The instructors will be selected from industry on the basis of their mechanical experience, personality, and ability to teach. The equipment is comparable to that in similar industries as can be obtained.

Enrollment: Present space and equipment will provide for a maximum enrollment of 1200 to 1500 in the four shifts. The trainees will be selected from all parts of the state. Any correspondence should be addressed to the Arkansas State Trade School, 601 West Markham, Little Rock, Arkansas.

STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

L. A. Watkins, Chairman	Harrison
Mrs.J.W.Velvin, Vice Chairman	Lewisville
Dr. Herman Brown	Malvern
Lyle Brown	Arkadelphia
Guy Ames	Clarksville
W. B. Piles	Waldron
Ray Meriwether	Paragould
Oran Vaughan	Searcy
Cecil Shane	Blytheville

Ralph B. Jones, State Commissioner
of Education, Little Rock.

W. J. Breit, Executive Director
State Trade School, Little Rock.

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Appreciation is given to the members of the 53rd General Assembly of the 1941 Legislature in securing for Arkansas its first TRADE SCHOOL, and also to the Federal Government for the purchase of the equipment, making it possible to provide an opportunity for all Arkansas youth to receive Vocational Training.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
ARKANSAS
ACTIVITIES REPORT - MARCH, 1942

	NON-AGRI. PLACEMENTS (SEE NOTE AT BOTTOM FOR INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS)											DIFF REG PLACED	AGRI	OPEN	NEW & RENEWED	CLAIMS		ENDING ACTIVE FILE		
	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	THIS YEAR	PLACE.	CANC	APP.	INIT.	CONT.	TOTAL	WOMEN	VETS.
BATESVILLE	121	-	17	22	2	6	1	70	2	1	-	333	5	3	373	61	521	2617	483	89
BLYTHEVILLE	107	-	-	20	4	5	-	63	12	3	-	305	23	33	772	150	1235	2542	768	105
CAMDEN	111	3	2	4	9	9	3	67	1	13	-	369	10	8	340	124	902	1999	412	131
EL DORADO	207	-	79	12	1	12	-	90	12	1	-	347	2	21	1063	188	1514	3234	626	252
FAYETTEVILLE	207	-	41	3	4	9	-	112	36	2	-	331	87	14	446	107	1290	2699	753	96
FORREST CITY	29	-	1	2	-	-	-	19	-	7	-	101	42	8	263	89	738	846	167	18
FORT SMITH	1247	-	282	132	105	79	3	272	155	219	-	2197	8611	82	3500	729	2665	7354	1706	229
HARRISON	362	-	280	1	-	-	-	64	17	-	-	964	-	-	766	125	1590	2234	160	56
HELENA	113	-	7	4	-	10	1	66	25	-	-	279	9	20	366	96	580	1512	219	72
HOPE	91	1	33	6	-	2	1	44	2	2	-	828	2	19	375	152	913	731	147	36
HOT SPRINGS	795	-	530	2	4	38	9	188	16	8	-	1511	1	15	1778	171	1496	3101	352	227
JONESBORO	129	-	25	-	2	14	-	78	4	6	-	317	5	11	655	134	1676	2721	450	45
LITTLE ROCK	2547	9	1435	12	54	178	13	571	189	30	56	11963	111	390	6220	314	2818	10408	3547	584
MENA	76	1	4	4	22	1	1	8	34	1	-	156	1	8	113	65	574	1318	268	53
MONTICELLO	160	-	23	17	1	10	2	87	4	16	-	322	7	15	476	122	1010	1281	295	58
NEWPORT	47	-	22	-	-	1	-	11	-	13	-	92	1	1	139	21	309	275	50	19
PARAGOULD	64	-	-	9	-	13	-	29	12	1	-	157	-	4	417	78	1137	1777	350	85
PARIS	57	-	-	-	37	2	-	16	-	1	1	105	-	6	378	338	1932	1270	89	32
PINE BLUFF	1940	-	1416	14	-	33	10	261	162	44	-	4426	14	160	5591	325	783	5704	1339	242
ROGERS	127	-	75	-	-	9	1	40	1	1	-	166	4	12	302	55	495	611	122	29
RUSSELLVILLE	187	-	136	-	8	1	-	3	6	33	-	552	133	14	536	189	1810	2751	420	99
TEXARKANA	40	-	1	-	-	8	-	31	-	-	-	125	1	3	2617	43	272	1716	310	71
TOTAL	8764	14	4409	264	253	440	45	2190	690	402	57	25946	9009	847	27486	3676	26260	58701	13033	2628

NOTE:

(1) MINING
(2) CONSTRUCTION
(3) TRANSP., COMMUN.
(4) WHOLESALE & RETAIL
(5) MANUFACTURING
(6) FINANCE, INS., REAL ESTATE
(7) SERVICE
(8) GOV'T ACTIVITIES
(9) MISCELLANEOUS
(10) PRODUCTION - WAR EFFORT

(REPORTS & ANALYSIS)

See last page for summary

NATIONAL DEFENSE VOCATIONAL TRAINING

SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSES

PROGRAM #1

Current Defense Classes in Operation as of March 31, 1942

TOWN	COORDINATOR	STATE NUMBER	COURSE	ENRL.	INSTRUCTOR	LOCATION	DATE STARTED	SCHEDULE	CLOSING DATE
DeWitt	George Sullards	63-S	Machinist II	7	H. A. Hoover	DeWitt Machine Shop	2/2	MTWT, 6:30-10:30 PM	4/23
El Dorado	Ralph Blair	25-S	Arc Welding	11	Loyd Barry	Lion Oil Company	1/19	MWF, 6 to 10 P.M.	4/8
El Dorado	Ralph Blair	29-S	Acetylene Welding	10	A. B. Carter	Lion Oil Company	1/20	TTS, 6 to 10 P.M.	4/16
El Dorado	Ralph Blair	80-S	Pipe Fitting	12	Frank Jenkins	Root Refining Company	3/23	MWF, 6 to 10 P.M.	6/12
Fort Smith	Kenneth Clark	66-S	Aircraft Mechanics	12	Phillips & Scheihing	Fort Smith Flying School	2/6	MWF, 6:30-10:30 PM	4/29
Fort Smith	Kenneth Clark	70-S	Machinist II	12	Richard Boal	Boal Fdry. & Machine Shop	2/16	MWF, 6:30-10:30 PM	5/8
Fort Smith	Kenneth Clark	74-S	Arc Welding	11	Raymond Rhodes	Twin City Welding Shop	3/9	MWF, 6 to 10 PM	5/29
Fort Smith	Kenneth Clark	75-S	Acetylene Welding	13	Dixon Bridges	Twin City Welding Shop	3/9	MWF, 6 to 10 PM	5/29
Harrison	J. L. Moles	79-S	Arc Welding	12	Carl Marriott	Marriott Machine Shop	3/12	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M	6/3
Jonesboro	H. B. Thorn, Jr.	69-S	Arc Welding	11	Laddie King	Vocational Building	2/4	MWF, 7 to 11 P.M.	4/13
Jonesboro	H. B. Thorn, Jr.	76-S	Machinist II	11	Frank Mathias	Smith Hughes Building	3/2	MTWTF, 6:30-10:30 PM	4/24
Little Rock	J. H. Moreau	61-S	Airplane Eng. Mainten.	10	William Etzbach	High School & Airport	2/9	MWF, 7 to 10 PM	5/29
Little Rock	J. H. Moreau	62-S	Airplane Eng. Mainten.	14	Roy Burdine	High School & Airport	2/10	TTF, 7 to 10 PM	5/29
Malvern	E. J. Travis	42-S	Acetylene Welding	11	John Lindsey	Vance Shop	12/11	MTWT, 6 to 9 P.M.	5/6
Malvern	E. J. Travis	73-S	Arc Welding	10	G. W. Lashlee	Lashlee Machine Shop	3/2	MTW, 6 to 10 P.M.	5/20
Pine Bluff (High)	Leon Thompson	51-S	Acetylene Welding	10	R. B. Hendrix	P. B. High School	3/16	MTWTF, 1 to 2:30 PM	6/5
Pine Bluff(High)	Leon Thompson	65-S	Machine Shop II	11	A. S. Gardner	P. B. High School	1/21	MWF, 5 to 9 P.M.	4/15
Pine Bluff(High)	Leon Thompson	68-S	Airplane Mechanics	14	I. W. Short	P.B. School of Aviation	2/2/	MTWTFS, 2 to 4 P.M.	4/28
Pine Bluff(High)	Leon Thompson	72-S	Acetylene Welding	10	Joe Cook, Jr.	P. B. High School	2/16	MWF, 5 to 9 P.M.	5/8
Pine Bluff(High)	Leon Thompson	81-S	Acetylene Welding	10	Joe Cook, Jr.	P. B. High School	3/10	TTS, 5 to 9 P.M.	6/1
Pine Bluff(High)	Leon Thompson	84-S	Machine Shop	14	A. S. Garnder	P. B. High School	3/26	TTS, 5:30-9:30 P.M.	6/16
P.B.(A.M.&N.Col)	E. D. Peebles	60-S	Radio Repairman	12	William L. Fields	A.M. & N. College Shop	1/12	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	4/3

TOWN	COORDINATOR	STATE NUMBER	COURSE	ENRL.	INSTRUCTOR	LOCATION	DATE STARTED	SCHEDULE	CLOSING DATE
Stuttgart	C. G. Gillette	18-S	Electrician Constr.	10	B. F. Wylie	Ark. Power & Light Co.	2/4	TWT, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/20
Stuttgart	C. G. Gillette	71-S	Airplane Mechanics	14	W. O. Miller	Stuttgart Airport	2/17	MTW, 7 to 11 P.M.	5/11
Texarkana	Otto Forehand	53-S	Acetylene Welding	11	Ira Blevins	N. H. Vocational Bldg.	1/12	MWF, 7 to 11 P.M.	4/3
Texarkana	Otto Forehand	54-S	Acetylene Welding	12	Ira Blevins	N. H. Vocational Bldg.	1/13	TTS, 7 to 11 P.M.	4/4
Texarkana	Otto Forehand	64-S	Electrical Repairman	7	Ned Thompson	N. H. Vocational Bldg.	1/19	MWF, 7 to 11 P.M.	4/10
Texarkana	Otto Forehand	67-S	Aircraft Riveter	16	Charles T. Clark	N. H. Vocational Bldg.	1/19	MTWTF, 9 to 12 P.M.	4/2
Texarkana	Otto Forehand	77-S	Arc Welding	10	Ira Blevins -	N. H. Vocational Bldg.	3/4	MWF, 7 to 11 P.M.	5/25
Texarkana	Otto Forehand	78-S	Aircraft Riveter	22	Charles T. Clark	N. H. Vocational Bldg.	3/9	MTWTF, 6 to 9 P.M	5.29
Texarkana	Otto Forehand	82-S	Machine Tool Operation	10	R. M. Young	N. H. Vocational Bldg.	3/26	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	6/17
TOTAL NUMBER OF CLASSES		31	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	360					
Little Rock									
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-8-S	Machinist II	24	Contact	Arkansas State Trade School	3/2	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M	5/22
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-23-S	Electric Motor Repair	15	J. C. Ruppert	Arkansas State Trade School	3/16	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M	6/5
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-29-S	Radio Assembly	18	for all information	Arkansas State Trade School	2/23	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M	5/15
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-33-S	Arc Welding	20	concerning	Arkansas State Trade School	1/19	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M	4/10
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-44-S	Pipe Fitting	19	Trade School	Arkansas State Trade School	2/23	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/15
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-60-S	Acetylene Welding	10	Class & Instructors	Arkansas State Trade School	3/9	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/29
TOTAL NUMBER OF CLASSES		6	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	106					

L. R

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSES - - - - - 37
TOTAL ENROLLMENT OF SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSES - - - - - 466

Town	Coordinator	STATE Number	Course	Enr.	Instructor	Location	Date Started	Schedule	DATE CLOSING
Camden	H. P. Hargis	43-P	Sheet Metal Worker	5	Robert Burns	Burns Sheet Metal Shop	2/5/42	MTWTF, 4 to 12 P.M.	4/2/42
El Dorado	Ralph Blair	45-P	Sheet Metal Worker	10	J. L. Jackson	Langston Sheet Metal Shop	2/2/42	MTWTF, 4 to 12 P.M.	4/3/42
El Dorado	Ralph Blair	59-P	Sheet Metal Worker	11	Joffre Long	Langston Sheet Metal S.	3/5/42	MTWTF, 7 to 3 P.M.	4/29/42
Fort Smith	Kenneth Clark	46-P	Arc Welding	11	Nils Muhr	Twin City Welding Shop	2/5/42	MTWTF, 10 to 5 P.M.	4/1/42
Fort Smith	Kenneth Clark	50-P	Auto Mechanics	11	Bonnie East	Fort Smith City Garage	2/5/42	MTWTF, 8 to 4:30 P.M.	4/1/42
Harrison	J. L. Moles	44-P	Sheet Metal Worker	11	Frank Marrs	Star Sheet Metal Shop	2/16/42	MTWTF, 4 to 12 P.M.	4/14/42
Jonesboro	H. B. Thorn, Jr.	61-P	Machinist I[I]	10	Henry Fields	Smith Hughes Bldg.	3/9/42	MTWTF, 12 to 8 A.M.	5/1/42
Jonesboro	H. B. Thorn, Jr.	64-P	Arc Welding	9	Laddie King	Vocational Bldg.	3/13/42	MTWTF, 9 to 5 P.M.	5/7/42
Jonesboro	H. B. Thorn, Jr.	70-P	Machinist II	10	Bill Mathias	Smith Hughes Bldg.	3/26/42	MTWTF , 10 to 6:30 Pm	5/20/42
Jonesboro	H. B. Thorn, Jr.	62-P	Arc Welding	10	R. C. Thomas	Vocational Bldg.	3/10/42	MTWTF, 10 to 6:30 P.M	5/4/42
Junction City	Ralph Blair	48-P	Sheet Metal Worker	10	Gordon Meadows (c)	Meadows Sheet Metal Sh.	2/10/42	MTWTF, 5 to 11 P.M.	4/17/42
Little Rock	J. H. Moreau	49-P	Auto Mechanics	11	Bruce Moore (c)	Dunbar High School	2/9/42	MTWTF, 5 to 11 P.M.	4/17/42
Little Rock	J. H. Moreau	52-P	Sheet Metal Worker	9	J. E. Collins	State Hospital	2/9/42	MTWTF, 5:30 to 11:30pm	4/3/42
Lonoke	Paul Latture	58-P	Sheet Metal Worker	10	John Robinson	Robinson Sheet Metal Sh.	3/3/42	MTTF, 9 to 5:30 PM	4/30/42
Mena	A. W. Dodson	47-P	Sheet Metal Worker	8	C. H. Hunter	Sanders Tin Shop	2/9/42	MTWTF, 5 to 11 PM	4/17/42
North Little R.	V. E. Tyler	55-P	Tool Dressing	9	Bahil & Gilbert	WPA Shop	2/9/42	MTWTF, 5 to 1 A.M.	4/3/42
North Little R.	V. E. Tyler	56-P	Auto Mechanics	11	M. E. Motley	WPA Shop	2/9/42	MTWTF, 5 to 1 A.M.	4/3/42
North Little R.	V. E. Tyler	57-P	Machine Tool Operation	13	W. C. Harris	High School Shop	3/2/42	MTWTF, 4 to 12 A.M	4/24/42
A.M.&N. Col.	E. D. Peebles	53-P	Auto Mechanics	10	Doyle Russ	A.M. & N. Shop	2/6/42	MTWTFS, 8:30 to 1:30 PM	4/16/42
A.M.&N. Col.	E. D. Peebles	54-P	Auto. Mechanics	6	C. W. Mollette	A.M.& N. Shop	2/6/42	MTWTFS, 3 to 8 P.M.	4/16/42
Siloam Springs	Stewart Springfield	60-P	Machine Tool Operation	8	U. S. Cope	John Brown University	3/6/42	MTWTF, 4 to 12 A.M.	4/30/42
Texarkana	Otto Forehand	66-P	Machine Tool Operation	12	P. M. Young	North Heights Shop	3/27/42	MTWTF, 8:30 to 5 P.M.	5/21/42
Texarkana	Otto Forehand	63-P	Aircraft Riveter	14	Charles T. Clarke	North Heights Shop.	3/9/42	MTWTF, 8:30 to 5 P.M.	5/8/42
Little Rock	C. A. Jacobus	CCC-5	Radio Repairman	41	R. C. Barnsley	CCC Headquarters	3/2/42	MTWTF, 7 to 4 P.M.	4/25/42

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLASSES 24 TOTAL ENROLLMENT 270

TOWN	COORDINATOR	STATE NUMBER	COURSE	ENR.	INSTRUCTOR	LOCATION	DATE STARTED	SCHEDULE	CLOSING DATE
Little Rock									
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-22-P	Electric Motor Repair	7	Contact	Arkansas State Trade	3/16/42	MTWTF, 1 to 7 P. M.	6/6/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-65-P	Arc Welding	22	J. C. Ruppert	School	3/16/42	MTWTFS, 6 to 12:30 P.M.	6/6/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-10-P	Machinist II	18	for all		3/30/42	MTWTFS, 6 to 12:30 P.M.	5/23/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-17-P	Tracing	13	information	601 West Markham	3/2/42	MTWTFS, 6 to 12:30 P.M.	5/9/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-41-P	Pipe Fitting	12	concerning		3/9/42	MTWTFS, 1 to 7 P.M.	5/2/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-30-P	Radio Assembly	23	Trade School	Little Rock	3/2/42	MTWTFS, 1 to 7 P.M.	4/25/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-7 -P	Machinist	16	Classes and		3/2/42	MTWTFS, 1 to 7 P.M.	4/25/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-55-P	Aircraft Woodwork	18	Instructors		3/30/42	MTWTFS, 2 to 10:30 P.M.	6/20/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-75-P	Aircraft Riveting	12			3/16/42	MTWTFS, 10:45 to 6:45 A.M.	6/6/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-58-P	Aircraft Riveting	59			2/9/42	MTWTFS 7 to 10 P.M.	5/2/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-57-P	Aircraft Riveting	72			1/19/42	MTWTFS, 1 to 7 P.M.	4/11/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-59-P	Aircraft Riveting	48			3/23/42	MTWTFS, 6 to 12:30 P.M.	6/13/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-70-P	Pipe Fitting	7			3/16/42	MTWTFS, 6 to 12:30 P.M.	6/6/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-32-P	Arc Welding	18			3/9/42	MTWTFS, 1 to 7 P.m.	5/2/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-35-P	Arc Welding	22			3/9/42	MTWTFS, 10:45 to 6:45 A.M.	5/2/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-54-P	Aircraft Woodwork	13			3/2/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/23/42
Trade School	J. C. Ruppert	TS-61-P	Acetylene Welding	11			3/16/42	MTWTFS, 1 to 7 P.M.	5/9/42

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLASSES 17 TOTAL ENROLLMENT 391

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRE-EMPLOYMENT CLASSES 41
TOTAL ENROLLMENT OF PRE-EMPLOYMENT CLASSES 661

TOWN	COORDINATOR	STATE NUMBER	COURSE	ENRL.	INSTRUCTOR	LOCATION	DATE STARTED	SCHEDULE	CLOSING DATE
Fayetteville	Pearce C. Kelley	NYA-48	Sheet Metal Worker II	20	E. E. Patterson	NYA Shop	1/20/42	MTWTF, 2:30 to 5:30 P. M.	4/13/42
Fayetteville	Pearce C. Kelley	NYA-69	Sheet Metal Worker II	18	J. R. McDonald	NYA Shop	2/2/42	MTWTF, 7 to10 A. M.	4/24/42
Fort Smith	Kenneth Clark	NYA-58	Sheet Metal	17	Fohrmon & Cardwell	NYA Shop	1/5/42	MTWTF, 6:30 to 9:30 P. M.	4/9/42
Fort Smith	Kenneth Clark	NYA-76	Machine Tool Operation	22	Earl Gray	NYA Shop	3/9/42	MTWTF, 6 to 9 A.M.	5/29/42
Fort Smith	Kenneth Clark	NYA-72	Sheet Metal	10	Fohrmon & Cardwell	NYA Shop	2/2/42	MTWTF, 5:30 to 8:30 P.M.	4/24/42
Fort Smith	Kenneth Clark	NYA-71	Machine Tool Operation	18	Roy Gray	NYA Shop	2/4/42	MTWTF, 6:30 to 9:30 P.M.	4/28/42
Fort Smith	Kenneth Clark	NYA-70	Machine Tool Operation	12	Earnest Oliver	NYA Shop	3/2/42	MTWTF, 2 to 5 A. M.	5/22/42
Harrison	J. L. Moles	NYA-73	Machinist	27	E. Meirhof	NYA Shop	3/19/42	MTWTF, 1. to 4 P.M.	6/10/42
Harrison	J. L. Moles	NYA-74	Machinist	33	E. Meirhof	NYA Shop	3/19/42	MTWTF, 4 to 7 P.M.	6/10/42
Harrison	J. L. Moles	NYA-75	Machinist	14	E. Meirhof	NYA Shop	3/19/42	MTWTF, 1 to 4 A. M.	6/10/42
Little Rock	J. H. Moreau	NYA-83	Arc Welding	42	Joe E. Warren	NYA Shop	3/27/42	MTWTF, 4 to 7 P.M.	6/18/42
Little Rock(c)	J. H. Moreau	NYA-84	Arc Welding	27	Clec C. Foard	NYA Shop	3/27/42	MTWTF, 12 to 3 A.M.	6/18/42
Little Rock	J. H. Moreau	NYA-85	Arc Welding	24	Virgil J. Chilton	NYA Shop	3/27/42	MTWTF, 1 to 4 P.M.	6/18/42
Little Rock	J. H. Moreau	NYA-86	Sheet Metal Worker	11	Karl L. Stahl	NYA Shop	3/27/42	MTWTF, 1 to 4 P.M.	6/18/42
Little Rock (C)	J. H. Moreau	NYA 87	Machine Tool Operation	17	Ed B. Ray.	NYA Shop	3/27/42	MTWTF, 12 to 3 A.M.	6/18/42
Little Rock	J. H. Moreau	NYA-88	Machine Tool Operation	42	Fred Mincey	NYA Shop	3/27/42	MTWTF, 4 to 7 P.M.	6/18/42
Little Rock	J. H. Moreau	NYA-89	Machine Tool Operation	32	B. S. Jordan	NYA Shop	3/27/42	MTWTF, 1 to 4 P.M.	6/18/42
Russellville	S. D. Mitchell	NYA-81	Sheet Metal Worker	18	E. O. Hill -	NYA Shop	3/19/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 A.M.	6/10/42
Russellville	S. D. Mitchell	NYA-82	Sheet Metal Worker	13	E. O. Hill	NYA Shop	3/19/42	MTWTF, 8 to 11 P.M.	6/10/42

TOTAL NYA CLASSES 19

TOTAL ENROLLMENT 417

TOTAL NUMBER OF NYA CLASSES	19
TOTAL ENROLLMENT OF NYA CLASSES	~~406~~ 417

VOCATIONAL LEVEL CHEMISTRY CLASSES for Pine Bluff Arsenal

TOWN	COORDINATOR	STATE NUMBER	COURSE	ENR.	INSTRUCTOR	LOCATION	DATE STARTED	SCHEDULE	CLOSING DATE
Arkadelphia	Contact	VLC-32-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	48	P. G. Horton	Henderson State Col.	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P. M.	5/22/42
Arkadelphia	J. Marion Adams	VLC-28-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	51	E. A. Provine	Ouachita College	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P. M.	5/22/42
Brinkley	for all information concerning	VLC-25-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	44	W. M. McClung	Brinkley High School	3/23/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/29/42
Camden	Vocational	VLC-14-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	28	J. E. Vassie	Camden High School	3/16/42	MTWTF, 12 to 3 P. M.	5/22/42
Camden	Level Chemistry	VLC-15-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	37	G. J. Babin	Camden High School	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Camden	Classes	VLC-13-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	29	W. B. Robinson	Camden High School	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Camden		VLC-17-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	55	Alanzo Harper(col)	Camden High School	3/24/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/29/42
Camden	123 West 2nd St.	VLC-16-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	62	M. B. Walton (col)	Camden High School	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Clarendon	Pine Bluff, Ark. Phone - 4580	VLC-31-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	40	O. W. McCastlain	Clarendon High Sch.	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Dumas	or	VLC-26-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	46	Harold Faulkner	Dumas High School	3/23/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/29/42
Forrest City	State Office	VLC-29-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	66	Lewis Hawley	Forrest City H. S.	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Fordyce	311 West Capitol Little Rock, Ark.	VLC-23-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	37	Guy J. Babin	Fordyce High School	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Jonesboro	Phone- 2-2155	VLC-36-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	52	Fay Clardy	Jonesboro High Sch.	3/23/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/29/42
Jonesboro		VLC-37-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	52	Ray Butts	Jonesboro High School	3/30/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/29/42
Lake Village		VLC-8-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	54	A. G. Thompson	Lake Village H. S.	3/23/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/29/42
Magnolia		VLC-24-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	43	K. G. Chesley	Magnolia High Sch.	3/23/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/29/42
Marianna		VLC-30-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	65	W. A. Barnett	Marianna High School	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
McGehee		VLC-27-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	55	B. D. Johnston	McGehee High School	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Monticello		VLC-21-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	74	L. B. Roberts	Monticello H. S.	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Pine Bluff(High)		VLC-2-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	61	Marshall Mathews	Pine Bluff High Sch.	3/23/42	MTWTF, 8 to 11 A.M.	5/29/42
Pine Bluff(High)		VLC-3-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	45	Curtis Love	Pine Bluff High Sch.	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Pine Bluff(High)		VLC-4-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	59	E. G. Alexander	Pine Bluff High Sch.	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Pine Bluff(High)		VLC-5-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	59	Fred Rhine, Jr.	Pine Bluff High Sch.	3/16/42	MTWTF, 12 to 3 P.M.	5/22/42

TOWN	COORDINATOR	STATE NUMBER	COURSE	ENR.	INSTRUCTOR	LOCATION	DATE STARTED	SCHEDULE	CLOSING DATE
Pine Bluff	Contact	VLC-6-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	74	Fred Rhine, Jr.	Pine Bluff High Sch.	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Pine Bluff	J. Marion Adams	VLC-7-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	50	Marshall Matthews	Pine Bluff High Sch.	3/23/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/29/42
Pine Bluff (c)	for all	VLC-8-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	58	L. I. Duiguid	A.M.& N. College	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Pine Bluff (c)	information	VLC-9-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	46	L. I. Duiguid	A.M.& N. College	3/16/42	MTWTF, 1 to 4 P.M.	5/22/42
Pine Bluff (c)	concerning	VLC-10-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	59	L. Marshall	A.M.& N. College	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Pine Bluff (c)	Vocational	VLC-11-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	58	H. W. Foster	A.M. &N. College	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Pine Bluff (c)	Level Chemistry	VLC-12-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	58	R. H. Jordon	A.M. &N. College	3/23/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/29/42
Redfield	Classes	VLC-33-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	47	Robert Taylor	Redfield High Sch.	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 PM	5/22/42
Rison	123 West 2nd St.	VLC-35-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	62	B. N. Addis	Rison High School	3/23/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/29/42
Russellville	Pine Bluff, Ark. Phone - 4580	VLC-34-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	54	John E. Tucker	Arkansas Tech.	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Sheridan		VLC-20-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	77	H. E. Powell, Jr.	Sheridan High School	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Star City	or	VLC-22-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	49	Newton Brightwell	Star City High School	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Stuttgart	State Office	VLC-1 -P	Vocational Level Chemistry	60	R. M. Clibourn	Stuttgart High School	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Warren	311 West Capitol	VLC-19-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	77	James E. Moore	Warren High School	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42
Wynne	Little Rock, Ark. Phone - 2-2155	VLC-38-P	Vocational Level Chemistry	50	R. K. Moore	Wynne High School	3/16/42	MTWTF, 7 to 10 P.M.	5/22/42

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLASSES 38 TOTAL ENROLLMENT 2041

TOTAL TRAINEES AND NUMBER OF CLASSES IN OPERATION AS OF MARCH 31, 1942

STATE WIDE EXCEPT TRADE SCHOOL	TOTAL TRAINEES	TOTAL CLASSES
Supplementary	466	37
Pre-employment	661	41
NYA	468	19
Vocational Level Chemistry	2041	38
TOTAL	3636	135

ARKANSAS STATE TRADE SCHOOL	TOTAL TRAINEES	TOTAL CLASSES
Supplementary	106	6
Pre-employment	391	17
TOTAL	497	23

	TRAINEES	CLASSES
GRAND TOTAL	4052	158

Women's Bureau
U S Dept of Labor

April 20, 1942
~~Elsie Wolfe~~
~~Arkansas~~

X

Confidential

~~Summary Report~~ on Jacksonville, Ark. Defense Area

8 copies

Summary of Survey

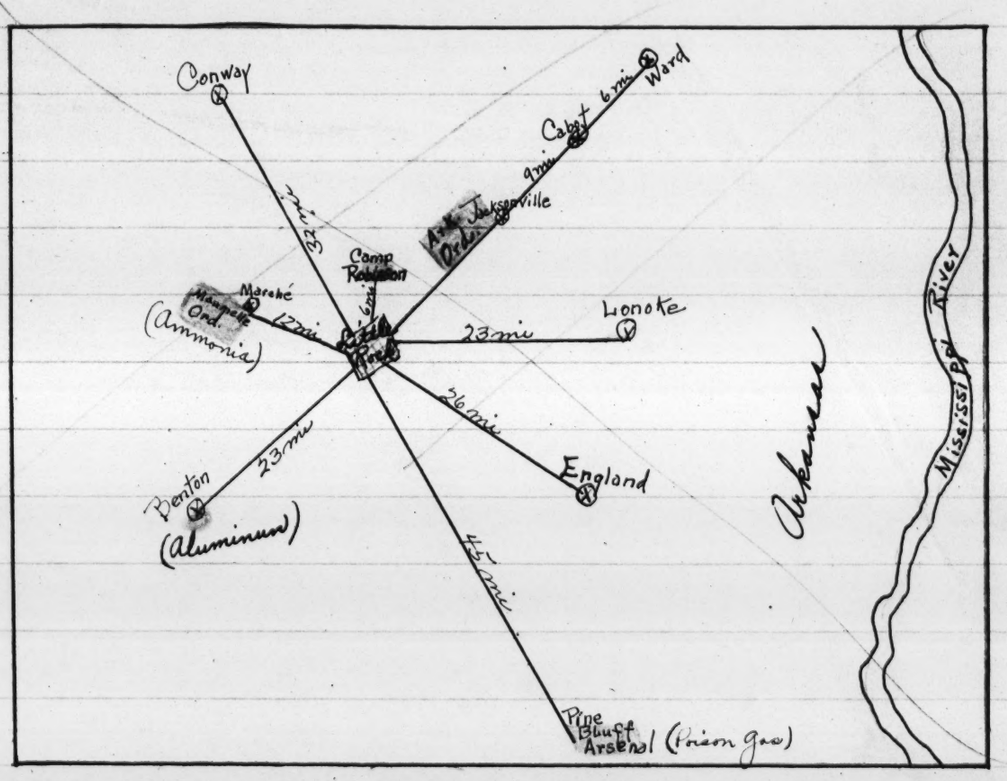
I. Areas affected by defense plants:

~~a. Defense plant visited~~:

Arkansas Ordnance Plant, Jacksonville, Ark.

Product - Assembling & loading fuzes and detonators

~~a.b.~~ Towns within area:



Towns	1940 Pop.	Towns	1940 Pop.
Little Rock	88,039	Lonoke	1715
North Little Rock	21,137	England	2027
Jacksonville	Approx. 200	Benton	3502
Cabot	741	Conway	5782
Ward	283	Pine Bluff	21,290

Summary Report on Jacksonville Ark. Defense Area

b. Economic Structure and Population Changes of towns:

Little Rock –

Altho' Little Rock is the capital and the largest industrial area in the state, the economic structure is predominately ~~an~~ agricultural. The leading industries are railroad repair shops, cottonseed crushing, cotton compressing, and lumbering. The principal woman-employing industry is the manufacture of work clothes. The three largest firms employ about 600 or 700 women. There ~~are quite a~~ is a large number of female office workers in Little Rock, due to the State and Federal Gov't Offices located here. Little Rock is a large retail and wholesale trade area.

Population of Greater Little Rock in 1940 was 109,176 persons with approximately 26% negroes. According to a survey made by Ross Federal Research Corporation Mar. 1, 1942, the city of Little Rock had increased in population 15.3% or 13,450 persons. The rate of increase for the metropolitan district was 17.2%. These figures do not include the soldiers at Camp Robinson of which there are 30,000 or more.

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Defense Area

c.d. Characteristics of surrounding rural area:
Large cotton plantations abound, particularly east of Little Rock in the Mississippi river valley. Rice is also an important crop. Women can not harvest rice because of the weight of the sheaves, according to the Labor Supply man, and neither can older men stand the strain; therefore it is likely that rice production will be curtailed. Strawberries and tomatoes are cultivated extensively northwest of Little Rock. It is estimated that 18,000 strawberry pickers will be needed to harvest the crop which will be ready to market this week (april 20). Spinach is also an important crop of the truck farms.

d.d. Comments concerning outlying area — a region sparsely populated, with large farms and small towns. The many new defense plants in Arkansas will affect a change in the present economic structure. No doubt some of the farm labor, and practically all of the physically able women in the towns, will be drawn into the defense plants. The Labor Supply Rep. stated that there were relatively few male workers available so women, white and colored, will be forced to man the defense plants in Arkansas.

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Defense Plant

2. Agencies coordinating facilities needed for influx of women:

Y.W.C.A. – Miss Blackwell, Sec'y

U.S.O. – 6 centers, one operated by Y.W.C.A.

Director – Miss Jean Mac Gillvary

Industrial Dir. – Mrs. Adele Guckert

Recreational " – Miss Lila Horton

Rooms Registration Office – Mr. John Bugbee, Director

Office of Civilian Defense – Chairman, Mr. Warren Baldwin

Housing Authority – " " " "

Council of Social Agencies – Chairman, Mr. Bylander

Operating Co. of Ark. Ord. Plant – Welfare Dept

Mgr. – Mr. John Van Brederode (Welfare & Recreation)

Asst. Mgr. – Mrs. Sara Hard (Dormitories are her special charge)

3. Adequacy of Community Sanitary facilities for an increased population:

The lack of a water and sewer system has retarded the construction of defence houses and trailer camp at Jacksonville. However, plans have been approved and construction will soon begin.

Some additional facilities have been added to Little Rock and present provisions seem to be adequate.

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Defense Plant

4. Transportation:

Existing - (a) Bus service every 30 mins. from Little Rock to the Ordnance Plant and Jacksonville.

(b) Shuttle train, Mo. Pacific, runs from Little Rock to the Plant.

(c) Inter-city buses between Little Rock, No. Little Rock and Levy. Street cars within City of Little Rock.

Being Provided - Operating Co. is planning to have a bus, or station wagon, meet the incoming buses from Little Rock at night so that girls need not walk to the dormitories alone.

Altho' transportation facilities are better than at many of the Ordnance Plants, it is still a problem, due to the narrow highway (2 lanes only) with the heavy traffic at rush hours. Some of the employees must take a street car from their homes to the bus station so ~~that~~ it is necessary to get up very early (4:30) in the morning since the first shift begins at 7 a.m. The Plant Mgr. said they started early in order that women on the second shift closing at 11 P.M. would get back to Little Rock before the street cars & buses stopped running at midnight.

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Defense Area

5. Housing:

Existing facilities in Little Rock:

(a) Homes Registration Office ~~(See report 4/20/42)~~

Vacancies:

Family dwellings - 94

Rooms - 791

Rate of Rent for rooms:

Single - 20¢ - 25¢ per mo.

Double - 25¢ - 30¢ " " for two persons.

Prevailing rate 3¢ per wk. double

The total number of rooms available, as reported above (791) is misleading information, according to Mr. Buzbee, Director. The Rooms Registration Service made a special appeal to local citizens to rent their rooms to soldier's families and friends who come to see the boys over the week end. The response was very good. In fact, many of the nicest homes offered rooms free of charge. These rooms would not be rented on a permanent basis, therefore the number of rooms available for defense workers, particularly women is a much smaller number. Mr. Buzbee did not know what percentage of the total were for temporary rental only but

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Defense Area

5. Housing: (Cont.)

he believed it was a considerable number. The director also stated that practically all available rooms were registered. ~~At least that is his belief~~. He said that 50% of the permanent placements now were for defense workers and that the number of calls for rooms by these workers was increasing. An appeal to the public to house women defense workers might bring results, according to Mr. Bugbee.

(b) Y.W.C.A. Room Registration Service:

The Y.W. does not have a residence but they conduct a ~~placement~~ rooms registry service.

Number of rooms on available list — 175 (4/15/42)

They, too, place many relatives of soldiers & the Y.W.C.A. has 100 cots for the use of families coming to see soldiers.

(c) Newly Erected Houses:

U.S.H.A. — Slum Clearance projects to be used for Defense Workers with income from $1325.00 to 2500.00. Rate of rent about 20% of income. Date of completion May 1, 1942

150 family units for whites (Little Rock)

100 " " " Negroes " "

Not for Defense Workers { 148 " " " whites (North Little Rock)

100 " " " Negroes " " "

(The ~~negro~~ units (100) for Negroes are not constructed as yet)

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Area

5. Housing (cont.)

Private Construction: Greater Little Rock

145 family units, small homes for rent in the industrial section. 69 of this number are completed.

66 family units completed for low income groups in North Little Rock. Rental about $27.50 per mo.

Private Construction with F. H. A. funds (Greater Little Rock Suburbs)

300 family units to be completed June 1 — Cammack Woods

217 " " " " " June 15 — Oak Forest

65 " " " " " June 1 — Levy

40 " " now completed — No. Little Rock

Defense Housing: Jacksonville

Plans approved:

600 demountable houses in Jacksonville, 1 mile from Plant

200 trailers (Farm Security) " " "

219 Dormitory units (See following pages) on area

25 Staff Houses on area

The defense housing at Jacksonville has been held up due to lack of water and sewer facilities. All plans have been approved for construction of sanitary facilities and work has begun ~~this week~~. Location of houses and trailer camps is near the school Bldg. on edge of the village

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Defense Area

5. Housing: (Cont.)

Additional facilities needed:

Little Rock will have fairly adequate housing when the planned construction of family units is completed.

Jacksonville

Mr. Morgan, Plant Mgr. said he requested 1000 houses for defense workers and 600 were allocated to Jacksonville plus the 200 trailers units. It is difficult as yet to determine how much additional housing will be needed. Mr. Morgan believes more dormitories will be needed. The Farm Security Admin. (Regional Office) expects to rent the trailers to unattached women if the need for housing these workers is evident. They are renting, or will rent, trailers to women in Hope, Arkansas and see no reason why it should not be done here. The trailers at Jacksonville will be ready for occupancy June 1, 1942.

Rent Increase in this defense area has not been as high as in the majority of places. The last survey shows 22½% increase.

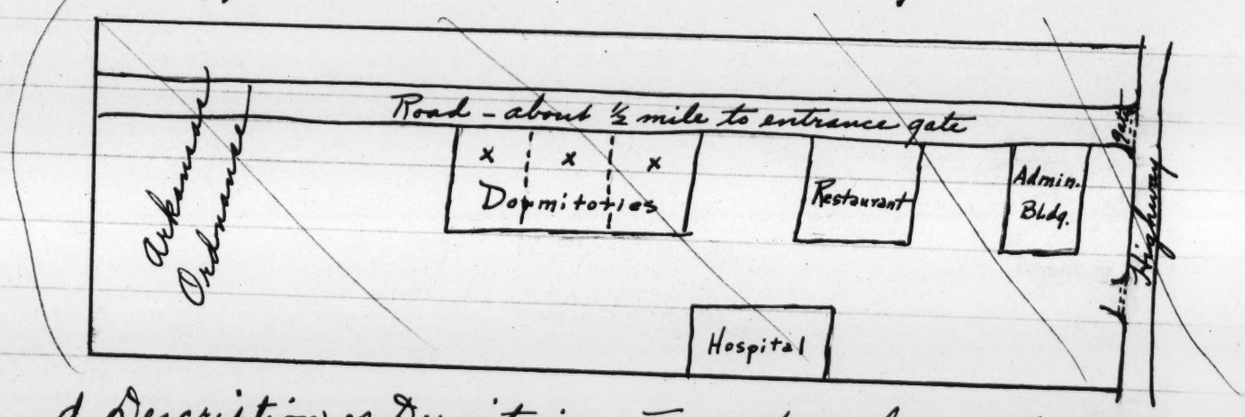
Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark.

6. Special Dormitories for Women:

a. Built and operated by Ford, Bacon & Davis, the Company operating the Arkansas Ordnance Plant.

b. Person in Charge – not yet selected. However, Mrs. Ward, Ass't Welfare Mgr. is responsible for all plans concerning the dormitories. No definite qualifications are required for the Matron.

c. Location – In the Administration Area of the Ordnance Plant, about one hundred yards from the Restaurant Building.



d. Description of Dormitories: Two story barracks type of building, originally designed for men. However, plans for conversion were made shortly after construction began so the necessary changes could be made without much difficulty.

Number of Dormitories: 3 buildings, each accommodating 73 girls, are now under construction

6. Dormitories (cont.)

and three additional ones have been requested by the Operating Co. from the Chief of Ordnance in Washington. Date of occupancy not definite but due to priorities, it may be 6 wks, at least one month.

Group facilities – Each building will have a medium size lobby with windows on three sides and a screened porch on front and back of building, upstairs and downstairs. Each building will have a laundry with tubs, ironing boards and irons.

Beauty Shop – One of the dormitories is equipped with a two booth shop which will be open from 8:30 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. Co. plans to have 2 operators and 1 ass't on each shift of 7 hrs. each.

Description of Rooms – All rooms except Matrons are built to accommodate two persons.

Each room has:

1 double window

2 built in dressers and clothes closet with doors

Furniture will consist of:

2 single beds

1 writing desk

2 chairs

Draperies and rug.

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark.

6. Dormitories (cont.)

e. Ratio of toilet and bath facilities to number of women
6 showers for each floor (36 or 38 girls)
2 tubs " " "
Toilets - ~~No~~ - Mrs. Ward said she knew four additional facilities had been added. There is a central bath room for each floor.

f. Room Service - Maids will clean the rooms and linen will be provided, probably twice per wk. Change of towels not yet decided upon.

g. Eating facilities - None in the dormitories. The Cafeteria building, which includes the Coffee Shop and Dining Room, is about one half block from the dormitories. There will be food service 24 hrs. per da. Coffee Shop will be open when Cafeteria is closed. This Restaurant Bldg. is a very attractive place and will be operated by the Co. Mr. Morgan said the Cafeteria Mgr. would serve "family style" meals to the girls in the dormitories at a greatly reduced price, about 20 to 25 cents per meal, and that their meals should not cost more than 75¢ per day.

h. Provisions for care and food during minor illnesses: Mrs. Ward said the girls would be taken to the hospital

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark.

6. Dormitories (cont.)

which is nearby, if they were ill enough to stay in bed. A light meal could be brought over from the cafeteria without much difficulty.

i. Recreational facilities in the dormitories:

None, expect lobby and porches. However, both Mrs. Ward and Mr. Van Bedeode stated that some additional facilities would be needed and would be provided. Mrs. Guckert, Industrial Worker at the U.S.O., is working with the girls who are on production and she will plan a program for them, provided the Recreational Program of the Co. does not materialize.

j. Extent of Self-Gov't -

Mrs. Ward said she favored the "Honor System" and would see that the matron did not impose too many regulations, but there would be definite visiting hours - 8:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. Girls would not be required to come in at any definite hour.

k. Other Comments:

Mrs. Ward is very optimistic about the success of the dormitories and believes there will be no difficulty in filling them as soon as they are completed. She said they already

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark.

6. Dormitories – Comments (cont.)

have many applications. The men are rather indignant over the transfer and have gotten out a petition against the use of all of the dormitories for women. ~~Mrs. Ward did not think any attention would be paid to the petition, but some other people seemed to think one dormitory might be retained for men.~~ 4/1 According to reports, one dormitory has been restored to the men.

The additional dormitories, to be built later, may be erected just outside the area.

Mr. Morgan said the location would partially depend on the success of these within the area. He recognizes the problems that will arise over the admittance of these girls into the area at all hours but believes that some system can be worked out with the guards at the gates.

If it is necessary for employees living in Little Rock to get up at 4:30 A.M. in order to be ready to go on the line at 7 o'clock, ~~I believe~~ many of the girls will probably move to the dormitories in order to save time and money. Then, too, food facilities are convenient.

Rate of Rent – $2.50 per wk. for double room, including linen, ~~but~~ There may be a laundry charge for towels. That question is not settled as yet.

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Area

7. Meals: Little Rock

The price of meals is higher here than in many of the Defense areas. According to some of the local residents, meals have always been higher in Little Rock than the average city.

Jacksonville has very poor eating facilities and some additional facilities will be needed when the defense housing is occupied.

8. Arrangements for care of children whose mothers are employed:

No definite plans have been made, partly because the Welfare Dept. of the Operating Co. had stated that they would establish a nursery at the plant. This plan never materialized and now both Co. and general public see how impractical this would be from a standpoint of transportation of the children - and the problem is left to the community to solve.

A committee was appointed by the Council of Social Agencies to formulate plans for Child Care. The following persons are on the Committee:

Mrs. Mae Bevins, W.P.A. State Director of Community Activities
Miss Alma Keyes, State Dept. of Education
Miss Beth Mueller, " " " Welfare

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Area.

8. Child Care (cont.)

This Committee met for the first time ~~yesterday~~ April 21st ~~and invited~~ the Women's B. field agent ~~attended the~~ meeting ~~me to come to the meeting~~.

Miss Muller believes ~~some definite standards for these nurseries should be set up by the Children's Bureau, or some Federal Agency, and that Federal funds will be needed to carry it through.~~ the child care program

The original idea was that the W.P.A. would provide the operating personnel with the Dep. of Education and Welfare supplying the trained workers. However, the W.P.A. rolls have been pretty well screened for industry, so that the present women available are past middle age and not many can be used in such a capacity. The shortage in trained workers is also a serious one. After some discussion it was decided that volunteers would have to be used to supplement W.P.A. and the trained workers. The Jr. League and A.A.U.W. are interested in the problem and their aid will be requested. In addition, a check will be made of the O.C.D. volunteers to ascertain the number of trained or semi-trained persons in the city.

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Area

8. Child Care (cont.)

According to reports from several persons, a movement had been started about ten days ago to ascertain the number of women working at the Ordnance Plant now with number of children requiring care, and the number of women who expected to get work at the plant, and the number of children involved in that group.

The local paper reported the planned survey, stating that High School volunteers would take the census or count of women workers. The organization sponsoring this survey was not mentioned in the paper and the members of the Committee knew nothing about it, except what they had read in the paper. No action has taken place since the publication.

Mrs. Guckert, U.S.O. Industrial Worker, told me later that she was certain it was sponsored by the A.A.U.W. The idea did not meet the approval of some members of the committee. They did not think High School "children" should be used.

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Area

8. Child Care (cont.)

Location of nurseries: It was decided that it would be necessary to have one or more centers in Greater Little Rock, and one in Jacksonville near the Housing and Trailer Camp. The Supt. of County Schools has offered the use of the School Bldg. for child care during the summer months.

Little Rock – a large second story office space would be available thru' N.P.A. but since there is no playground this location does not seem very desirable. The Committee will try to locate some other building.

Commenty:

It would seem (to me) that, in view of the emergency, some standards regarding equipment and personnel would have to be relaxed in order to meet the need.

9. Health Facilities:

Little Rock has 18 hospitals with 6462 beds, according to Chamber of Commerce Report. Evidently Little Rock has been able, thus far at least, to take care of all patients.

Jacksonville has no facilities except the Plant hospital which is a very fine one. At present, Little Rock can care for these patients.

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Area

10. Facilities for Education, Recreation etc.

a. Education: Little Rock

The public school facilities have been adequate to meet the needs up to date.

Jacksonville - Existing facilities:

The County Consolidated Elementary and High School is quite an attractive building with a large play grounds. The lower grades have been crowded the last six months with as many as 60 pupils in one room.

Additional facilities are to be provided before the next school term begins. The Federal grant has been approved, according to Ordnance Dept, but the exact amount or extent of additions was not known. The housing and trailer projects will be within a few blocks of the school building.

b. Recreational facilities - Little Rock

Commercial facilities:

Movies - 16 theaters, open on Sunday

Bowling - 3 centers

Billiards - Several rooms

Golf - 5 courses, 3 public with 1 municipal course.

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Area

10. Recreational facilities: (Cont.) Little Rock

Y.W.C.A. – A new recreational and administration building, dedicated Dec. 1, 1942. There is a fine swimming pool and gym. which is available for the U.S.O. Industrial program. The Colored Y.W.C.A. does ~~is~~ not have residence either, but the regular Y.W. program for girls is carried on with the exception of swimming. No pool is available at the Colored Y.W.

U.S.O. Centers – 6 clubs with 14 U.S.O. workers. Each of the six organizations making up the U.S.O. has a separate center with its own program but all activities are planned at the Joint Staff Meeting each week, thus avoiding duplication of activities. Facilities of the various clubs are available to any one of the organizations. All of these clubs are primarily for soldiers with the exception of the U.S.O.-Y.W.C.A. center on Main St. which has an Industrial ~~worker~~ Director and program for women in industry

Mrs. Shuckert

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Defense Area

10. Recreation (cont.) Little Rock:

This U.S.O – Y.W.C.A. Center ~~on main St.~~ in the down town area, was a former bank building which has been converted into a very attractive U.S.O. Center and is used by soldiers as well as industrial women. The first floor is used as a lobby, information center and game room, ie, ping pong tables are placed at one side. The Room Registration Office is in the back of the building.

The mezzanine has been furnished very attractively for entertaining small groups quietly, such as tables with jig saw puzzles etc. or just a place for reading or conversing with a friend. Each worker has an office on this floor, and there are several small libraries or reading rooms, also writing rooms.

The ball room is a very large room on the top floor. There are rest rooms on the first floor for men and women. Light refreshments are available at the Snack Bar.

Additional facilities to be added –

An Annex for Women Industrial Workers

This building adjoins the present U.S.O. and will become a part of the program

Summary Report on Jacksonville Defense Area

10. Recreation (cont.) U.S.O.

The Annex will contain: (1st floor)

a small lounge

Office Space, probably Traveler's Aid will occupy part of this space.

a small club room, game or writing room.

Girls' Check room (2nd floor)

Powder room

Rest room with several cots

2 small club rooms

Kitchen - Suppers will be served to small club groups.

Art & Craft room

A Roof Garden with entrance from both this annex and the ball room.

Activities ~~(See bulletins inclosed)~~

Mrs. Guckert, the Industrial Director, is working with the girls employed at the Arkansas Ordnance plant in Jacksonville, office girls at Maumelle Ord; and the Industrial and office girls within the city. She has organized a Recreational Council composed of girls from the Ordnance plant, both office and production workers, and some of the clerical employees in the Gov't offices in Little Rock. Farm Security Admin.

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Defense Area

10. Recreation (cont.) U.S.O.

has a large office force here. Mrs. Guckert wants these girls to be responsible for planning and carrying out the Saturday night program with the soldiers, ie, the production employee at Jacksonville will take charge of the program one week and the office workers at Maumelle Ord. another Saturday etc. She is trying to get the industrial girls interested in the U.S.O. program for soldiers as well as carrying on separate activities for the girls. Mrs. Guckert stated that the white collar workers and the industrial employees mixed very well at the Council meetings and that it was impossible to tell which were office girls. Mrs. Guckert formerly worked for General Motors Corp. so she knows industry and seems to be doing a splendid job with the girls in the plant.

Additional facilities planned by W.P.A. for Industrial Employees:

This "Industrial Workers Center" was planned before they knew the U.S.O. were opening the Annex for the plant girls. The location

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Area

10. Recreation (cont.) W.P.A.

is in the down town area on the second floor of a large building. It was planned as a central meeting place and information center for the Ordnance employees and would have facilities for informal dancing and games, writing rooms, reading rooms, and possibly some adult educational classes.

Comments:

This Industrial Center would seem to be duplicating, to a great extent, the activities of the U.S.O. Division for Industrial Girls. However, the W.P.A. center would include the men in the plant and they have been pretty much neglected.

~~Mrs. Bevins said that Mr. Barrett, Federal Security Regional Director of Recreation (Kansas City Office) had helped W.P.A. plan this center, but no mention had been made of the U.S.O. activities.~~

Since ~~Plans have been approved for the remodeling of the buildings adjoining the U.S.O. and work is about to begin, I doubt if W.P.A. will open their center, now that some other facilities are being provided.~~ It is possible that not

10. Recreation - Jacksonville

Existing facilities - None, except the school building which is not large. The town has one church.

Additional Needs - After the defense housing projects are occupied there will be at least 3000 persons living there, not including the girls in the dormitories which would be not more than one mile from the housing project. Some kind of a recreational center will be needed, as the town of Jacksonville doesn't even have a movie.

Mr. Cole, Federal Security Rep., said he believed it would be possible to erect one of the smaller U.S.O. type of buildings near the housing project. This plan has been held up due to the fact that the Operating Co. had stated their intentions of putting on a recreational program themselves. However, they now realize that it will be very difficult to carry out and on April 21st, Mr. Van Brederode, Welfare and Rep. Director called Mrs. Guckert and Mr. Cole and told them to go ahead because he doubted if ~~there~~ the company program would materialize. The Co. has a 10 acre plot of ground for recreational purposes but no money with which to equip it.

Summary Report on Jacksonville, Ark. Defense Area

Persons contacted:

Mr. J. C. McLain – Labor Commissioner for State of Ark.
Mr. Sheppard – Deputy " " " " "
Mrs. Bess Proctor – Inspector " " " "
Miss Blackwell – Y.W.C.A. Gen. Sec'y
Mrs. Adele Guckert – U.S.O. – Y.W.C.A. Industrial Dir
Miss Jean Mac Gilvary – U.S.O. – " Director
Mr. E. W. Cole – Fed. Security Rec. Dir. for Ark.
Col. R. H. Allen – Statistician for U.S. Employment Offi
Mr. Warren Baldwin – Chairman of Housing Authority and O.C.D.
Mr. John Buzbee – Director of Homes Registration Offic
Mr. Owen Netterly – Ass't Sec'y of Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Bylander – Dir. of Council of Social Agencies
Mrs. Mae Bevins – State Director W.P.A. Community Service
Miss Beth Muller – " " Welfare Dept
Miss Lee – Welfare Worker, W.P.A. (State)
Miss Keye's Representative (Name-Nr.) – Dept. of Education
Mr. W. J. Breit – State Director of Vocational Education
Mr. Hall – Farm Security Reg. Director of Housing.

Jacksonville Arkansas

U.S.O. Bulletin

X ~~XII~~ Jacksonville Little Rock

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS USO FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, INC.

112 E. SEVENTH
108 W. THIRD

Clubs in Greater Little Rock

223 MAIN STREET
209 MAIN ST., N.L.R.

Many "Jacksonville girls are coming to

SWIMMING & KEEP FIT CLASSES

Monday 7:30--New Y. W. C. A. building-4th and Scott. Bring gymn or tennis shoes and a bathing cap.--Cost 15¢

RHUMBA & CONGA CLASSES

Meets Firday night at 8:30 at U. S. O. Culb--108 West 3rd St. Some of Camp Robinson's talented soldiers are assisting the director.

SKETCH & PAINTING CLASSES

Meets Friday night 8:00 P. M. at the U. S. O. Club at 223 Main (corner 3rd and Main) Bring charcoal and drawing board if you have it

STARTING SOON

CONTRACT BRIDGE

The soldiers who play contract bridge at the U. S. O.Club, 3rd Main, invite you girls to play too. If you will come one night a week, call Mr. Van Brederode in your personnel building on extension 154 or your department representative. Leave your name and address.

DRAMATICS CLUB

A dramatics club is being formed. The committee meets Monday to arrange plans. Watch this bulletin for further notice. Call Adell Guckert, U. S. O. Club, 4-0200, for information or for help in organizing your activities.

FIRST AID CLASS

New Class - Red Cross First Aid Starting Thurs. March 5, 8:00 p.m. at the U. S. O. Club 223 Main St. Phone 4-0200 to register.

girls

U.S.O. Bulletin

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS USO FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, INC.

112 E. SEVENTH
108 W. THIRD

Clubs in Greater Little Rock

223 MAIN STREET
209 MAIN ST., N.L.R.

Streamline your Figure

WILL THE GIRLS FROM MARCHE JOIN THE OFFICE GIRLS FROM THE JACKSONVILLE ORDNANCE PLANT IN:

KEEP-FIT CLASS

Monday, 8:00 p.m. - Y. W. C. A. gymnasium - Fourth and Scott Streets. Wear play-suit or slacks and soft-soled shoes. Bring badminton equipment if you have it.

SWIMMING CLASS

Monday, 8:30 p.m. - Y. W. C. A. pool. It's invigorating to follow your exercise with a swim. This period is for those who want to learn and also for those who swim. Get a health certificate from your Marche doctor. Bring a swimming cap.

SKETCH AND PAINT CLUB

Thursday, 8:00 p.m. - U. S. O. Club at 223 Main. Soldiers and business girls draw and daub side by side - soldiers made the easels and hope you'll furnish the glamour.

FIRST AID CLASS

Thursday - 8:00 p.m. at U. S. O. Club at 223 Main Street. The class is just starting and is for girls in the Ordnance Plants only. More than a thousand non-defense girls are on the waiting list.

RHUMBA-CONGA CLASS

Friday, 8:00 p.m. at the U. S. O. Club at 108 West Third Street. Sway and swing in the South American rhythms under the expert teaching of a former Hollywood instructor - now a soldier. The soldiers come regularly and love it. Will you?

The U. S. O. will help you plan and arrange space for your get-to-gethers; help new girls in town get located and acquainted. Register at the U. S. O. Club if you would like invitations to our soldier dances.

Adele J. Guckert
U. S. O. Club
223 Main Street
Tel. 4-0200

SPECIAL!!!

The Victory Theatre group will produce "The Trial of Mary Dugan". Come for try-outs Monday or Tuesday, March 16-17, 8:00 p.m., at the U. S. O. Club, 223 Main Street.

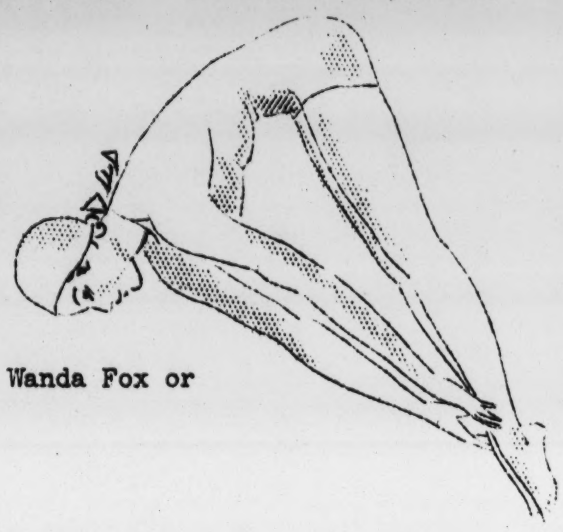
U.S.O. Bulletin

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS USO FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, INC.

112 E. SEVENTH
108 W. THIRD

Clubs in Greater Little Rock

223 MAIN STREET
209 MAIN ST., N.L.R.



SWIM OR LEARN TO SWIM

The USO sponsors a swim session for you Marche girls each Monday at 8:00 p.m. in the beautiful new YWCA pool

Cost 15¢. Bring your own cap.

Ask Miss Dunham, Marilyn Greene, Wanda Fox or Jean Britt about it.

GROW PLUMP OR THINNER on a balanced dinner.

Would you enjoy meeting with some nutrition experts for a better understanding of that statement "you are what you eat"? Send your names in to Miss Dunham in Major Rouleau's office.

DANCING

Each of the four USO Clubs has a regular night for soldiers' dances. Register at the club at 223 Main Street if you would like to receive invitations.

SOUTH AMERICAN DANCING

Rhumba, Conga, Samba -- a peppy class of office girls and soldiers meets each Tuesday and Friday to learn and dance to rhythmic Latin American Tunes. Send your names to Adele Guckert, USO Club, 223 Main Street if you are interested.

BADMINTON

Keep-fit and streamline your figure. Equipment furnished. Monday 7:30 p.m., YWCA gym -- expert instruction. No charge to Marche girls.

SPECIAL EVENT

A girls' council has been appointed from the Maumelle Ordnance Plant and is planning a dance for Camp Robinson soldiers. Ask your representative about it. Girl representatives for the USO program are:

Eunice Borden and Esther Knight -- City Service
Marilyn Greene and Wanda Funk -- Lummus Company
Ruth Lewis and Mannie Lou Deason -- Corps of Engineers
Juanita Bettis and Mrs. Faye Thrasher -- Ordnance Department

Spring Fun

Call Adele Guckert, USO Club, 223 Main Street, 4-0200, for help in organizing any activity you would like.

U.S.O. Bulletin

UNITED SERVICE USO ORGANIZATIONS, Inc.

112 E. SEVENTH
108 W. THIRD

Clubs in Greater Little Rock

223 MAIN STREET
209 MAIN ST., N.L.R.

AT THE USO CLUBS

Week Ending April 21

Wednesday, April 15

112 EAST SEVENTH STREET
Dance, 8 p.m.

108 WEST THIRD STREET
Officers' Photography Club 7:30 p.m.
Music Appreciation Class, 7:30 p.m.

223 MAIN STREET
Square Dancing, 7:30 p.m.

209 MAIN STREET, NORTH LITTLE ROCK
Photography Club, 7 - 8 p.m.
Conversational Spanish, 7 - 9 p.m.
Junior Hostess Party, 7 p.m.
Aunt Jemina Pancake Hour, 8 - 9 p.m.

Thursday, April 16

112 EAST SEVENTH STREET
Ballroom Dancing Class, Beginners, 7:30
Intermediates, 8:15

108 WEST THIRD STREET
Dance, 7:30 - 10:30 p.m.
Photography, 7:30 p.m.

223 MAIN STREET
Spanish Class, 4:30 p.m.
Sketch & Paint Club, 7:45 p.m.

209 MAIN STREET, NORTH LITTLE ROCK
Recording Classes, 7 - 8 p.m.
Shorthand Class, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.
Classes in Music & Art, 8 - 9 p.m.
Games, Recreation, Coffee Club, 8:30 pm

Friday, April 17

112 EAST SEVENTH STREET
Ping Pong, Games, Letter Writing, 7:30

108 WEST THIRD STREET
Table Tennis Tournament, 7:30 p.m.
Rhumba & Conga Class, 7:30 p.m.
Soldiers and girls

223 MAIN STREET
First Aid Class, 2 p.m.

209 MAIN STREET, NORTH LITTLE ROCK
Musical Program, 8 p.m.
Bingo Party, 7 - 9 p.m.

Saturday, April 18

112 EAST SEVENTH STREET
Open House, 7:30 p.m.
Community Sing, 7:30 p.m.

AT THE USO CLUBS

Saturday, April 18

108 WEST THIRD STREET
Informal Dancing for soldiers and dates, 8 p.m.
Variety show, 8:30 - 10 p.m.
Bridge Party, 8:30 - 11 p.m.
Photography, 7:30 p.m.

223 MAIN STREET
Lobby Sing, 4 p.m.
Tap Dance Class, 7 p.m.
Table Games, 7:30 - 10 p.m.
Dance, 8 - 11 p.m.

209 MAIN STREET, NORTH LITTLE ROCK
Photography Club, 2 - 5 p.m.
Picture, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye, 8 pm

Sunday, April 19

112 EAST SEVENTH STREET
Coffee Club, 10 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
Recording Party, 2 - 4 p.m.
Refreshments, 4 - 6 p.m.
Binda Party, 8:30 p.m.

108 WEST THIRD STREET
Magic and Trick Club, 2:30 p.m.
Ping Pong, Games, 2:30 p.m.
Concert and Community Sing, 3:30 p.m.
Photography - All Day

223 MAIN STREET
Transportation to Churches, 10:30 p.m.
Symphonic Hour, 2 p.m.
Recorded Concert, 2:30 p.m.
Classical Recording Club, 6 p.m.
Cake and Coffee Hour, 3:30 - 5 p.m.
Special Music and Group Sing, 4 p.m.
Sunday Night Talent Hour, 7:30 p.m.

209 MAIN STREET, NORTH LITTLE ROCK
Tours of City, 2 - 5 p.m.
Vesper Service, 5 - 6 p.m.
Coffee and Cake, 6 - 8 p.m.
Soldiers' Amateur Talent Program, 8 p.m.
Prizes to participants)

Monday, April 20

112 EAST SEVENTH STREET
Recordings for home, 7:30 p.m.
Ping Pong, Games, Letter writing, 7:30

108 WEST THIRD STREET
Photography Club, Beginners, 7:30 p.m
Card Party, 8 p.m.

223 MAIN STREET
Ping Pong, Games, Letter Writing

209 MAIN STREET, NORTH LITTLE ROCK
Games, Recreation, & Recordings, 8 p.m

USO CLUB ACTIVITIES (Cont'd)
Tuesday, April 21

112 EAST SEVENTH STREET
Public Speaking, 7:30 p.m.
Music Hour, 8 p.m.
Bridge Club, Pinochle Party, 8 p.m.
Discussion Club, 7:30 p.m.

108 WEST THIRD STREET
Photography Club, Advanced, 7:30 p.m.
Rhumba, Conga Class, 7:30 p.m.

223 MAIN STREET
Ballroom Dancing Class, 7:30 p.m.
Dance, 8:30 p.m.
Contract Bridge Party, 7:30 p.m.
First Aid Calss, 2 p.m.
Spanish Class, 4:30 p.m.

209 MAIN STREET, NORTH LITTLE ROCK
Music and Art Classes, 8 - 9 p.m.
Mothers Club, 2 p.m.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Recorded Classical Music Program every Monday Night, 7 p.m., 14th Regimental Chapel, Missouri at 23rd, Camp Robinson
"Invitation to Music" at the Little Rock Library Auditorium, Tuesday evenings, 7:30 - 8:30 p.m., located at 7th and Louisiana, Soldiers urged to attend.
Camp Performances:
Thespian Drama Guild, "Why Wives Worry", 8 p.m., 12th Training Regiment, Friday, April 17.

ELSEWHERE IN GREATER LITTLE ROCK

Wednesday, April 15

Baptist Soldiers' Center, Open House
116 East 6th Street

Thursday, April 16

Mr. Hess will meet Christian Science men at the Chapel on 21st and Iowa for a 6:45 p.m. service, Camp Robinson

Friday, April 17

JEWISH RELIGIOUS SERVICES
Temple B'nai Israel, 8 p.m.
5th and Broadway
Temple Agudath Achim, 6 p.m.
6th and Louisiana

Saturday, April 18

CHURCH OPEN HOUSE
First Methodist Church, 8th & Center
Open House, 6 - 10 p.m.
First Methodist Church, 310 Maple
North Little Rock, 4 - 9 p.m.
Baptist Soldiers' Center
116 East 6th Street
First Christian Church, 10th and La, 7 pm

Saturday, April 18

SOLDIERS' DANCE, 8 - 11:30 p.m.
Robinson Auditorium, Markham & Broadway. Tickets available at auditorium only. MEN IN UNIFORM ONLY Adm. 25¢

SOLDIERS' DANCE, 7:30 p.m.
Christ Episcopal Church
5th and Scott

Sunday, April 19

CHURCH OPEN HOUSE
First Lutheran Church, 2 - 7:30 p.m.
Supper, 5:30 p.m., 8th and Rock
Christ Episcopal Church
5th and Scott, 3:30 - 8:30 p.m.
First Methodist Church, 310 Maple
North Little Rock, 2 - 5 p.m.
First Methodist Church, 8th and Center
Young Peoples Devotional and supper
Games and recreation after serviced
6 p.m., SOLDIERS WELCOME

SPECIAL PROGRAMS, Sunday, April 19
Jewish Religious Service, 10:30 a.m.
Chapel at 19th and Iowa, Camp Robinson
Speaker to be announced

Baptist Soldiers' Center, 116 East 6th
Gospel Song Service, 4 p.m. Hosts -
Women & Young People from Calvary
Baptist Church, Little Rock

SPECIAL EVENTS

Spalding, American Violinist, Friday, April 17, Robinson Auditorium

Keep-Fit and Swimming Class for Women, YWCA, 4th and Scott, 7:30 p.m. Monday, April 20, 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, April 21
Bowling for women, Hobby House, 114 E. Markham, 1:30 p.m., Friday, April 17

Helen Hayes in "Candle in the Wind", Robinson Auditorium, Monday, May 4.

MONTHLY REPORT OF USO-YWCA INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

Little Rock, Arkansas
MARCH, 1942

CLUB & ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

ACTIVITY	DATE Mar.	MIL.	IND. DEF.	A.C.	TOTAL
Adv. Rhumba-Conga	3	12	14	6	32
Beg. " "	6	14	15	7	36
Adv. " "	10	12	15	7	34
Beg. " "	13	15	13	5	33
Adv. " "	17	16	12	3	31
Beg. " "	20	20	15	5	40
Adv. " "	24	12	16	7	35
Beg. " "	27	14	13	5	32
		115	113	45	273
PAINT & SKETCH CLUB					
	5	7	4	2	13
	12	5	4	2	11
	19	6	6	2	14
	26	9	3	2	14
		27	17	8	
SWIM & KEEP-FIT	March	54	25		79
Also reported as joint activity by Lela Horton					
BRIDGE CLUB					
	4	4		4	8
	11	7		6	13
	18	12		6	18
	25	7		5	12
		30		21	51

DRAMATICS CLUB, "VICTORY THEATRE"

		M	W		M	W	
COMMITTEE MEETINGS							
Publicity	2	2		2	3	1	7
Production	11	3		3	7	2	13
Publicity	19	2		2	1		5
TRYOUTS	16	7		4	5	2	16
	17	4	1		4		8
	23	8	3	3	7	3	23
	25	5	2	2	2		9
	29	4	2	3	3	2	10
		33	8	20	20	10	91

VOLUNTEER SERVICES

		Each	Total Hours
March 1	5 Jacksonville Hostesses	3½	18
March 2,9,16,23,30	Swim-Keepfit Paid leadership--USO Staff Member		
March 6,13,20,27	Beg. Rhumba & Conga		
	Ernestine Cline	12	36
	Dolphus	12	
	Picardo	12	
March 3,10,17,24,31	Adv. Rhumba & Conga		60
	Minna Dorn	15	
	Ernestine Cline	15	
	Dolphus	15	
	Picardo	15	
March Dramatics Club	Dr. Dyer	12	12
March 5,12,19,26	Paint & Sketch Club		
	Models	12	12
	Instructor	3	3
	(Paid leadership--USO Staff Member)		
			141

CONFERENCES RELATED TO USO PROGRAM

F.S.A.

March 4	Dr. Wilson	
17	Mr. Barrett - Cole	
19	Mr. Cole	
24	Mr. Cole	
"	Miss Rogers	
26	Mr. Cole	
28	Mr. Cole	
30	Mr. Cole	Total 8

USO REGIONAL PEOPLE

March 19	USO Campaign	
25	Ann Corrigan, N.C.C.S.	
27	Goldie Carter, USO-YWCA	
	Grace Osborne, Nat. YWCA	
29	Goldie Carter, USO-YWCA	Total 5

OTHER PUBLIC & PRIVATE AGENCIES

COMMUNITY LEADERS & ORGANIZERS

March 4	Major Rouleau, Commanding Officer, Marche Ordnance Works	1
	J. A. van Brederode, Welfare Manager, Arkansas Ordnance Plant	2
	Sarah Ward, Asst. Welfare Manager, Arkansas Ordnance Plant	
26	" "	1
3	Mrs. Weir - Housing	
10	Mrs. Tucker, YWCA - USO	1
16	Beshabeve Cogan State Dept. Labor	

March 18	Mrs. Tucker, YWCA - USO Publicity	1
	Miss Elizabeth Taylor, Volunteer Bureau	1
25	Marie Smith, Garment Workers' Union Labor Organ.	
30	John Butler, Negro USO Negro Relations	1
31	Paul Thompson, WPA - WPA Re: Jacksonville Organization	1
		11

COMMITTEE MEETINGS RELATED TO USO PROGRAM

March 2	Dramatics - Organization meeting	8
4	Dramatics - Publicity Meeting	6
11	Dramatics - Production	12
10	USO Advisory Committee Regular Monthly Meeting	
17	State Conference of Social Workers -- Plan panel on volunteers	8
18	Mrs. Tucker Elizabeth -- Plan panel on volunteers	3
18	Jewish Ladies -- Plan Sunday tea	4
24	State Conference Social Workers --Panel Discussion	8
30	Housing Committee -- Def nse Housing Problem	10
	Exhibit Committee -- Conference Social Workers	5

STAFF MEETINGS

March		March		March	
2	YMCA-YWCA	6	USO Staff	10	YWCA Advisory Council
9	YMCA-YWCA	13	USO Staff	24	YMCA Advisory Board
16	YMCA-YWCA	20	USO Staff		
23	YMCA-YWCA	27	USO Staff		
30	YMCA-YWCA				

PERSONAL SERVICES	MIL.	IND. D.	CIV.	TOTAL
Counselling	7	5	2	14
Home Hospitality	8			8
Location of Persons	4			4
Rooms, Housing	24	11	7	42
	43	16	9	68

ADDITIONAL SERVICES TO INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Program for Industrial men.

Meeting rooms reserved for JACKSONVILLE ORDNANCE PLANT

March 16	Men's hardball league	USO-JWB
March 19	American Legion Unit	"
March 23	Men's Hardball league	"

TUF NUT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

March 20	Organization meeting Men's First Aid Class	"
March 12	Girls' First Aid Class	YWCA

SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS

March 19 USO Campaign Meeting

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY
Office of the Administrator

MONTHLY SUMMARY REPORT ON HOMES REGISTRATION OFFICE OPERATIONS (FORM S)
(See Instructions for Form S, dated March 10, 1942, before filling out this form)

City and State Little Rock, Arkansas Period covered by report March 21, 1942 April 20, 1942

Area covered by listing service Little Rock & North Little Rock, Arkansas

Population of area covered [illegible] Estimated percent of coverage [illegible]

What sections have not been covered? Colored Residential Sections

RENTAL VACANCIES LISTED	Family Dwelling Units	Rooms
1. Number of active vacancies on hand at end of previous report period (Item 5 on report of previous period)	34	[illegible]
2. Number of active vacancies added during the current report period	336	[illegible]
3. Total number of vacancies to be accounted for (Item 1 plus Item 2)	370	[illegible]
4. Total number of vacancies removed from file during the current report period (Item 4a plus Item 4b)	276	537
4a. Number of vacancies filled by applicants	276	454
4b. Number of vacancies removed for other reasons	[illegible]	83
5. Number of active vacancies on hand at end of the current report period (Item 3 minus Item 4)	94	772

APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS	Applications for Family Units	Applications for Rooms
6. Number of active applications on hand at end of previous report period (Item 10 on previous report)	0	0
7. Number of active applications added during the current report period	1163	[illegible]
8. Total number of applications to be accounted for (Item 6 plus Item 7)	1163	454
9. Total number of applications removed from file during the current report period (Item 9a plus Item 9b)	1163	454
9a. Number of applicants placed by office	276	454
9b. Number of applications removed for other reasons	887	—
10. Number of active applications on hand at end of the current report period (Item 8 minus Item 9)	0	0

29290

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY
Office of the Administrator

MONTHLY SUMMARY REPORT ON HOMES REGISTRATION OFFICE OPERATIONS (FORM S), Continued

11. VACANCIES INSPECTED DURING THE CURRENT REPORT PERIOD

Family Dwelling Units _____ Rooms _____

12. VACANT FAMILY DWELLING UNITS ON HAND AT END OF CURRENT REPORT PERIOD (ITEM 5), BY MONTHLY RENTAL AND CONDITION

CONDITION	TOTAL	MONTHLY RENTAL					
		Under $15	$15-$24	$25-$34	$35-$49	$50 and over	Unspecified
Habitable							
Not Habitable							
Condition Unknown	94	4	17	14	23	36	
TOTAL	94	4	17	14	23	36	

DATA ON NEGRO VACANCIES AND APPLICATIONS

13. Of the active vacancies on hand at end of current report period (Item 5 on previous page) how many were for Negro occupancy?

FAMILY UNITS _____ ROOMS _____

14. Of the active applications on hand at end of current report period (Item 10 on previous page), how many were from Negroes?

FOR FAMILY UNITS _____ FOR ROOMS _____

REGISTRATIONS RECEIVED BY HOMES REGISTRATION OFFICES
FOR ACCOMMODATIONS IN GOVERNMENT-OWNED DEFENSE HOUSING PROJECTS

	Family Dwelling Units	Dormitory Rooms
15. Registrations received during current report period		
16. Registrations referred to project management		
17. Registrations on hand at end of current report period		

NOTES:

Submitted by John G. Dunbar

Title Director

Date April 24, 1942

29290

OE[illegible]165
442-A

Form N
(To be submitted in triplicate)
Revised 8/15/41

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Division of Defense Housing Coordination
Office for Emergency Management
Homes Registration Division
1600 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

MONTHLY NARRATIVE REPORT

City Little Rock State Arkansas Period Covered by Report March 21, 1942 April 20, 1942

This report covers information which will be helpful to the Division of Defense Housing Coordination in analyzing your statistical reports. Add any other information you may have readily available and consider significant.

1. Discuss major operating problems: _____

Number of WPA workers 6 NYA workers 0 Other paid workers 1 Volunteers 0

2. Vacancies and Applications: Explain any substantial increase or decrease from the previous reporting month in number of active vacancies or applications, or in turnover of vacancies or applications: _____

3. Is there a shortage of rental family dwelling units? Yes (X) No ( ) If so:
For what size of dwelling? 4 to 5 room houses & 2 to 5 room apartments
At what rent levels? $20.00 to $50.00
In what locations? Little Rock, & North Little Rock, Arkansas
For what racial groups? White
For Military personnel? Yes For Civilian employees of Army and Navy? Yes
For workers in defense industries (what plants?) Marshall Ordnance Works Ark. Ordnance Works
For non-defense workers (indicate if construction workers)? Yes

4. Is there a shortage of rooms for rent? Yes ( ) No (X) If so:
For what type of worker? (permanent or construction) Rubber
For what racial groups? White
For men? _____ For women? _____ For couples? _____
At what rent levels? _____
In what locations? _____
In connection with what defense establishments? _____
What steps are being taken to increase supply of rooms for rent? _____

5. Are local rents rising? If so, describe: _____
~~Last survey shows about 20½ %~~

BUILDING PERMITS, LITTLE ROCK - 1941 & 1940

NEW WORK

	1941 Permits	1941 Amount	1940 Permits	1940 Amount
Housing Projects (208 Units)	3	$ 640,000.00		
Residences	446	1,583,714.67	305	1,260,845.50
Duplex	50	139,830.02	22	55,356.00
Apartments (44 Units, est)	12	150,247.30	3	60,200.00
Garage Apartments	12	9,675.00	5	2,385.00
Business	35	327,870.00	33	343,883.00
Miscl. (garages, fences, sheds, etc)	145	59,632.00	126	124,909.44
TOTALS	703	$ 2,910,968.99	494	$ 1,847,578.94

REPAIR WORK

Residences	915	303,900.13	767	189,697.98
Duplex	3	3,200.00	3	2,450.00
Apartments	10	14,998.00	9	15,713.25
Garage Apartments & Servants Quarters	6	2,350.00		
Business	190	344,140.10	173	230,752.40
Miscl. (garages, fences, sheds, churches, etc.)	87	26,033.50	17	$ 19,804.70
TOTALS	1,211	$693,820.73	969	$ 458,418.33

(Compiled by Owen L. Neathery, Assistant Secretary, Little Rock Chamber of Commerce)

BUILDING PERMITS - NORTH LITTLE ROCK
May 1st - December 31st, 1941 & 1940

NEW WORK

	1941		1940	
	Permits	Amount	Permits	Amount
Residences	78	117,345.00	62	76,370.00
Duplex	4	18,550.00	1	2,000.00
Apartments			3	8,921.00
Garage Apartments	22	21,000.00	6	3,250.00
Tourist Court	1	750.00		
Business	6	26,196.00	9	15,725.00
Miscl. (garages, fences, sheds, etc.)	21	4,066.25	19	3,173.00
TOTALS	132	$ 187,907.25	100	$ 109,439.00

REPAIR WORK

TOTAL - Repair to Buildings	151	$ 33,455.50	128	$ 35,045.00

(Compiled by Owen L. Neathery, Assistant Secretary, Little Rock Chamber of Commerce.)

GREATER LITTLE ROCK MANUFACTURERS

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS:

J. E. Hanger, Inc., 703 W. Capitol
L. R. Artificial Limb Co. 521½ Main
Snell Artificial Limb Co., 209 W. 6th

AUTO AWNINGS, SEAT COVERS, TOPS:

Arkansas Auto Top Co., 617 Spring
Enterprise Harness Co., 707 Center
McRae Top Shop, 516 Main, N.L.R.
Ramsey Auto Top Shop, 811 Broadway

AWNINGS AND TENTS:

Little Rock Shade Co., 118 W. 8th
L. R. Tent & Awning Co. 1001 Center
Smith Tent & Awning Co. 2603 Bishop

BAGS, BURLAP, CANVAS:

Amer. Burlap Bag Co., Foot Rock St.

BAKERY PRODUCTS:

American Bakery, 1223 W. 7th
Brown's Bake Shop, 1608 W. 14th
Colonial Baking Co. 212 N. Cross
Continental Baking Co. 723 W. Capitol
Dad's Oatmeal Cookie Co. 1217 Broadway
Franke's, 1101 W. 3rd
Jackson Cookie Co. 113 S. Olive, N.L.R.
Junge Baking Co., 522 E. 3rd St.
Koehler's Bakery, 711 Main, N.L.R.
Kruse Bakery, 119 W. Washington, NLR
Riegler's Bakery, 814 Main
Wild's Bakery, 2724 Arch

BARRELS, BOXES, COOPERAGE:

J. H. Hamlen & Son, Inc. Foot E. 17th
Hudson & Dugger Co. of Ark. 1729 Lincoln
L. R. Box Mfg. Co., 1420 E. 6th St.
W. R. Wrape Stave Co., 2123 E. 7th St.

BASKETS:

L. R. Basket Mfg. Co., Foot E. 15th

BLUE PRINTS:

L. R. Blue Print Co., 221 W. 2nd St.

BOTTLERS:

Amer. Bottling Co., 3300 W. 12th
Argenta Bottling Co. 212 Magnolia, N.L.R.
Coca Cola Bottling Co. 525 W. Capitol
Dr.Pepper Bottling Co. 1107 W. 7th
7-Up-Orange Crush Bottling Co. 1112 Main
Rand Beverage Co., 411 W. 11th
Red Crown Water Co. 1101 Cumberland
Roc Arc Water Co., Foot E. 9th
Rose City Bottling Co., 1018 Center
Royal Crown Bottling Co. 920 E. 3rd

BROOMS:

Arkansas Broom Works, 2200 E. 6th
L. R. Broom Works, 2nd and Miller

CABINET & UPHOLSTERY:

Ark.Upholstering & Cab. Co. 409 Center
Blake Upholstering Co. 2719 W. 12th
Lynch & Brown Upholstering Co.1004 Summit
Reliable Cabinet Co. 618 W. 7th
Scott Sash & Door Co. 223 Rector Ave.
Tisdale Cabinet Shop, 1206 W. 7th

CANDY:

Karcher Candy Co., 817 E. Markham
Wm. Schmand Candy Co., 114 W. 8th
Louis Schneider, % Gus Blass Co.

CASKETS:

Capital City Casket Co. 1222 Garland Ave.

CHEMICALS:

Amer.Cyanamid & Chem.Co.,Arch St.Pike
Missanna Laboratories, 1004 W. 7th
Newhouse Chem. Co., 2200 E. 5th, N.L.R.
Southwest Chemical Co. 1501 E. 4th

CHURCH WINDOWS:

Cathedral Arts & Crafts Studio, 1200 W. Markham St.

COTTON COMPRESSES:

Ark.Valley Comp. Co., Foot E. 17th
Federal Comp. & Whse. Co. Ft.E.9th,N.L.R.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS:

Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., East of N.L.R.
Rose City Cotton Oil Mill, E. of NLR.
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Foot E. 9th
Swift & Co. Oil Mill, Foot E. 17th
Temple Cotton Oil Co. 900 Maple, NLR.

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND ICE CREAM:

Mayflower Dairy, 120 Maple, NLR
Summerfield Dairy, 1123 Main
Terry Dairy, 1801 Scott

DENTAL SUPPLIES:

Ark. Dental Laboratory, 521½ Main
Capital Dental Lab. Donaghey Trust Bldg.
Guice Dental Laboratory, 700½ Main
Rose Dental Depot, 505 Boyle Bldg.

DISINFECTANTS & FLOOR SWEEP:

Sani-Sweep Co., 1500 E. 6th St.

DRESSES:

~~Hoover Garment Co., 209 W. 3rd~~
Ottenheimer Bros., 10th & Spring

ENGRAVING, PHOTO:

Peerless Engraving Co. 204 W. 4th

EXCELSIOR:

Amer.Excelsior Corp. 800 N.Buckeye,NLR

FANS, VENTILATING:

Phelps Mfg. Co., 801 Thomas

FEED AND MEAL:

Cameron Feed Mills, 423 Poplar, NLR.
H. K. Cochran Co., 223 Sherman
Darragh Co., 1401 E. 6th
Globe Grain & Milling Co.,
Washington & Gum, N.L.R.
Thibault Milling Co. Foot E. 9th
Weinmann Milling Co. Foot E. 11th

FERTILIZER:

Ark. Fertilizer Co. 2200 E. 5th, N.L.R.
Rose City Cotton Oil Co. E. of N.L.R.
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Foot E. 9th
Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. 2600 E.7th,NLR

FOUNDRIES & IRON WORKERS:

Ark. Foundry Co., 1500 E. 6th St.
Ark. Welding Co., 700 Broadway
Bemberg & Sons, 1000Fairview
B. D. Brickhouse & Son, 312 Louisiana
Brown-Harrison Welding Co. 1500 E. 6th
Guaranty Welding Co., 617 Spring
L.R.Boiler & Iron Works, 123 N. Gaines
L.R.Welding Co., 808 Spring
Reliable Welding & Boiler Works,
108 S. Poplar, N.L.R.
Southern Mch. & Iron Wks, 401 Rector Ave.

FURNITURE:

E. L. Bruce Co., Foot E. 17th St.
Fones Bros. Hdwe. Co., 324 E. 2nd St.
L.R. Furn. Mfg. Co. 1498 E. 2nd
National Wood Products Co. Foot E. 17th

HANDLES:

~~Geyer Handle Co., 1703 E. 14th St.~~
Pitman Handle Co., 4th & Olive, NLR.

LIME PUTTY:

Big Rock Stone & Material Co.Ft.Ashley St.

LUMBER AND MILLWORK:

Arkmo Lbr. Co. 1000 W. Broadway, NLR
E. L. Bruce Co., Foot E. 17th
Dixie Lumber Co. 3223 E. 3rd, NLR
Dyke Bros., 113 S. Magnolia, NLR
Grobmyer Lumber Co. 2800 W. 15th
L. R. Lbr. & Mfg. Co., 1821 Woodrow
Mechanics Lbr. Co., 600 Main, N.L.R.
McLean-Arkansas Lbr. Co. East of NLR.
Nowlin Lumber Co. 900 W. 8th
Planters Lumber Co. 410 E. Washington,NLR
Robinson Lumber Co., 2615 W. 12th
Scott Sash & Door Co., 223 Rector
R. A. Smith Lbr. Co. 220 E. 4th, NLR.
West End Lbr. Co., 2800 Asher Ave.

MACHINERY:

Coffield & Moore, 2812 Asher Ave.
Hubert Phelps Mfg. Co. 1700 E. 9th
Phelps Machinery Co. 801 Thomas St.

MATTRESSES:

ABC Mattress Co., 2302 E. 9th
Banner Mattress & Rug Co. 1720 E. 6th
Capitol Mattress Co., 700 Schiller
L.R. Furn. Mfg. Co. 1498 E. 2nd
L.R. Mattress Co., 1715 E. 9th
N.L.R. Mattress Co., 617 E.Washington NLR
Southern Mattress Co., 2629 W. 15th

MEDICINES:

Bond Pharmacy, 800 W. Markham
Globe Laboratories, 219 W. 3rd
Pyrolac Co. 612 Arcade, Room 2.
Snodgrass & Bracy, 110 Main.

MIRRORS:

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.,112 N. Scott

MOP YARNS, TWINE, ETC.

Amer.Burlap Bag Co., Foot Rock St.
L.R. Textile Co., 2124 E. 6th St.

PACKERS, MEATS, LARD:

Finkbeiner Packing House, 900 High
L. R. Packing Co., Foot E. Capitol

PAINT, VARNISH, PUTTY:

Stebbins & Roberts, Inc., 217 W. 6th

PAPER BOXES:

Scott Paper Box Co., 1819 E. 17th
Southern Paper Box Co., 203 Rock

PIPE, CULVERTS, ETC.

Dixie Culvert Mfg. Co., 1601 E. 9th St.
Shearman Concrete Pipe Co.,
2600 E. 4th, N.L.R.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:

Ark. Democrat Co., 5th & Scott Sts.
Ark. Prtg. & Litho. Co. 10th & Center
Blake Prtg. Co., 1605 W. 13th
Central Prtg. Co. 209 Louisiana
Democrat Prtg. & Litho. Co. 120 Scott
Hand Prtg. Co. 617 Main, NLR
Gazette Publishing Co. 112 W. 3rd
Jordan Prtg. & Sta. Co. 313 W. 7th
Keith Prtg. Co. 112 E. 11th
Lipke Prtg. Co. 108 N. Spring
Paragon Prtg. Co. 502 E. 2nd
Parkin Prtg. & Sta. Co. 215 Main
Pattee Prtg. Co. 115 W. 11th
Porbeck Prtg. Co. 222 E. Markham
Quapaw Prtg. Co., 215 E. 3rd
Sutton Prtg. Co., 220 W. 4th
Times Prtg. Co. 217 Main, NLR
Western Newspaper Union, 500 E. 2nd

RAILROAD TIES AND PILING:

Ayer-Lord Tie Co., East of N.L.R.

RUBBER GOODS:

Davis Rubber Co., 1601 E. 15th

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS:

Grueny's, Inc., 122 W. Markham
Reynolds Stamp Co. 120 W. 2nd

SAUSAGE, ETC.

Armour & Co., 212 E. 2nd
Cudahy Packing Co., 414 E. Markham
Kindervater & Sons, 407 E. 9th
L. R. Packing Co. Foot E. Capitol
Swift & Company, 700 E. 2nd
Western Meat Co., 1300 W. 7th

SHADES AND BLINDS:

L. R. Shade Co. 118 W. 8th
L. R. Tent & Awning Co. 211 Main

SIGNS:

Ark. Sign & Neon Co., 708 Broadway
L. R. Adv. & Posting Co. 600 W. Markham

SPECTACLES:

Amer. Optical Co., Donaghey Bldg.
Riggs Optical Co., Donaghey Bldg.

STONE (Crushed):

Big Rock Stone & Mtl. Co., Foot Ashley
Craig Bldrs. Supply Co. 2800 W. 16th

STONE (Cut):

Allen Monument Co., 2210 Wright Ave.
Mitchell & Son, 2314 W. 7th
Monahan & Son, 915 Broadway
P. H. Scheid, 1301 E. 3rd
Southern Marble & Granite Co. 2210 Wright
Standard Monument Works, 1720 E. Capitol

STONE (Ornamental):

Shearman Concrete Pipe Co.
2600 E. 4th, N.L.R.

VINEGAR:

Amer. Bottling Co., 3300 W. 12th
Gregory-Robinson-Speas, Inc. 5th & Byrd
Ozark Fruit Co., 1411 North St.

WORK CLOTHES:

Berry Dry Goods Co. 105 E. Markham
Brown Garment Co. 603 W. Markham
Mid-South Mfg. Co., 311 E. Markham
Tuf-Nut Garment Mfg. Co., 423 E. 3rd

GREATER LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Compiled by
Little Rock Chamber of Commerce
September, 1941

- - -

"Greater Little Rock" consists of Little Rock proper, capital of Arkansas; North Little Rock, immediately across the Arkansas River and connected with Little Rock by three railroad bridges and two highway bridges, part of the Little Rock corporation until 1903; Levy, immediately adjoining North Little Rock; and other thickly populated but unincorporated areas contiguous to these three.

Most of the figures given herein apply to Little Rock and North Little Rock only, since accurate figures cannot be obtained for the unincorporated areas.

Greater Little Rock is the largest population center in Arkansas; is within twelve miles of the exact geographical center of the State; is the political, commercial, financial, and industrial center, and is located in the focal point of highway and rail systems of the State.

- - - - -

HISTORICAL DATA

1722 - Selected as trading post site by French explorer, Bernard de la Harpe, who designated the place as "la petite roche" because of an outcropping of rock on the south river bank, contrasted with a huge rocky bluff farther up on the north bank.

1812 - First white settler: William Lewis, a trader and trapper, erected a crude shack near the "Little Rock".

1821 - Seat of Arkansas territorial government moved from Arkansas Post, near the Mississippi River, to more central location of Little Rock. (Arkansas made a territory in 1819.)

1831 - Little Rock incorporated as a town, with population of nearly 1,000.

1836 - With admission of Arkansas to the Union, Little Rock became the State Capital.

1863 - Captured by Federal forces to remain under military control until the close of the Civil War.

1903 - North Little Rock incorporated separately.

FIRST THINGS IN LITTLE ROCK

First sermon, July 4, 1820;
First steamboat, 1822;
First Church house, 1825;
First theatrical performance, 1834;
First gas street lights, 1860;
First railroad trains, 1862;
First street railway (mule car), 1876;
First waterworks, 1884;
First electric lights, 1888;
First air mail service, 1931;
First air passenger service, 1932;
Arkansas' 100th Anniversary, 1936.

POPULATION DATA

Little Rock: 1850 - 2,167 1880 - 13,138 1910 - 45,941
1860 - 3,727 1890 - 25,874 1920 - 65,142
1870 -12,380 1900 - 38,307 1930 - 81,679
1940 - 88,039 (North Little Rock withdrawn, 1903)

North Little Rock: 1910 - 11,138 1930 - 19,418
1920 - 14,048 1940 - 21,137

Levy: 1920 - 673 1930 - 1,197 1940 - 1,306

Metropolitan District: (Including above incorporations and other urban areas contiguous thereto with 150 persons per square mile)
1920 - 88,454 1930 - 113,137 1940 - 126,796

(Estimated)	Male	Female	Native White	Negro	Foreign Born
Little Rock	41,377	46,662	65,325	21,130	1,585
North Little Rock	9,935	11,202	15,684	5,073	380
Metropolitan District	59,560	67,164	94,049	30,414	2,281

VITAL STATISTICS

Pulaski County, 1939: Birth Rate - - - - - 20.0 per 1000
Death rate - - - - - 16.3 " "
Infant Mortality - - 37.0 " "

(The high death rate is accounted for by the fact that the State Hospital for Nervous Diseases is located in Little Rock; the city is a medical and surgical center, and there is a fairly sizeable negro population.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS OF INTEREST

Little Rock area - 17.94 square miles; Metropolitan District, 108.99 sq.miles
Total miles pavement: Little Rock - 238; North Little Rock - 25.
Total street mileage: Little Rock - 425; North Little Rock - 71.
Public Parks - 6; Total area - 637 acres. Playgrounds - 21 acres.
Swimming pools - 8 (5 within the city). Golf Courses - 5. Theaters - 16.
Churches: Denominations - 23; White - 94; Colored - 68 (estimate).
Hotels - 23; Number of rooms - 2,257; guest capacity - 4,160.
Hospitals - 18; number of beds - 6,462.
Automobiles, Greater Little Rock - approximately 23,800.
Elevation - Zero of river gauge - 222.1 feet above sea level; low of business district, 286.1; maximum residence area - 600 ft.
Climate: (50 year average) - Mean annual temperature - 62.2 degrees; total average annual precipitation, 47.6 inches; total average annual snowfall, 4.9 inches.
Clear Days: Average per year - 144; partly cloudy - 108; cloudy - 113. Average annual sunshine hours - 62% of possible.

EDUCATIONAL

PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

Three High Schools and one Junior College, members of North Central Association of Schools and Colleges.

Little Rock High School building, largest in South; most beautiful in America.

Little Rock: Elementary, 22; Junior High, 3; Senior High, 2; Junior College, 2 (one white, one colored). Total enrollment - 15,523. Total teachers and principals - 474. Value of school property - $5,407,000.00.

North Little Rock:
Elementary, 12; Junior High, 3; Senior High, 2; Total enrollment - 5,670. Total teachers and principals - 140. Value of school property - $1,226,500.00.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS:

Little Rock: Elementary, 6; High school, 2; Total enrollment, approximately 970.

North Little Rock:
Elementary, 4; Enrollment, approximately, 425.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS:

Greater Little Rock:
Academies - 2; Seminary - 1; Colleges - 3; Business Colleges - 4; Elementary and Kindergarten - 4; Law School - 1.

STATE SCHOOLS:

Little Rock: Arkansas University School of Medicine;
Arkansas School for the Blind;
Arkansas School for the Deaf.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

DISTRIBUTION:

Retail: 1,885 retail outlets in Metropolitan District. Total Sales:
(1929) - $53,000,000.00. Employed 4,694 full-time workers.
(1933) - $26,587,000.00. Employed 3,583 full-time workers.
(1939) - $49,578,000.00. Employed 8,030 full-time workers. with payroll of $5,628,000.00.

Retail Trade Area: All of 21 counties and parts of five others designated by Audit Bureau of Circulations, population 716,801. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce sets an area including 56 counties with population 1,600,000 as retail dry goods area.

Wholesale: 243 wholesaling and jobbing establishments. Total sales (Little Rock only):
(1929) - $101,000,000.00
(1933) - $ 33,163,000.00. Employed 1,659 full-time workers.
(1939) - $ 73,500,000.00. Employed 2,722 full-time workers. with payroll of $3,608,000.00.

Wholesale Trade Area: Generally conforms to State of Arkansas, although larger houses extend operations into Southwest Missouri, Eastern Oklahoma, Northeast Texas and Northern Louisiana. Percival White, marketing counsellors of New York, designate Little Rock as one of major market centers of United States, having branches of more than forty nation-wide distributors.

Normally about 10,752 people are given full-time employment in Little Rock's wholesale and retail establishments.

MANUFACTURING: (Greater Little Rock)
(1939 Business Census)

Number of plants - 142; Number of wage earners (1939) - 4,576. Value of products $25,763,767 (1939). Leading types of industries: Railroad repair shops, cottonseed crushing, cotton compresses, cooperage, furniture, wood building material, printing and publishing, bakeries, work garments, feed mills, mattress factories, foundries, handle plants and paper box factories.

Forms of power used in prime movers: hydro-electric and steam.

Little Rock is served by an interconnected power system, i.e., lines serving this community are hooked up with five different sources, the total capacity of which exceeds 200,000 horsepower. Steam power used here is produced either with natural gas, coal or fuel oil. Gas piped from northern Louisiana and southern Arkansas and from northwestern Arkansas, is available in unlimited quantities. Coal produced in the Spadra area about 100 miles northwest of Little Rock is the finest quality of semi-anthracite found west of the Appalachians. Fuel oil is available by short haul from the refineries of south Arkansas and north Louisiana.

ECONOMIC FACTORS (continued)

FINANCIAL:

Banks - 5; Bank Debits, 1940 - $501,223,000.00; Bank Resources, December, 1940 - $67,241,011.00. Branch of Eighth District Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Regional Home Loan Bank, capital $10,000,000.00.

Little Rock is the home office location of five life insurance companies and is the state headquarters for 65 other insurance concerns. There are twenty-five investment concerns and numerous loan offices.

COTTON CONCENTRATION:

Compressing and warehousing facilities make Little Rock an important concentration center for Arkansas's principal commercial crop - cotton. Approximately 230,000 bales of cotton are marketed here annually. Freight rates to Eastern textile centers and Gulf Ports further enhance the city's position for cotton concentration and it is anticipated by local cotton men that the average amount handled here annually will be substantially increased.

GOVERNMENTAL:

As the capital of Arkansas, Little Rock is headquarters for all State Departments and is the home of Arkansas State Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Arkansas School for the Blind, and Arkansas School for the Deaf. Most activities of the Federal government, carried on in Arkansas, are headquartered in Little Rock. The United States Veterans Administration Hospital No. 78 is located here.

District Office United States Army Engineers: The district office United States Army Engineers was located in Little Rock as a part of a new division on July 1, 1937. The procuring of these offices has added approximately 400 new employees to our population with a payroll of $780,000.00 annually. Including the field workers who are connected with this office there is a total of 1000 employees with an annual payroll of $1,440,000.00.

As the government seat of the State, Little Rock is the political center, a fact of importance from the standpoint of conventions and visitors.

TRANSPORTATION:

Rail: Main lines of Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and branch of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway (Cotton Belt). All railroad activities here normally account for the employment of about 4,000 persons with an annual payroll of approximately $6,073,000.00, yielding the carriers a normal revenue of approximately $10,000,000.00.

Highway: Little Rock is the focal point of 9,228 miles of highway in Arkansas. Little Rock is on U. S. Highways 65, 67, and 167 and 70 (Broadway of America). Thirty-six truck lines operate into and out of Little Rock.

Airways: Little Rock is on the transcontinental airmail and passenger route, served by American Airlines, Inc. Petitions for Braniff Airlines between Oklahoma City and Memphis, and Chicago Southern Airlines between Memphis and Houston with landings in Little Rock are pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board. Airport 701.7 acres, with a Number 4 rating. Modern hanger with storage for 35 planes. A new Administration building costing $44,000.00.

ECONOMIC FACTORS (continued)

RESOURCES OF TRADE AREA:

The retail and wholesale trade areas served by Little Rock look to agriculture, manufacturing, and mineral production as the principal sources of income. Agriculture and livestock production normally account for about 50% of Arkansas' annual income; manufacturing 40%; mineral production and miscellaneous pursuits 10%.

Cotton is the leading agricultural product, the value of the lint and seed normally being about 60% of the total value of the state's farm products. Dairying, corn, hay, rice, peaches, strawberries, apples, Irish potatoes, seet potatoes, and sorghum follow in importance. Dairying is increasing rapidly in importance.

With the construction of a large stockyard which started operating in 1938, stock raising in the upland sections of the state is increasing. During the past year the Greater Little Rock Stockyard handled 75,781 head of cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, at a gross value of $1,283,956.74.

Timber and wood products lead industrially. Furniture manufacturing has shown encouraging gains during the past decade. Cotton seed crushing, petroleum refining, garment manufacturing, textile production, and manufacture of clay products are major lines.

The leading items of mineral output are: Petroleum, coal, clay and bauxite. Arkansas is fast becoming one of the major aluminum areas of the nation. Bauxite mining near Little Rock is to be increased sharply, and large new alumina-producing and aluminum-reduction plants are to be built.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Little Rock's position as the largest city in Arkansas and its central location with ready accessibility from all points, by rail and highway, render it the ideal "professional" headquarters, i.e., for physicians, surgeons, dentists, attorneys, advertising counsellors, accountants, etc., who expect to serve a clientele outside as well as in the city. Two hundred physicians and surgeons and approximately fifty-four dentists have offices here.

Because of the strategic location, hotel and auditorium facilities, Little Rock is a natural center for conventions. A new million-dollar auditorium has a main seating capacity of 3,200 with an additional exhibition hall seating 3,000. A number of other rooms will handle smaller groups.

The city has a new municipal water system and serves the community with water which has been reduced in the degree of hardness from 137 parts per million to 2 parts per million.

ARKANSAS	1929	1933	1940
Manufactures	$ 210,903,000	$ 81,105,000	$ 210,000,000
All Farm Products	$ 288,266,000	$ 144,540,000	$ 206,000,000
Federal Benefit Payments			$ 26,200,000
Mineral	$ 41,324,576	$ 12,000,000	$ 35,000,000
Retail Sales	$ 412,680,000	$ 180,095,000	$ 316,000,000
Wholesale Sales	$ 373,074,000	$ 121,504,000	$ 248,916,000*

LITTLE ROCK (Metropolitan District, except as noted)			
Manufactures	$ 45,264,000	$ 14,097,000	$ 28,763,767
Manufacturing - Employees (Average per year)	6,776	4,165	4,576
Retail Sales	$ 53,019,000	$ 26,587,000	$ 41,063,000*
Wholesale Sales (Little Rock only)	$ 100,640,000	$ 33,183,000	$ 74,407,000**
Bank Debits	$1,022,142,000	$ 186,652,000	$ 501,223,000
Value of Building Permits (Little Rock only)	$ 3,268,000	$ 207,000	$ 412,305,997
Number - Building Permits (Little Rock only)	1,341	733	1,463
Bank Deposits, as of December 31st	$ 57,430,509	$ 16,458,319	$ 63,412,052
Bank Resources	$ 66,159,763	$ 18,349,875	$ 67,241,011
Postal Receipts	$ 923,881	$ 635,829	$ 949,105
Freight Carloadings (Excluding Cotton)			
Inbound (cars)	60,790	33,216	47,317
Outbound (cars)	55,057	30,155	33,660

* 1939
** Sales Management

RULES of the ROAD

1. Keep your car under control at all times.
2. Do not stop or park on the paved or main traveled portion of a highway.
3. Do not pass another vehicle on a curve, hill, intersection, or where no-passing zones are marked.
4. Do not pass another vehicle until you are sure the way ahead is clear for a safe distance.
5. Give hand signals as follows:

   Left Turn —Left arm extended horizontally
   Right Turn —Left arm extended upward
   Stop or Slow—Left arm extended downward

6. See that both headlights and tail light are working. Dim your lights when meeting other vehicles.
7. Come to a full stop before entering main highways.
8. Keep your car mechanically safe. Be sure your brakes are in good working order.
9. Keep in the proper lane. Do not "ride" or straddle the center line.
10. Proceed cautiously at intersecting highways and when approaching pedestrians or children playing. "Hitch-hiking" is prohibited.
11. Not more than 3 persons may ride in the front seat. Riding on the running board or fenders is prohibited.
12. Do not follow another vehicle too closely.
13. Comply with all highway signs and signals. On curves marked with safe speeds, observe indicated limits.
14. Never exceed the maximum speed limit of 60 m.p.h. Adjust speed to conditions at all times. Remember that wet roads are slippery. Speed too slow may be as dangerous as speed too high. Keep pace with majority of traffic.

MAP OF THE STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM OF ARKANSAS

HOMER M. ADKINS, Governor

March 1941

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

J. H. CRAIN, CHAIRMAN
WILSON

LAWRENCE C. SLOAN, VICE CHAIRMAN
STRAWBERRY

R. D. BOGART
PRAIRIE GROVE

CLAUD C. WARD
FORT SMITH

DONALD BARGER
PLAINVIEW

M. L. SIGMAN
MONTICELLO

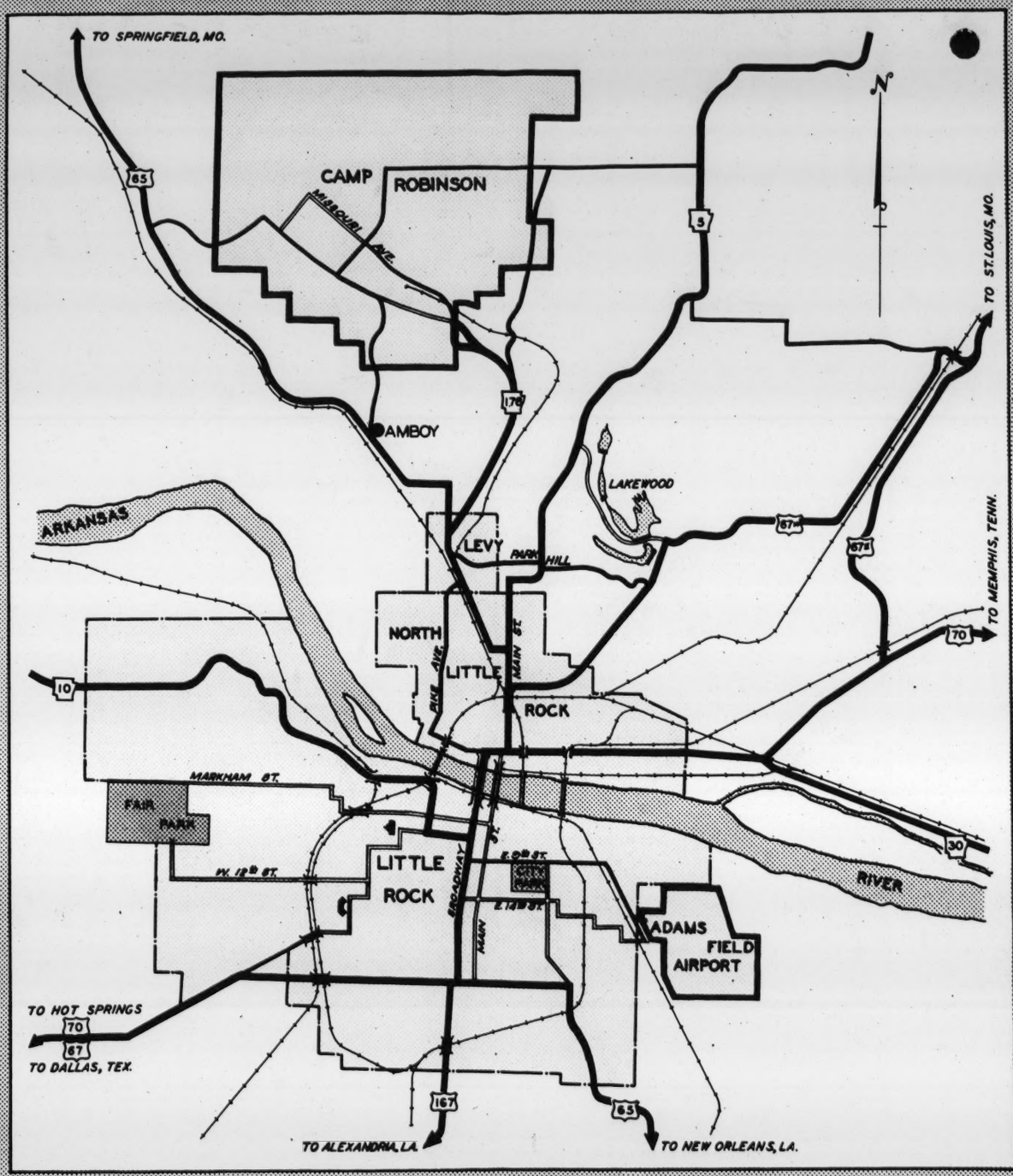
SAM J. WILSON
MONTROSE

(Upper left)—Clear mountain streams flow the year 'round. Fishing for bass, gamest fish in Arkansas waters, will bring new surprises and excitements.

(Lower left)—Summer visitors enjoy a cool plunge. The clear-flowing, spring-fed streams are essential features of Arkansas' natural playgrounds. Dammed at strategic points, they form beautiful lakes with many miles of irregular shorelines.

(Upper right)—Unsurpassed mountain scenery from the stone shelters on Petit Jean Mountain which command magnificent views of the Arkansas River valley. This scene is indicative of the many beautiful views of Arkansas' rugged, wooded mountains.

(Lower right)—Stately pines frame this vista of the Arkansas River near the capitol city.


TO SPRINGFIELD, MO.
CAMP
ROBINSON
MISSOURI AVE.
85
5
N
TO ST. LOUIS, MO.
176
AMBOY
LAKEWOOD
ARKANSAS
67N
67S
LEVY
PARK HILL
NORTH
LITTLE
ROCK
MAIN ST.
PINE AVE.
TO MEMPHIS, TENN.
70
10
MARKHAM ST.
FAIR
PARK
W. 12th ST.
LITTLE
ROCK
BROADWAY
E. 9th ST.
E. 14th ST.
MAIN
30
RIVER
ADAMS
FIELD
AIRPORT
TO HOT SPRINGS
70
67
TO DALLAS, TEX.
167
65
TO ALEXANDRIA, LA.
TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Arkansas is famous for its duck hunting. The rice fields of the prairie section each season witness the greatest concentration of ducks anywhere in the United States.

POINTS OF INTEREST

F-2 ALBERT PIKE CAMP—A beautiful camp with National Park accommodations deep in the Ouachita Mountains, on the Little Missouri River. There are a number of other similar camps throughout the Ouachita National Forest area, with facilities for swimming, cooking, eating and camp sites, with a number of shelters.

A-1 AND B-2 APPLE ORCHARDS—In the vicinity of Rogers and Fayetteville on U. S. Highway 71 are located some of the famous Northwest Arkansas Apple Orchards.

B-1 ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY—Fayetteville, on U. S. Highways 62 and 71 and State Highways 16 and 45, is the home of the University of Arkansas. Beautiful buildings and a spacious, wooded campus add to the many other features of this outstanding institution.

E-4 BAUXITE AND POTTERY—60% of the Bauxite ore of the world, from which aluminum is manufactured, is mined at Bauxite. Benton is the home of Niloak Pottery.

E-5 BOYLE PARK—A municipal park 5 miles west of Little Rock on U. S. Highways 67 and 70. A beautiful woodland area of unspoiled naturalness.

A-3 BUFFALO AND WHITE RIVER COUNTRY—Harrison is the center of an agricultural and industrial area, located in the scenic Buffalo and White River Country, famous for fishing and as an ideal vacation land.

B-5 CALICO ROCK BLUFFS—Fantastic, highly colored rock bluffs of unusual formations overlooking the White River on State Highway No. 5.

B-6 CAVE CITY—Its name is taken from the large cave nearby. Koleta's Kurio Kabin near Newark, which contains a wonderful collection of Indian relics and minerals, is readily accessible from Batesville.

G-1 CHALK CLIFFS—Near Ashdown along Red River are located famous chalk cliffs. A few miles east, near Saratoga on State Highway 55, is the huge Arkansas Portland Cement Plant.

F-4 CONFEDERATE MONUMENT—At the site of the battle of Jenkin's Ferry, a few miles southwest of Sheridan on State Highway 46.

B-3 DIAMOND CAVE—Located 20 miles south of Harrison on State Highway 7. Diamond Cave ranks with America's best.

A-2 EUREKA SPRINGS AND "BUCK SAUNDERS" GUN EXHIBIT—Eureka Springs, a unique and delightful resort town with 63 natural springs and an eight-story hotel with all floors a ground floor. At Berryville, 13 miles east, is the world famous gun exhibit of Buck Saunders.

E-6 FISH HATCHERY—Near Lonoke on U. S. Highway 70; probably the largest fresh water fish hatchery in America, with its fingerlings yearly stocking the famed fishing streams and lakes of Arkansas.

F-3 GURDON—Where the secret lumbermen's society "Hoo-Hoo" was organized. A monument has been erected to this event.

C-5 HEBER SPRINGS—Located at the junction of State Routes 16 and 25, this long famous resort with many medicinal springs is an ideal location for a rest.

D-9 HORSE SHOE LAKE—A picturesque lake noted for fishing and hunting and readily accessible to Memphis. Beautiful hunting and fishing clubs and private homes can be seen along the shore. Near State Highways 50 and 147.

E-3 HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK—The Nation's health and pleasure resort. Now also becoming famous as the gateway to the majestic Ouachita Mountains. 300 miles of shore line to Lakes Catherine and Hamilton provide excellent fishing and water sports.

E-4 HUGE ARTIFICIAL LAKE—Lake Winona, 35 miles due west of Little Rock and near State Highway 9, was created for Little Rock's water supply.

F-5 INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CENTER—Pine Bluff is a center for foundries, stock yards, cotton and wood working plants, on U. S. Highways 65 and 79. Toney Field provides excellent airport facilities.

D-3 IRON SPRINGS CAMP—A beautiful camp in the Ouachita Mountains on State Route 7, a few miles south of Hollis, and readily accessible from Hot Springs.

B-9 KING COTTON'S CAPITAL—Mississippi County is the largest cotton producing county in the world. Blytheville is the business center of this section.

H-7 LAKE CHICOT—Excellent accommodations are available at this famous fishing area of southeast Arkansas, located at the junction of U. S. Highways 82 and 65.

G-5 LUMBER MILLS—Two of the largest lumber mills in the south are located at Warren on State Highways 4 and 15.

E-4 MAGNET COVE—Magnet Cove valley located 7 miles north of Malvern on U. S. Highway 270, is the result of a volcanic eruption and is known as "Geologist's Paradise." Malvern on U. S. Highways 67 and 270 is an industrial center of brick, wood products and textiles.

A-6 MAMMOTH SPRING AND HARDY—Mammoth Spring is one of the world's largest springs, located on U. S. Highway 63 and State Highway 9. Hardy, on Highway 63, has long been famous as a resort with fishing, swimming, dancing, and excellent tourist accommodations. Rainbow trout are found here in Spring River.

B-6 MARBLE AND LIME DEPOSITS—Batesville, on the White River at intersection of State Highways 25, 69, 11 and 14, is famous for beautiful marble and lime deposits and for scenery on the upper White River Section.

MENA RECREATIONAL AREA—Beautiful Ouachita Mountain scenery as well as a lake surrounded by a developed recreational center make Mena a vacation spot along U. S. Highway 71.

B-1 MT. GAYLOR AND ALBERT PIKE MUSEUM—Unsurpassed mountain scenery at "The Top of the Ozarks." Two miles south of Mt. Gaylor a museum is maintained in the log school house where Albert Pike taught. On U. S. Highway 71.

D-2 MT. MAGAZINE—An ideal vacation spot on the highest point (2,883 ft.) between the Rockies and the Alleghenies. State Highway 22 from Paris and State Highway 10 from Havana lead to this beautiful mountain park that offers all modern facilities.

H-4 OIL FIELDS—El Dorado is the center of the south Arkansas oil industry. Other fields are located in Columbia, Miller and Nevada Counties.

E-2 PINE RIDGE—Made famous by Lum 'n Abner. Although their homes are at Mena, 20 miles west, this little Ouachita Mountain community is the home of the characters imitated by this team.

G-4 POTTERY AND PAPER MILLS—Camden is noted for its Camark Pottery and Southern Kraft Paper Mill. Nearby on U. S. Highway 79 is a famous old covered bridge, erected in 1860, the only covered bridge remaining in Arkansas.

E-8 RECREATIONAL AREA AND COTTON EXPERIMENT STATION—A government project of land utilization is located a few miles southeast of Marianna; and north on U. S. Highway 79 and State Highway 1 is located a branch cotton experiment station conducted by the University of Arkansas.

B-1 RECREATIONAL CENTER—Located between Fayetteville and Siloam Springs on State Highway 16. This center covers an area of 14,000 acres including 125-acre Lake Weddington and is improved to accommodate vacationists.

A-1 RESORT CENTERS—Siloam Springs, Sulphur Springs and Bella Vista are resort centers in the Ozark Mountains that offer unlimited pleasures with every vacation facility.

E-6 AND E-7 RICE FIELDS—Along State Highway 11 from Hazen to Stuttgart, and Highway 30, Stuttgart to DeWitt, lie the great rice fields with a branch University of Arkansas experiment station 9 miles east of Stuttgart.

B-4 SCENERY AND FISHING—Rugged, wooded mountains and crystal pure streams are characteristic of this Ozark Mountain area, near Marshall and Leslie on U. S. Highway 65.

A-4 AND A-5 SCENIC TRIANGLE—Cotter, Mountain Home and Norfork offer a picturesque scenic triangle bounded by North Fork and White Rivers.

H-2 TEXARKANA—At the junction of U. S. Highways 71, 67 and 82, is located Texarkana, an industrial center operating successfully under the laws of two states.

G-2 WATERMELONS—Several hundred carloads of watermelons are shipped annually from Hope. Hempstead County is noted for its fine, large watermelons and other vegetable products.

D-7 WHITE AND CACHE RIVER SECTIONS—An excellent fishing and hunting area, reached by State and County Highways from Hazen and Brinkley on U. S. Highway 70 and Augusta and McCrory on U. S. Highway 64.

F-2 WORLD'S LARGEST PEACH ORCHARD—Near Highland in the Nashville-Murfreesboro section are 17,000 acres of peaches with one and one-half million trees. Blossom time here presents a scene beautiful beyond imagination.

STATE PARKS

F-7 ARKANSAS POST STATE PARK—First white settlement in Arkansas, established in 1686 by LaSalle. Located 20 miles south of DeWitt on Arkansas River.

A-4 BUFFALO RIVER STATE PARK—Between Yellville and Marshall just north of Buffalo River on State Highway 14. Now in process of development.

B-8 CROWLEY'S RIDGE STATE PARK—On Highways 25 and 141, 10 miles southwest of Paragould. This park offers 300 acres for camping, fishing, swimming and all outdoor sports.

B-1 DEVIL'S DEN STATE PARK—A beautiful valley scenic area with excellent camping facilities. Can be reached from Winslow and West Fork on U. S. Highway 71.

I-5 DONAGHEY STATE PARK—An undeveloped park site, located along the Arkansas-Louisiana State Line, 3 miles southwest of Huttig.

E-3 LAKE CATHERINE STATE PARK—Along the south bank of Lake Catherine east of Hot Springs National Park and reached over U. S. Highway 270. Now in process of development.

D-3 MT. NEBO STATE PARK—On top of a mountain providing beautiful scenery and camping facilities. Located 5 miles southwest of Dardanelle on State Highway 155.

D-4 PETIT JEAN STATE PARK—A modern developed mountain resort of unsurpassed beauty and interest. Excellent lodge and cabin accommodations with all indoor and outdoor sports. Morrilton, on U. S. Highway 64, and Perry, on State Highway 10, are the gateways to this vacation center.

LEGAL MAXIMUM SPEED LIMITS

PASSENGER CARS	60
BUSSES and ½ Ton Trucks	55
SCHOOL BUSSES (45 on Inter-School Trips)	35

TRUCKS AND TRAILERS

5 TONS NET or Less (Brakes on All Wheels)	45
5 TO 7½ TONS (Brakes on All Wheels)	40
7½ TONS or Over (Brakes on All Wheels)	35
3 TONS or Over (Without Brakes on All Wheels)	35

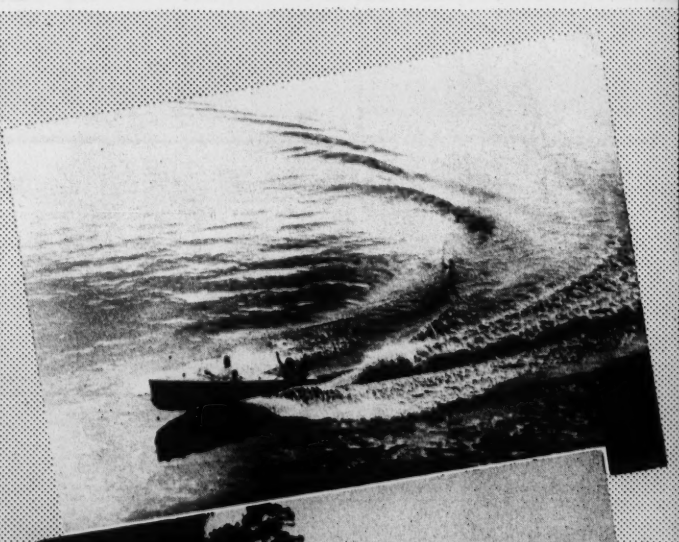
The above maximum limits may only be approached under the most favorable circumstances. When traffic is heavy, roads wet or during hours of darkness, speeds must be reduced.

Safe speeds for normal daytime conditions on curves and turns on most of the major routes of the state are indicated by small reflectorized signs, mounted below the curve signs as illustrated. Curves having a safe speed of more than 50 m.p.h. are not so marked. Motoring is easy on Arkansas' speed-zoned highways.

Observe at all times the basic speed law of **"reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing,"** which may frequently be less than the posted limits. The maximum of 60 m.p.h. must not be exceeded at any time.

IN CASE OF ACCIDENT

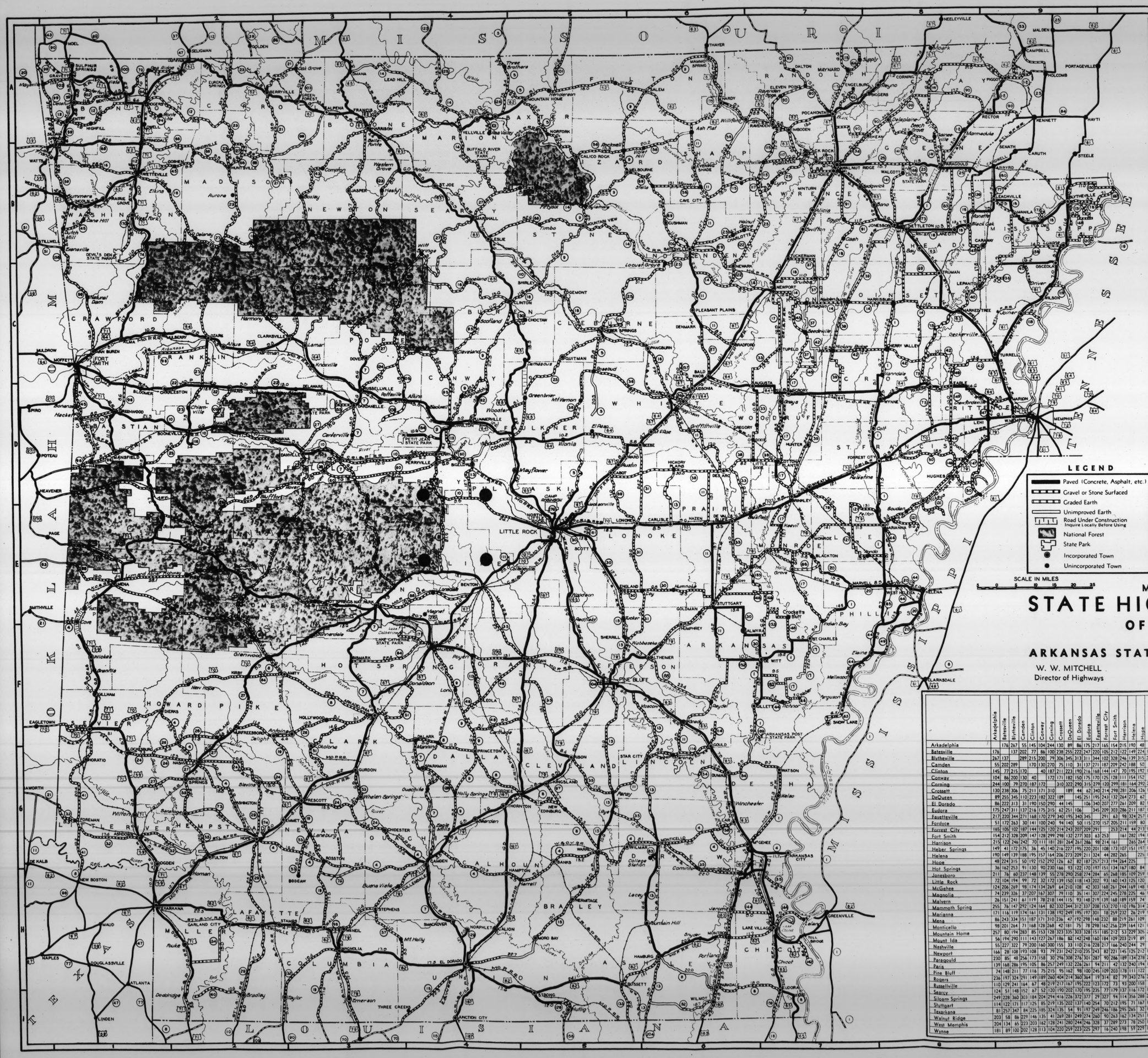
The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury or death of any person or total property damage to an approximate extent of $50.00 or more shall within twenty-four hours after such accident forward a written report of such accident to the State Accident Reporting Bureau, care Arkansas State Highway Commission, Little Rock, Arkansas. Report forms for this purpose may be secured from state police, revenue inspectors, sheriffs, coroners, most filling stations and highway department employees.



Motor boating is enjoyed on many of the countless natural and artificial lakes in all parts of the state.

Arkansas offers the traveling public 9,350 miles of highways designed for comfortable, rapid transportation to all parts of the state.

The Old State House, now the War Memorial Building, is an outstanding example of ante-bellum architecture.



MAP OF THE STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM OF ARKANSAS

ISSUED BY

ARKANSAS STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

W. W. MITCHELL
Director of Highways

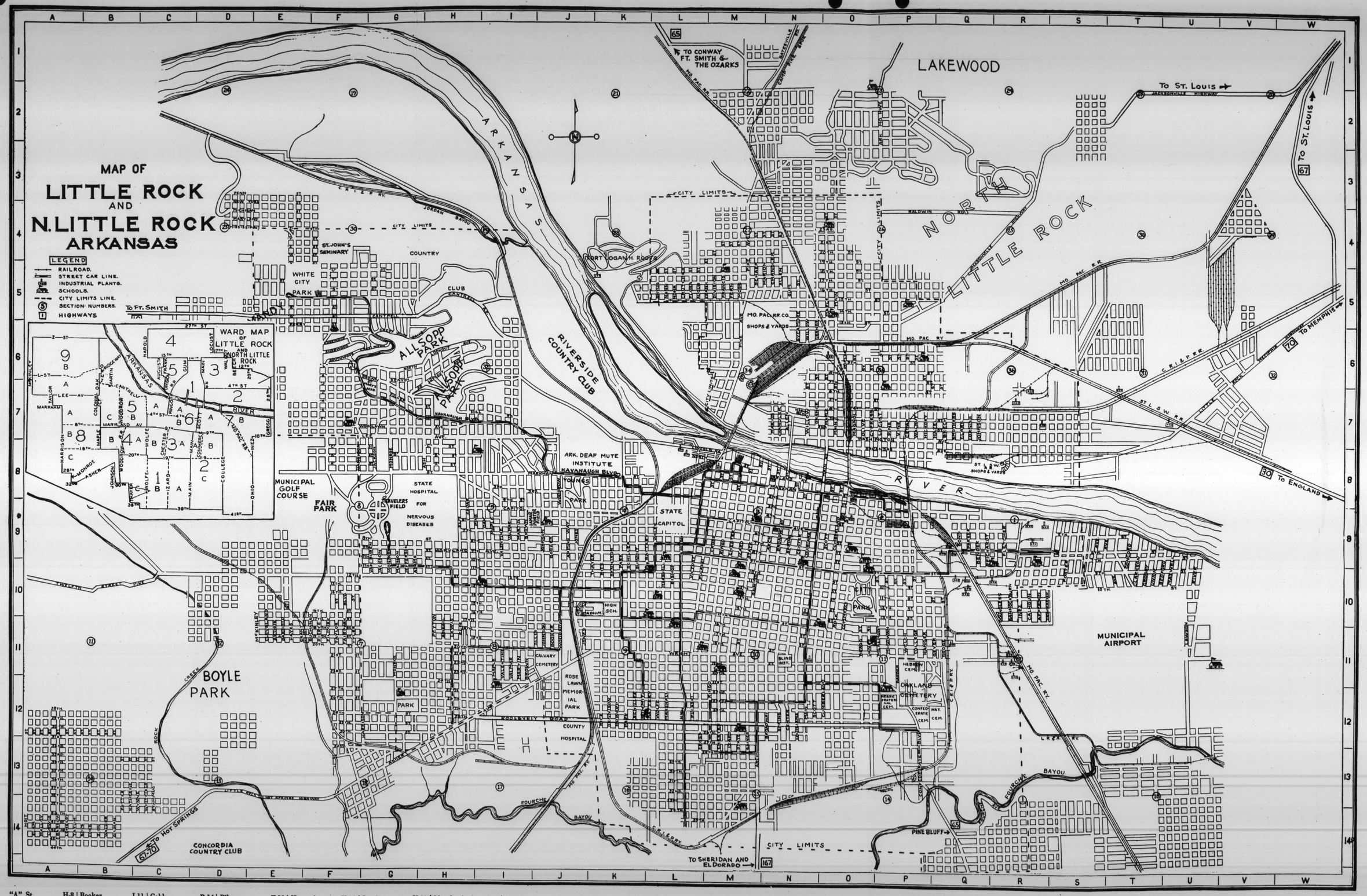
W. W. ZASS
Chief Engineer

CITIES AND TOWNS

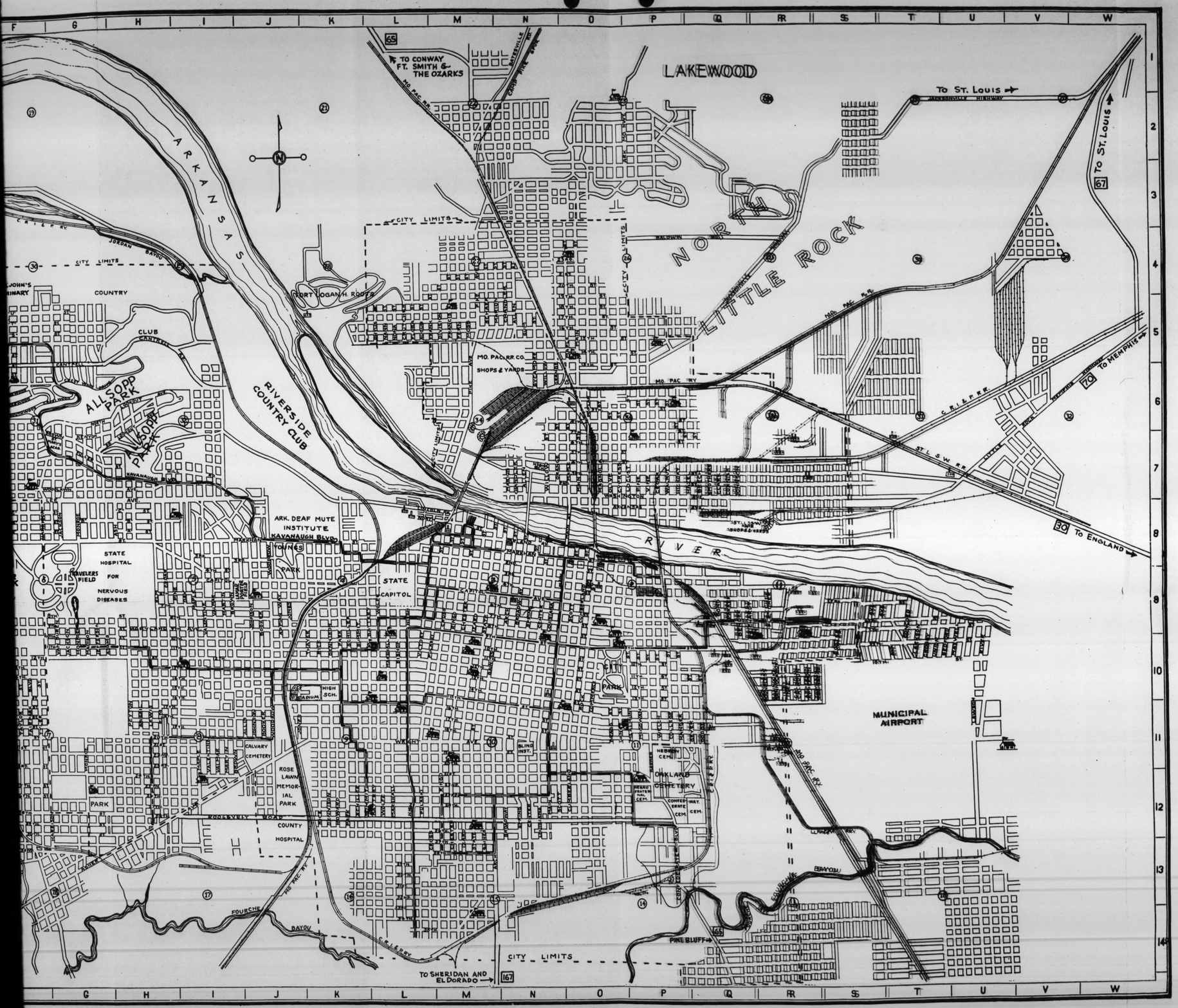
TOWN	LOC.
Alma	C-1
Altus	C-2
Amagon	C-7
Amity	F-3
Arkadelphia	F-3
Arkansas City	G-7
Ashdown	G-1
Ash Flat	A-6
Ashport	B-9
Atkins	D-4
Augusta	D-7
B	
Bald Knob	C-6
Barton	E-8
Batesville	B-6
Bearden	C-4
Beebe	D-6
Bella Vista	A-1
Benton	E-4
Bentonville	A-1
Berryville	A-2
Bismarck	F-3
Black Oak	B-8
Black Rock	B-7
Blevins	G-3
Blytheville	B-9
Booneville	D-2
Bradford	C-6
Bradley	H-2
Brinkley	D-7
C	
Cabot	D-5
Caddo Gap	F-2
Calico Rock	B-5
Calion	H-4
Camden	G-4
Carlisle	E-6
Carthage	F-4
Center Point	F-2
Charleston	D-2
Cherry Valley	C-8
Clarendon	E-7
Clarksville	C-3
Clinton	C-5
College Station	G-6
Cominto	G-6
Conway	D-4
Corning	A-8
Cotter	A-4
Cotton Plant	D-7
Cove	E-1
Coy	E-6
Crawfordsville	D-8
Crossett	H-5
Cullendale	H-4
D	
Dalark	F-4
Danville	D-3
Dardanelle	D-3
Decatur	A-1
Delaplaine	A-8
Delight	F-2
Denmark	C-6
DeQueen	F-1
Dermott	H-6
Des Arc	D-6
DeValls Bluff	E-6
DeWitt	F-7
Dierks	F-2
Donaldson	F-4
Dover	C-3
Dumas	G-6
Dutch Mills	B-1
E	
Eagle Mills	G-4
Earle	D-8
Elaine	F-8
El Dorado	H-4
England	E-5
Eudora	H-7
Eureka Springs	A-2
F	
Fayetteville	B-1
Fordyce	G-5
Foreman	G-1
Fort Douglas	C-3
Fort Smith	C-1
Francis	A-3
Fulton	G-3
G	
Garland City	H-2
Gateway	A-2
Gentry	A-1
Gillett	F-7
Glenwood	F-2
Gould	F-6
Grady	F-6
Gravette	A-1
Green Forest	A-3
Greenwood	D-1
Grubos	C-7
Gurdon	C-3
H	
Hackett	D-1
Hamburg	H-6
Hampton	H-4
Hardy	A-6
Harrisburg	C-8
Harrison	A-3
Hartford	D-1
Hartman	C-2
Hazen	E-6
Heber Springs	C-5
Helena	E-8
Hickory Plains	D-6
Hickory Ridge	C-7
Highland	F-2
Hindsville	B-2
Hollis	D-3
Holly Grove	E-7
Holly Springs	G-4
Hope	G-2
Horatio	G-1
Hot Springs	E-3
Hoxie	B-7
Hughes	D-8
Humphrey	F-6
Huntsville	I-5
Huttig	I-5
I	
Imboden	A-7
Indian Bay	E-7
J	
Jasper	B-3
Jerome	H-6
Joiner	C-9
Jonesboro	B-8
Judsonia	D-6
Junction City	I-4
K	
Kensett	D-6
Kingsland	G-5
Kirby	F-2
Knoxville	C-3
L	
Lake City	B-8
Lake Village	H-7
Lamar	C-3
Laneburg	C-3
Leachville	B-9
Lead Hill	A-4
Lehi	D-9
Leland	H-7
Leola	F-4
Lepanto	C-8
Leslie	B-4
Lewisville	H-2
Little Rock	E-5
Lockesburg	F-1
Locust Grove	C-6
Lonoke	E-6
Lonsdale	E-4
Lurton	B-3
Luxora	B-9
M	
Magazine	D-2
Magnet	E-4
Magnolia	H-3
Malvern	E-4
Mammoth Spring	A-6
Manila	B-9
Mansfield	D-1
Marianna	E-8
Marion	D-9
Marked Tree	C-8
Marmaduke	A-8
Marshall	B-4
Marvell	E-7
Maysville	A-1
McCrory	D-7
McGehee	G-6
McNeil	H-3
McRae	D-6
Melbourne	B-5
Mena	E-1
Mineral Springs	G-2
Monette	B-9
Monte Ne	A-2
Monticello	G-6
Montrose	H-6
Morrilton	D-4
Mountainburg	C-1
Mountain Home	A-5
Mountain View	B-5
Mount Ida	E-3
Mulberry	C-2
Murfreesboro	F-2
N	
Nashville	G-2
Nettleton	B-8
Newark	C-6
Newport	C-7
Norman	E-2
Norphlet	H-4
North Little Rock	E-5
O	
Oak Grove	A-3
Okean	B-8
Ola	D-3
Osceola	C-9
Ozark	C-2
P	
Pangburn	C-6
Pansy	G-5
Paragould	B-8
Paris	D-2
Parkdale	H-6
Parkin	D-8
Pea Ridge	A-1
Perry	D-4
Perryville	D-4
Piggott	A-9
Pine Bluff	F-5
Pine Ridge	E-2
Plainview	D-3
Plumerville	D-4
Pocahontas	A-7
Portland	H-6
Powhatan	B-7
Poyen	F-4
Prairie Grove	B-1
Prescott	G-3
Princeton	G-4
R	
Raspberry	C-4
Rector	A-9
Rison	G-5
Rogers	A-1
Rose Bud	C-5
Rosston	G-3
Rover	D-3
Russellville	D-3
Rye	G-5
S	
St. Charles	F-7
Salem	A-6
Saratoga	G-2
Searcy	D-6
Sheridan	F-5
Sherrill	F-5
Shirley	C-5
Siloam Springs	A-1
Smackover	H-4
Smithville	B-7
Snow Lake	F-7
Sparkman	C-4
Springdale	A-1
Stamps	H-2
Star City	G-6
Stephens	H-3
Strong	H-5
Stuttgart	E-6
Subiaco	D-2
Sulphur Springs	A-1
Summers	B-1
Swan	B-3
Swifton	B-7
Sylamore	B-5
T	
Texarkana	H-1
Thornton	G-4
Tillar	G-6
Trumann	C-8
Tucker	E-5
Tuckerman	C-7
Tupelo	C-7
Turrell	C-9
V	
Van Buren	C-1
Vanndale	C-8
W	
Walcott	B-8
Waldenburg	C-5
Waldo	H-3
Waldron	D-2
Walnut Ridge	B-9
Warren	G-6
Washington	G-4
Western Grove	B-5
West Fork	B-1
West Helena	E-8
West Memphis	D-9
Wheatley	D-7
Willford	A-7
Wilmar	G-6
Wilmot	I-6
Wilson	C-9
Winslow	B-1
Wooster	D-4
Wynne	D-6
X Y Z	
Yellville	A-4

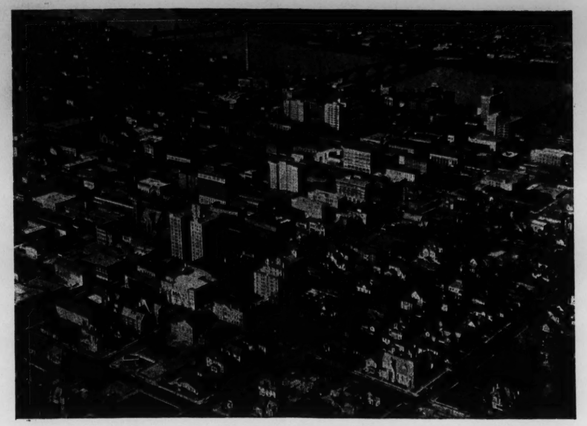
	Arkadelphia	Batesville	Blytheville	Camden	Clinton	Conway	Corning	Crossett	DeQueen	El Dorado	Eudora	Fayetteville	Forrest City	Fort Smith	Harrison	Helena	Hope	Hot Springs	Jonesboro	Little Rock	McGehee	Magnolia	Mammoth Spring	Marianna	Mena	Monticello	Mountain Home	Nashville	Newport	Paragould	Paris	Pine Bluff	Rogers	Russellville	Searcy	Siloam Springs	Stuttgart	Texarkana	Walnut Ridge	West Memphis
Arkadelphia		176	267	55	145	104	244	130	89	86	175	217	165	154	215	190	48	36	211	72	124	74	255	171	86	98	257	155	166	230	139	74	236	110	124	249	114	81	203	204
Batesville	176		137	202	77	86	100	238	255	222	247	220	105	212	122	149	224	162	76	104	206	239	76	116	243	201	80	227	28	85	168	148	197	129	51	228	122	257	58	134
Blytheville	267	137		289	215	200	79	306	345	313	311	344	102	328	246	139	315	253	60	194	269	326	147	119	334	264	194	322	108	48	286	211	324	241	148	360	171	347	86	65
Camden	55	202	289		170	130	270	75	110	31	137	271	187	209	242	188	50	91	237	99	98	37	292	174	151	71	283	79	193	256	195	77	291	164	152	303	117	84	229	223
Clinton	145	77	215	170		40	187	211	223	190	216	168	144	147	70	195	192	130	148	72	174	207	124	161	187	168	85	200	108	173	105	116	149	67	67	184	125	225	146	203
Conway	104	86	200	130	40		172	171	182	150	175	170	125	128	111	154	152	90	139	32	134	167	164	131	171	128	153	160	93	158	86	75	189	48	52	204	85	185	135	162
Corning	244	100	79	270	187	172		310	322	290	315	279	120	299	241	164	292	230	55	172	269	307	82	138	310	268	128	300	79	30	257	215	260	219	120	294	219	324	41	128
Crossett	130	238	306	75	211	171	310		189	44	62	340	214	298	281	206	126	166	278	139	64	79	332	192	236	42	323	155	231	296	249	95	404	217	190	416	135	135	269	241
DeQueen	89	255	345	110	223	182	322	189		145	251	195	243	132	264	273	62	93	290	150	210	110	344	249	47	181	335	33	242	308	132	162	214	167	202	226	202	54	281	280
El Dorado	86	222	313	31	190	150	290	44	145		106	340	207	277	261	209	82	122	258	118	108	35	312	195	192	75	303	110	210	276	226	98	360	195	170	372	137	91	249	244
Eudora	175	247	311	137	216	175	315	62	251	106		345	209	303	286	211	187	110	274	143	42	141	337	197	298	78	328	216	235	301	261	100	364	222	195	377	140	197	274	246
Fayetteville	217	220	344	271	168	170	279	340	195	340	345		291		63	98	324	257	197	284	202	303	207	308	301	148	298	151	228	243	287	94	245	19	123	235	29	254	249	260	328
Fordyce	51	172	263	30	141	100	240	94	140	50	115	270	157	205	211	159	80	72	208	68	73	67	262	145	137	47	253	107	160	226	176	48	289	147	120	301	87	123	197	194
Forrest City	165	105	102	187	144	125	120	214	243	207	209	291		253	214	44	213	151	65	93	168	224	153	18	232	162	185	217	82	90	211	109	314	172	77	327	70	246	90	37
Fort Smith	154	212	328	209	147	128	299	298	132	277	303	63	253		161	282	194	134	268	160	261	245	270	259	88	256	212	166	221	286	42	203	82	73	179	94	212	186	263	289
Harrison	215	122	246	242	70	111	181	281	264	261	286	98	214	161		265	264	167	185	143	244	278	110	232	219	239	53	240	145	189	132	178	79	93	137	114	195	295	162	273
Heber Springs	149	41	172	175	36	45	140	216	227	195	220	201	108	173	107	151	197	135	112	71	178	224	117	121	216	173	149	205	72	126	131	120	185	91	31	221	130	229	98	137
Helena	190	149	139	188	195	157	164	206	273	209	211	324		44	282	265		225	180	109	125	169	225	196	26	261	164	229	244	125	134	240	111	343	200	116	356	71	265	134	78
Hope	48	224	315	50	192	152	292	126	62	82	187	257	213	194	264	225		84	259	120	148	46	314	219	109	121	305	29	212	278	194	122	276	158	172	288	167	32	251	250
Hot Springs	36	162	253	91	130	90	230	166	93	122	170	197	151	134	167	180	84		197	58	129	110	252	167	81	119	243	71	149	215	104	71	217	74	109	230	106	116	188	188
Jonesboro	211	76	60	237	148	139	55	278	290	258	274	284	65	268	185	109	259	197		139	240	286	87	83	278	235	134	267	47	25	226	183	264	187	87	287	140	291	25	62
Little Rock	72	104	194	99	72	32	172	139	150	118	143	202	93	160	143	125	120	58	139		102	147	194	99	139	96	185	128	92	158	118	43	221	79	52	234	53	152	131	130
McGehee	124	206	269	98	174	134	269	64	210	108	42	303	168	261	244	169	148	129	240	102		144	295	155	210	27	287	177	194	259	219	58	323	180	153	336	98	200	232	205
Magnolia	74	239	326	37	207	167	307	79	110	35	141	307	224	245	278	225	46	110	286	147	144		340	211	157	108	331	75	239	304	214	114	327	184	198	337	154	56	277	261
Malvern	26	151	241	61	119	78	218	144	115	93	148	219	139	168	189	159	74	23	185	46	106	100	240	145	104	96	231	81	139	204	126	49	239	96	98	252	88	106	177	176
Mammoth Spring	255	76	147	292	124	164	82	332	344	312	337	208	153	270	110	196	314	252	87	194	295	340		170	329	290	56	322	102	90	242	237	188	203	142	224	199	346	63	150
Marianna	171	116	119	174	161	131	138	192	249	195	197	301	18	259	232	26	219	167	83	99	155	211	170		238	150	202	226	99	107	212	97	311	177	90	333	59	251	108	58
Mena	86	243	334	151	187	171	310	236	47	192	298	148	232	88	219	261	109	81	278	139	210	157	329	238		183	272	80	231	297	85	152	167	126	190	180	192	101	269	269
Monticello	98	201	264	71	168	128	268	42	181	75	78	298	162	256	239	164	121	119	235	96	27	108	290	150	183		281	148	189	254	214	53	317	175	148	330	93	164	227	199
Mountain Home	257	80	194	283	85	153	128	323	335	303	328	151	185	212	53	229	305	243	134	185	287	331	56	202	272	281		290	109	136	185	228	132	146	133	167	238	337	109	196
Mount Ida	56	194	290	111	143	127	267	186	82	142	248	160	184	109	203	219	89	37	233	95	166	131	289	193	46	154	256	60	187	253	97	107	180	110	147	193	148	109	226	221
Nashville	55	227	322	79	200	160	300	155	33	110	216	228	217	166	240	244	29	71	267	128	177	75	322	226	80	148	290		220	286	165	129	248	147	180	261	172	49	259	254
Newport	166	28	108	193	108	93	79	231	242	210	235	243	82	221	145	125	212	149	47	92	194	239	102	99	231	189	109	220		66	178	136	224	139	41	260	97	245	38	86
Paragould	230	85	48	256	173	158	30	296	308	276	301	287	90	286	189	134	278	215	25	158	259	304	90	107	297	254	136	286	66		244	199	268	205	106	304	159	310	27	87
Paris	139	168	286	195	105	86	257	249	132	226	261	94	211	42	132	240	194	104	226	118	219	214	242	217	85	214	185	165	178	244		161	114	39	137	127	170	186	216	244
Pine Bluff	74	148	211	77	116	75	215	95	142	98	100	245	109	203	178	144	122	71	183	43	58	114	237	97	152	53	228	129	136	199	161		264	122	95	277	40	154	174	146
Rogers	236	197	324	291	149	189	260	404	214	360	364	19	314	82	79	343	276	217	264	221	323	327	188	311	167	317	132	248	224	268	114	264		142	216	36	274	268	243	347
Russellville	110	129	241	164	67	48	219	217	167	195	222	123	172	73	93	200	158	74	187	79	180	184	203	177	126	175	146	147	139	205	39	122	142		98	156	131	190	182	205
Searcy	124	51	148	152	67	52	120	190	202	170	195	235	77	179	137	116	172	109	87	52	153	198	142	90	190	148	133	180	41	106	137	95	216	98		256	69	204	79	106
Siloam Springs	249	228	360	303	184	204	294	416	226	372	377	29	327	94	114	356	288	230	287	234	336	327	324	333	180	330	167	261	260	304	127	277	36	156	256		287	254	279	360
Stuttgart	114	122	171	117	125	85	219	135	202	137	140	254	70	212	95	71	167	106	140	53	98	154	199	59	192	93	233	172	97	159	170	40	274	131	69	287		194	148	106
Texarkana	81	257	347	84	225	185	324	135	54	91	197	249	246	186	205	265	32	116	291	152	200	56	346	251	101	164	337	49	245	310	186	154	268	190	204	254	194		283	282
Walnut Ridge	203	58	86	229	146	135	41	269	281	249	274	260	90	263	162	134	251	188	25	131	232	277	63	108	269	227	109	259	38	27	216	174	243	182	79	279	148	283		87
West Memphis	204	134	65	223	203	162	128	241	280	244	246	328	37	289	273	78	250	188	62	130	205	261	150	58	269	199	196	254	86	87	244	146	347	205	106	360	106	282	87	
Wynne	181	89	100	202	128	113	104	220	259	223	225	297	16	240	198	59	229	167	50	109	183	239	137	33	248	178	169	233	66	74	198	125	278	259	61	313	85	261	75	45

LITHO BY DEMOCRAT & B.L. CO. LITTLE ROCK


MAP OF
LITTLE ROCK
AND
N. LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS
LEGEND
RAILROAD.
STREET CAR LINE.
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.
SCHOOLS.
CITY LIMITS LINE.
SECTION NUMBERS.
HIGHWAYS
WARD MAP OF LITTLE ROCK AND NORTH LITTLE ROCK
LAKEWOOD
NORTH LITTLE ROCK
TO CONWAY FT. SMITH & THE OZARKS
TO ST. LOUIS
TO MEMPHIS
TO ENGLAND
TO FT. SMITH
TO HOT SPRINGS
TO SHERIDAN AND EL DORADO
PINE BLUFF
ARKANSAS RIVER
ALLSOPP PARK
RIVERSIDE COUNTRY CLUB
WHITE CITY PARK
ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY
COUNTRY CLUB
FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS
MO. PAC. R.R. CO. SHOPS & YARDS
ARK. DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE
KAVANAUGH BLVD.
YOUNGS PARK
STATE CAPITOL
STATE HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES
TRAVELERS FIELD
MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE
FAIR PARK
BOYLE PARK
CONCORDIA COUNTRY CLUB
CALVARY CEMETERY
ROSE LAWN MEMORIAL PARK
COUNTY HOSPITAL
OAKLAND CEMETERY
MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
FOURCHE BAYOU
CITY LIMITS

| | | |





Population, 1940 — 126,796

1722—Selected as trading post site by French explorer, Bernard de la Harpe, who designated the place as "la petite roche" because of an outcropping of rock on the south river bank, contrasted with a huge rocky bluff farther up on the north bank.
1812—First white settler; William Lewis, a trader and trapper, erected a crude shack near "the Little Rock".
1821—Seat of Arkansas territorial government moved from Arkansas Post, near the Mississippi River, to more central location of Little Rock. (Arkansas made a territory in 1819).
1825—Little Rock incorporated as a town, with population of nearly 1,000.
1836—With admission of Arkansas to the Union, Little Rock became the state capital.
1863—Captured by Federal forces to remain under military control until the close of the Civil War.
1903—North Little Rock incorporated separately.

What to See In and Near Little Rock

Arkansas State Capitol:
On West Capitol Avenue. Completed in 1910. Arkansas marble and granite used extensively throughout.

War Memorial Building:
West Markham and Center Streets. Commonly referred to locally as "old state capitol." Construction begun in 1833. Central section completed in time for new state government organized with admission of Arkansas to the Union, 1836. Wings added later. Served as state capitol, 1836-1910.

Territorial Restoration Group:
The half block bounded by East Second, East Third, and Cumberland, entrance 214 East Third. Consists of building in which Territorial Legislature met; home of Governor Conway; home and office of William E. Woodruff, founder of Arkansas Gazette, and others. These have been restored, furnished with authentic period pieces; they give a perfect picture of Arkansas territorial life and culture, and the charm of the Old South. Open to public.

Camp Joseph T. Robinson:
On paved highway about five miles from Little Rock, comprising approximately 43,000 acres, military training camp; under present plans will have personnel of 30,000 enlisted men and officers. Strategically located from military standpoint; well adapted to training purposes owing to climatic conditions, water supply from Little Rock Municipal Waterworks; heating supplied by natural gas; lighting by power developed in Arkansas.

Joseph T. Robinson Memorial Auditorium:
Opposite City Hall, West Markham and Broadway.

Little Rock Senior High School:
Fourteenth and Park Avenue. Completed in 1927, costing approximately $1,500,000. Largest high school in the South and conceded to be the most beautiful in America. Length 564 feet; width 365 feet. Capacity 3,000 students.

Dunbar High School (Negro):
Eighteenth and Ringo Streets. Completed in 1930, cost approximately $500,000.00. Claimed to be the finest and largest negro high school in the South and one of most efficiently equipped in the nation.

School of Medicine, University of Arkansas:
Facing City Park on east side. One of the latest and most modern buildings of its kind in the United States.

Albert Pike Consistory:
Scott Street at Seventh Street, is general headquarters of the Masonic fraternity in the state. Dedicated to the memory of Albert Pike, who introduced the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry into Arkansas, and for more than thirty years was Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

Little Rock Fine Arts Museum:
City Park. The Fine Arts collection is housed in a building of modernistic architecture. Many of its pictures are from the European masters and some lovely landscapes of the Arkansas Ozarks. Many are National Academicians' gifts from the artists. Sculptors also have placed some valuable works there.

Airport:
Class 4 rating; 702 acres; on transcontinental route, served by American Airlines, Inc., four flights daily. Located six minutes drive from post office.

Public Library:
Seventh and Louisiana Streets—Housed by Carnegie Building. Built in 1910. The book collection approximates 60,000 volumes.

Albert Pike Home:
411 East Seventh Street. Two-story white brick built by the famous Albert Pike about 1839. Pike, noted soldier, lawyer and author, was one of Arkansas' outstanding pioneers.

Boyle Park:
Reached by Highway No. 70. Two hundred and fifty acres of rolling, pine-covered land, numerous springs and a meandering stream. Cooking places and tables for picnic parties.

Fair Park:
Reached by driving west on Markham or Twelfth Street or on "Fair Park" street car. Municipal Zoo and Municipal Golf Course. "Travelers Field," baseball park, at southeast corner near Twelfth Street entrance.

City Park:
Entrance at East Ninth and Commerce Streets. This area of over fifteen city blocks was originally part of the Federal Arsenal established in 1838. One of old arsenal buildings still stands. It was used by Confederate troops and captured by Federals during the War between the States. General Douglas MacArthur was born in this building in 1880.

Lakewood:
Reached by following North Little Rock's Main Street past high school through Park Hill residential area on State Highway No. 5, taking first pavement to right beyond Park Hill school. A system of unusual type of concrete ornamental work makes a visit to this section well worth while.

Country Club:
On one of the high points overlooking Little Rock, rustic construction; 18-hole golf course. Birdseye view of entire city.

Bauxite Mines:
On Highways No. 67 and 167. The bauxite mines in Saline and Pulaski Counties yield 95% of the total production in the United States.

City Hall:
Corner of West Markham and Broadway.

Court House:
On block bounded by Broadway, Markham, Spring and Second Streets.

Federal Building:
Capitol Avenue and Arch Streets.

K-12	Lewis	H-10	Maryland Av.	H-9	Potter	B-14	Summit	K-12	Welch	P-11	8th St.	M-10	25th St.	L-12	42nd St.	A-14	Cypress	O-7	Moss	M-5	39th St.	N-7
D-7	Lincoln Ave.	L-7	Maryland St.	D-4	Pulaski	L-12	"T" St.	F-5	Whitefield	C-14	9th St.	M-10	26th St.	L-12	43rd St.	A-14	Division	M-5	Nessa	H-5	44th St.	N-7
R-10	Lookout Av. S.	H-6	Maxwell	T-10	"Q" St.	E-5	Taylor	F-10	Wolfe	K-12	10th St.	M-10	27th St.	L-12	44th St.	A-14	Fern	M-5	Nunn	H-5	45th St.	N-7
M-12	Lookout Av. N.	H-6	Michigan	D-4	"R" St.	E-5	Tatum	A-14	Woodrow	J-8	11th St.	M-10	28th St.	A-12, L-13			Flora	H-5	Olive	O-7	46th St.	N-7
D-7	Longcoy St.	A-14	Mississippi	D-4	Reichardt	Q-9	Thayer	J-10	Woodlawn Av.	G-7	12th St.	M-10	29th St.	A-12, L-13			Frank	H-5	Orange	O-7	47th St.	N-6
G-10	Ludwig St.	A-14	Monroe	G-10	Rice	K-12	Townsend	R-10	Wright Av.	I-11	13th St.	M-10	30th St.	A-12, L-13	**North Little Rock**		Francis	M-5	Phyllis	H-5	48th St.	O-6
G-10	Lucille	S-11	New York	E-7	Ringo	L-12	Tyler	F-10	Wynne	B-14	14th St.	M-10	31st St.	A-13, L-13			Grange	N-6	Pike	M-6	49th St.	O-6
I-11	Louisiana	N-12	North St.	L-7	River	U-10	"U" St.	F-5	"X" St.	E-4	15th St.	M-11	32nd St.	A-13, L-13	Allen St.	N-7	Gum	N-5	Pine	F-7	12th St.	O-6
J-11	McAlmont	O-11	Oak	H-9	Rock	O-10	Union	T-10	"Y" St.	E-4	16th St.	M-11	33rd St.	A-13, L-13	Arkansas Av.	O-8	Hazel	F-7	Poplar	O-6	13th St.	O-6
F-6	McGowan	P-11	Park	K-12	"S" St.	F-5	"V" St.	E-4	"Z" St.	E-4	17th St.	M-11	34th St.	A-13, L-13	Augus	L-5	Hickory	F-7	Pulaski	M-5	14th St.	O-5
B-14	Madison	G-10	Parker	Q-9	Schiller	K-12	Valentine	I-11	Zion St.	B-14	18th St.	M-11	35th St.	A-13, L-13	Baldwin Rd.	N-4	Johnson	O-7	Southern	O-7	15th St.	N-5
K-9	Main	N-12	Penn	D-3	Scott	N-12	Valmar	I-11	2nd St.	N-8	19th St.	M-11	36th St.	A-13	Beech St.	P-7	Sycamore	N-6	Walnut	F-7	17th St.	N-5
G-6	Malloy	A-14	Perry	E-6	Selma	S-11	Van Buren	G-10	3rd St.	M-9	20th St.	M-11	37th St.	A-13	Cedar St.	P-7	Locust	O-7	Walnut	F-7	18th St.	N-5
S-11	Maple	I-11	Peyton	H-10	Sherwood	F-6	Vance	O-11	4th St.	M-9	21st St.	M-12	38th St.	A-13	Chandler	N-5	Main	N-7	Washington	O-7	19th St.	N-5
F-6	Marshall	L-12	Picron Ave.	T-11	Southwood Rd.	F-12	Victory	L-10	5th St.	S-9	22nd St.	M-12	39th St.	A-14	Clark	Q-7	Magnolia	O-7	Willow	N-6	20th St.	N-4
U-11	Markham	N-8	Pierce	F-10	Spring	N-12	"W" St.	E-4	6th St.	M-9	23rd St.	H-12, M-12	40th St.	A-14	Cornish	Q-7	Maple	N-7	Wine	N-7	21st St.	N-4
F-7	Martin	I-11	Pine	H-9	Stammug	C-14	Walker	B-14	7th St.	M-9	24th St.	M-12, H-12	41st St.	A-14	Crutcher	L-5	Marion	N-7	22nd St.	N-7	22nd St.	N-4

LITTLE ROCK STREETS

West of Main
1 Main
2 Louisiana
3 Center
4 Spring
5 Broadway
6 Arch
7 Gaines
8 State
9 Izard
10 Chester
11 Ringo
12 Cross
13 Pulaski
14 Victory
15 High
16 Bishop
17 Marshall
18 Wolfe
19 Battery
20 Summit
21 Schiller
22 Park
23 Denison
24 Rice
25 Thayer
26 Jones
27 Railroad Ave. (Fern)
28 Applanway-Pearl
29 Woodrow
30 Booker
31 Johnson
32 Allis-Rosetta
33 Brown-Ridgeway
34 Martin-Crystal
35 Valmar-Alpine Ct.
36 Valentine
37 Maple-Linwood
38 Oak-Court
39 Pine
40 Cedar
41 Elm
42 Holly-Lewis
43 Rose-Abigail
44 Walnut-Peyton
45 Ash-Washington
46 Beech-Adams
47 Palm-Jefferson
48 Spruce-Madison
49 Monroe
50 Jackson
51 Van Buren
52 Newton-Clarkson
53 Harrison
54 Tyler
55 Folk
56 Taylor
57 Filmore
58 Pierce
59 Buchanan
60 Grant
61 Hayes
62 Garfield
63 Arthur
64 Cleveland
65 McKinley

East of Main
1 Main
2 Scott
3 Cumberland
4 Rock
5 Commerce
6 Park Lane, 3-17
6 Sherman to 9 (City Park)
Bragg, 14-17
7 Ferry to 9 (City Park)
Vance, 14-17
8 Rector, to 9
McAlmont, 9-17
9 Collins to 9
McGowan, 9-17
10 Byrd, to 9
Barber, 9-21
11 McLean, to 9
Welch, 9-17
12 College
13 Miller, to 9
Fletcher, 3-9
Hanger, 9-17
14 Shall, Hop to 3
Allen, 3-10
Geyer, 10-17
15 John, to 3
Russell, 3-9
Dodge, 9-17
16 Boyd, 3-6
17 Parker, 3-6
18 Bender, 3-6
19 Reichardt, 3-6
20 Kimball, 4-8
21 Boundless, 11-13
22 Bannockburn
23 Ines, 7-13
24 Calhoun, 7-13
25 Apperson, 7-13
26 Townsend, 10-13
Walker, 7-10
27 Harrington, to 7
28 Foster, to 7
29 Abeles, to 7
30 Gregg, to 7

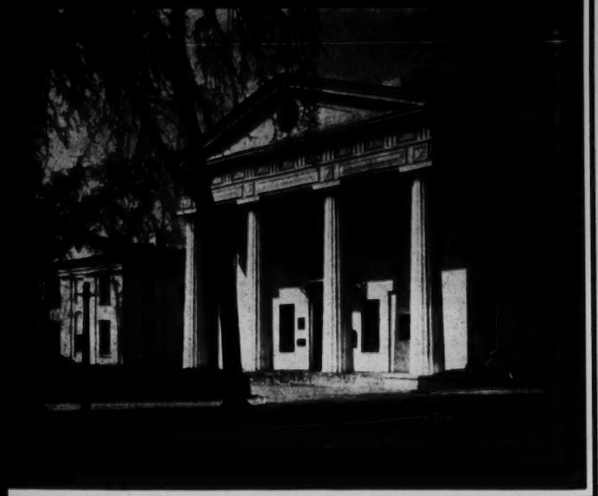
North of Markham
100 Markham
200 A
300 B
400 C
500 D or Lee
600 E or Woodlawn
700 F
800 G or Hill Rd.
900 H
1000 I
1100 J
1200 K
1300 L
1400 M
1500 N
1600 O
1700 P
1800 Q
1900 R
2000 Kavanaugh
2100 S
2200 T
2300 U
2400 V
2500 W
2600 X
2700 Y
2800 Z

NORTH LITTLE ROCK

West of Main
1 Maple
2 Orange-Keatts
3 Willow-Webster
4 Sycamore-Log
5 Gum
6 Allen-St. Patrick
7 Chandler
8 Marion-Louise
9 Shaer
10 Pike
11 Moss-R. R. Av.
12 Parker-Fern
13 Francis
14 Division
15 Frank
16 Augusta
17 Vestal
18 Flora
19 Crutcher
20 Nona
21 Nannette
22 Phyllis
23 Harold
24 Julian

East of Main
1 Poplar
2 Magnolia
3 Olive
4 Cypress
5 Locust
6 Pine
7 Vine
8 Cedar
9 Walnut
10 Hickory
11 Hazel
12 Beech-Laurel
13 Smothers
14 Clark
15 Cornish
16 Johnson
17 Elm
18 Plum
19 Hemlock
20 Buckeye
21 Birch
22 Linden
23 Laurel
24 Spruce
25 Palm
26 Cherry
27 Clover
28 Redwood
29 Baldwin

Issued by **LITTLE ROCK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**



WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING
(The Old State Capitol)

Begun in 1833, completed about ten years later at a cost of approximately $125,000.00. Though the building was not complete, the first state legislature met there in 1836 and inaugurated the first state governor. Used as seat of state government until the new capitol was occupied in 1911. Became War Memorial Building by legislative resolution in 1921. Recognized as one of the most beautiful ante-bellum structures in the South.

ARKANSAS TERRITORIAL CAPITOL

Built in 1824 by Jesse Henderliter, the building was the meeting place of the last Territorial Legislature in October, 1835.

In the lower half of the circle of the Seal is an eagle holding in its beak a scroll, inscribed "Regnat Populus" (The People Rule), a bundle of arrows in one claw and an olive branch in the other. The breast of the eagle is covered with a shield, on which is engraved a steamboat, a bee-hive, a plow and a sheaf of wheat. Above the eagle is placed the figure of the Goddess of Liberty, holding a wreath in one hand and a liberty pole with cap in the other. The goddess, wreath and pole are surrounded by a circle of stars and rays. The figure to the left of the eagle is that of the Angel of Mercy, supporting the shield against the breast of the eagle with her left hand. The sword of Justice is to the right of the shield.

ARKANSAS

STATE FLAG

—Became a Territory in 1819
—Became a State in 1836

THE STORY OF THE FLAG

The Arkansas State Flag was officially adopted by the General Assembly of 1913. Miss Willie K. Hocker, of Pine Bluff, designed it. The colors of the Arkansas flag are national colors, red, white and blue. The twenty-five stars around the border of the diamond indicate that Arkansas was the twenty-fifth state admitted to the Union. The three large blue stars in the diamond placed below the word "Arkansas" signify the three nations of Spain, France and the United States, to which nations Arkansas successively belonged. Also, these three stars signify that Arkansas was the third state formed out of the Louisiana Purchase. The large star above "Arkansas" is there to commemorate the Confederacy, and the diamond signifies that Arkansas is the only diamond-producing state in the Union.

THE ARKANSAS STATE FLOWER

The Apple Blossom was adopted as the Arkansas State Flower by the Thirty-third General Assembly of 1901.

THE ARKANSAS STATE TREE

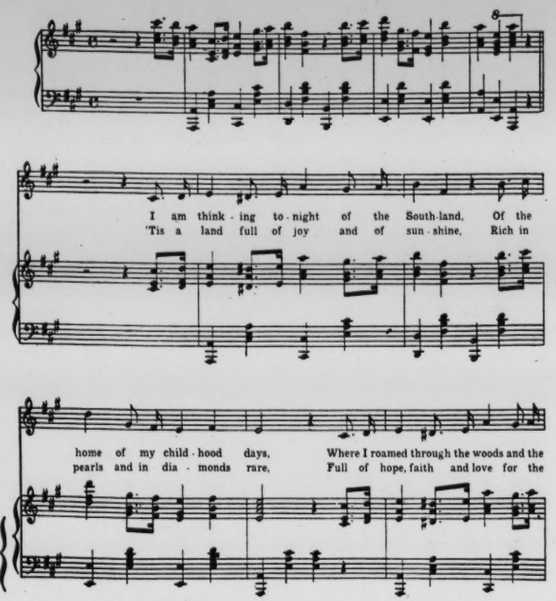
The Pine was adopted as the Arkansas State Tree by the Fifty-second General Assembly of 1939.

Compliments of
C. G. "CRIP" HALL, Secretary of State
and
ARKANSAS PUBLICITY COMMISSION

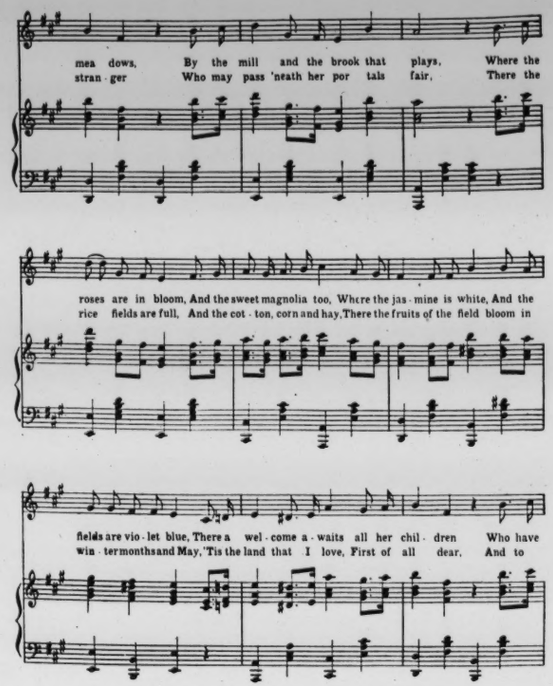
Official State Song

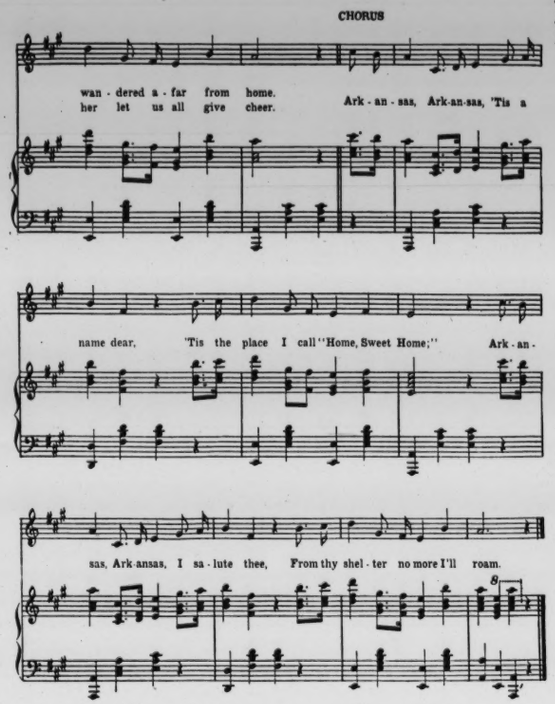
"ARKANSAS"

Words and Music
By EVA WARE BARNETT



Copyright, 1916, by Eva Ware Barnett and Will M. Ramsey

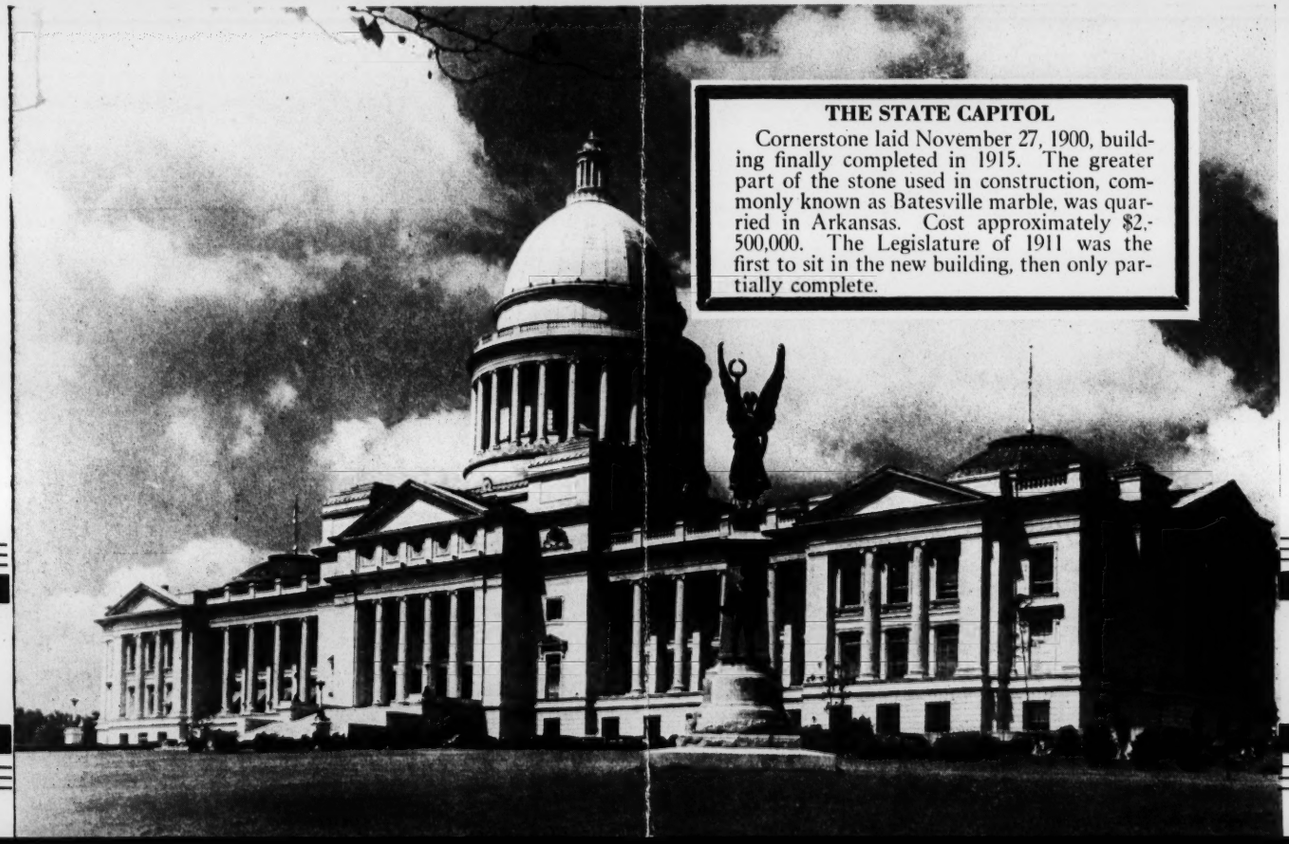




Adopted by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6, as per Page 117 of House Journal of 1917.

STATE CAPITOL (AT NIGHT)

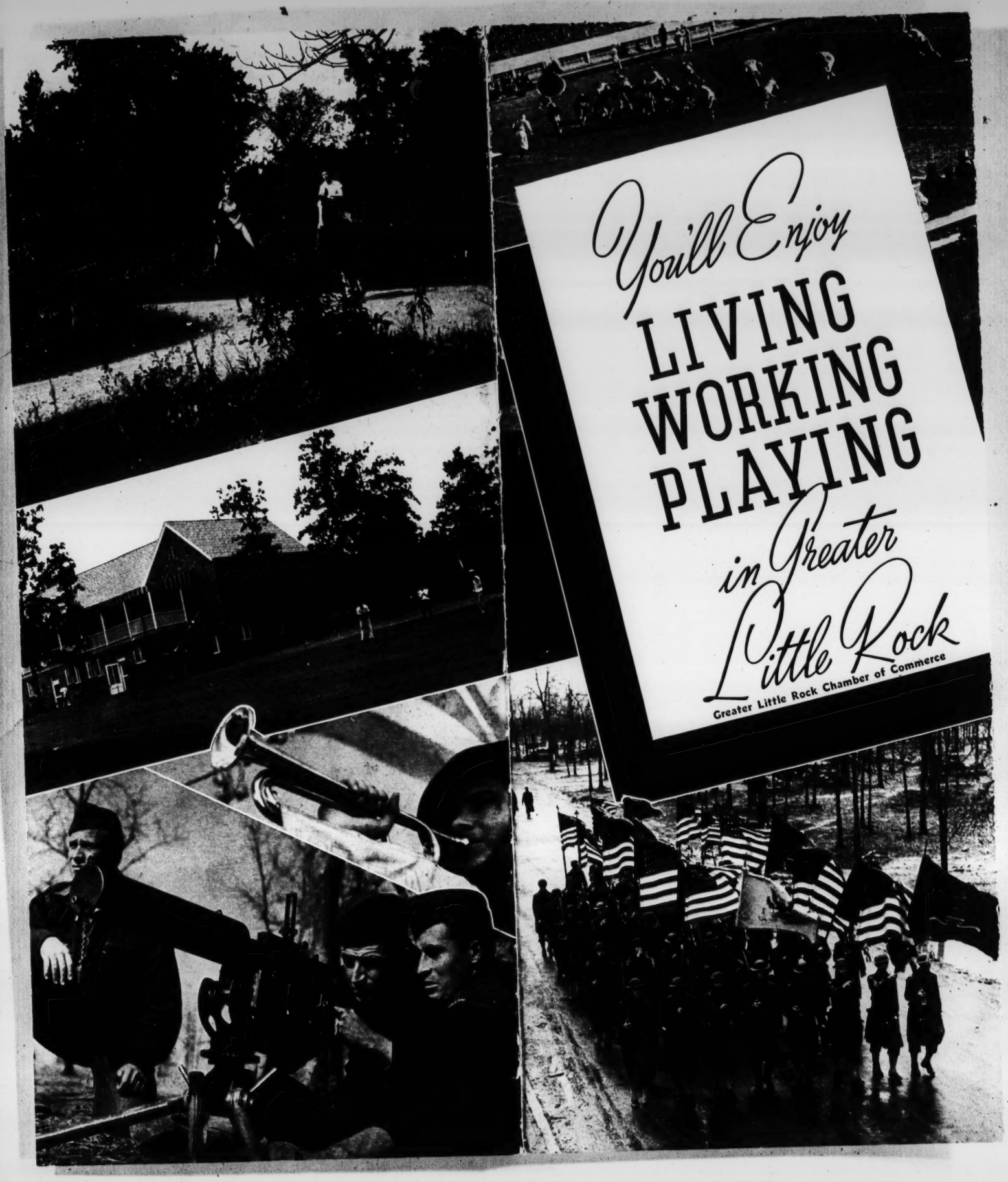
Christmas lighting of the State Capitol Building, 1939



THE STATE CAPITOL

Cornerstone laid November 27, 1900, building finally completed in 1915. The greater part of the stone used in construction, commonly known as Batesville marble, was quarried in Arkansas. Cost approximately $2,500,000. The Legislature of 1911 was the first to sit in the new building, then only partially complete.

CALVERT-McBRIDE PRINTING CO., FT. SMITH, ARK.


You'll Enjoy
LIVING
WORKING
PLAYING
in Greater
Little Rock
Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce

LITTLE ROCK OFFERS YOU OPPORTUNITY, CULTURE and RECREATION

Capital City Is Hub of Business and Pleasure Activities

Located in almost the exact geographical center of the State, Greater Little Rock has grown to metropolitan size because of its favorable position as a distributing point.

In addition to being the capital of Arkansas, Little Rock is the center of political, wholesale, retail, and financial activity. Consequently, it maintains a progressive viewpoint which is partly responsible for its steady growth.

For the kiddies and grown folk who are interested in recreational facilities there are six public parks with a total of 637 acres; five swimming pools; five golf courses; and 15 theaters. There are 165 miles of pavement in the city.

Besides the 22 elementary school buildings, three Junior High Schools, two Senior Highs and two Junior Colleges, there are 143 churches representing 20 denominations. Also, the University of Arkansas Medical School is located here.

But enough of these figures! There is only one way to discover the real beauty and cultural charm of Little Rock. See it personally; stay a while in this cosmopolitan city, enjoy its traditional hospitality and you, too, will want to remain always.

It's Fun To Live and Play In Little Rock

If a city is to bring complete happiness to a family, it must offer recreational facilities. Little Rock does just that. Besides the progressive business activity of the city, there are countless ways in which citizens may find amusement both day and night.

For the children there are many school activities and opportunities to engage in all sports; numerous tennis courts throughout the city; lakes and swimming pools in and near Little Rock combine to offer adequate recreation and sports for the youngsters. A large and modern zoo centrally located is one of the most popular amusement features in the city. Several popular parks in the city and on the outskirts offer picnic and horseback riding facilities. Also, Hot Springs National Park, one of the nation's oldest and most famous health resorts, is but an hour and a half from Little Rock by automobile. Two large lakes outside of Hot Springs offer excellent fishing, speed boating and modern cool cabins on the lake front.

Within two hours' drive from Little Rock there are innumerable hunting areas for duck, quail, squirrel, and other game, including deer and turkey.

All of these facilities coupled with the friendly spirit of Little Rock's people combine to create a city which ranks high for real enjoyable working and living.

Facts That Will Help You To Know Little Rock Better

POPULATION—1940

Greater Little Rock	110,482
Metropolitan Area	126,724

CLIMATE

Mean annual temperature—62.2 degrees; total average annual precipitation—47.6 inches; nine year average annual snowfall 2.4 inches. Average clear days per year—144; partly cloudy—108; cloudy—113.

AUTOMOBILES

Greater Little Rock (includes North Little Rock, Levy, and other areas contiguous)—22,800.

HOTELS

Twenty-four with 2,257 rooms and a guest capacity of 4,160.

HOSPITALS

Nineteen hospitals in the city with 6,704 beds, including Federal and State institutions.

RAILROADS

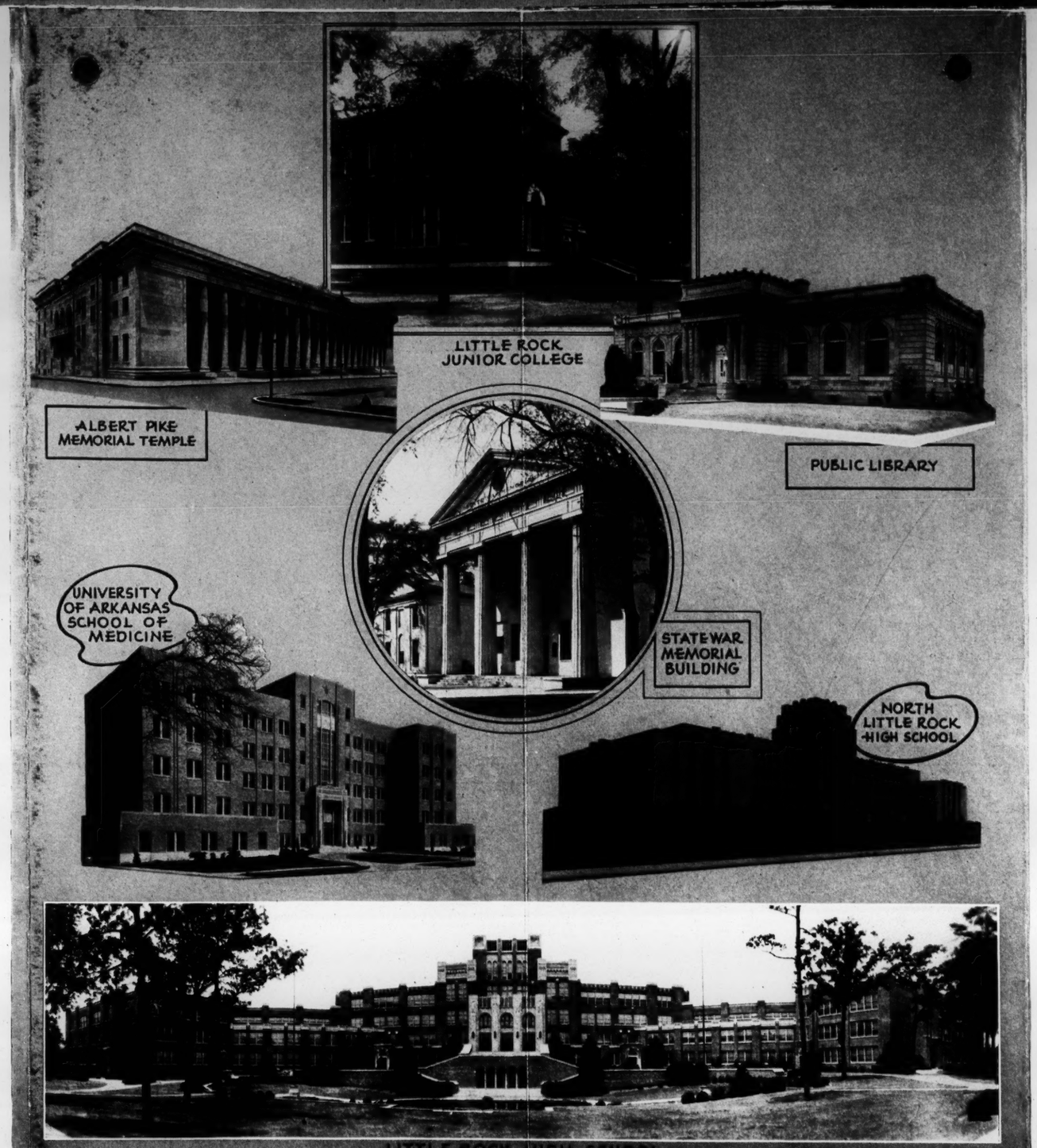
Main line of Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and branch of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway (Cotton Belt). All railroad activities here normally account for the employment of about 4,000 persons with an annual payroll of approximately $6,000,000.00. Normal annual revenues received by the carriers for transporting Greater Little Rock commerce approximate $10,000,000.00.

HIGHWAYS

Little Rock is the focal point for the 9,228 miles of Arkansas highways. On U. S. Highways 65, 67, 167 and 70 (Broadway of America).

TRUCK LINES

Forty-six truck lines serve the city.



Little Rock Offers Metropolitan Advantages To Its Citizens

CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON

Training area for more than 25,000 soldiers, located 5 miles from the city. According to the War Department, is one of the finest training areas in the United States.

AIRWAYS

On transcontinental airmail and passenger route, served by American Airlines, Inc. With the completion of present improvements, Little Rock's 724-acre Airport will receive highest C. A. A. rating.

RETAIL TRADE AREA

All of 21 counties and parts of five others designated by Audit Bureau of Circulation, population 701,000. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce sets an area including 56 counties with population of 1,600,000 as retail dry goods area.

MANUFACTURING

A total of 208 manufacturing plants in Greater Little Rock employed 9,000 persons in 1940 and produced products valued at $26,000,000.00. During a period of twenty-five years there have been no major industrial disturbances.

WATER SUPPLY

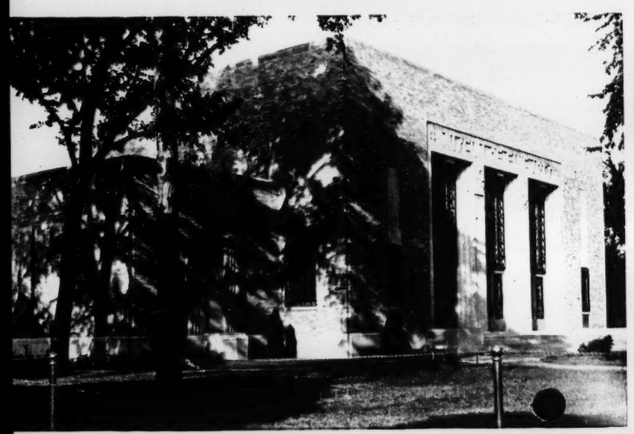
Recently constructed 1,240 acre lake from which mountain water is piped 35 miles to Little Rock.

MISCELLANEOUS

Because of its strategic location, hotel, business, and auditorium facilities, Little Rock is a natural center for conventions and general distribution. The beautiful, new Joseph T. Robinson Memorial Auditorium has a music hall with a seating capacity of 3,000, and an exhibition hall accommodating 4,000. With a large lecture hall and numerous conference rooms, the structure is one of the finest, most completely equipped of its kind in the country.

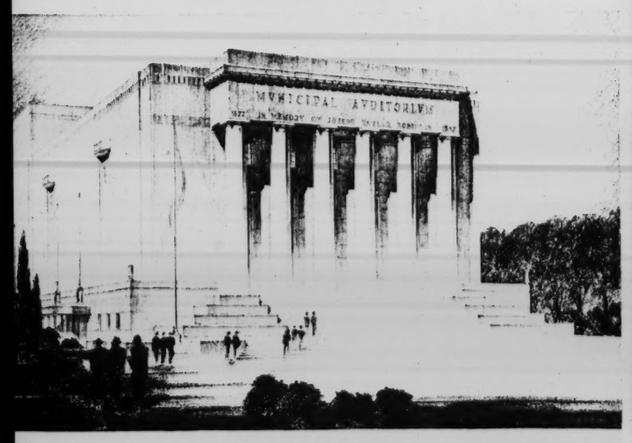
Little Rock Retail Business District

The Old Mill In Lakewood

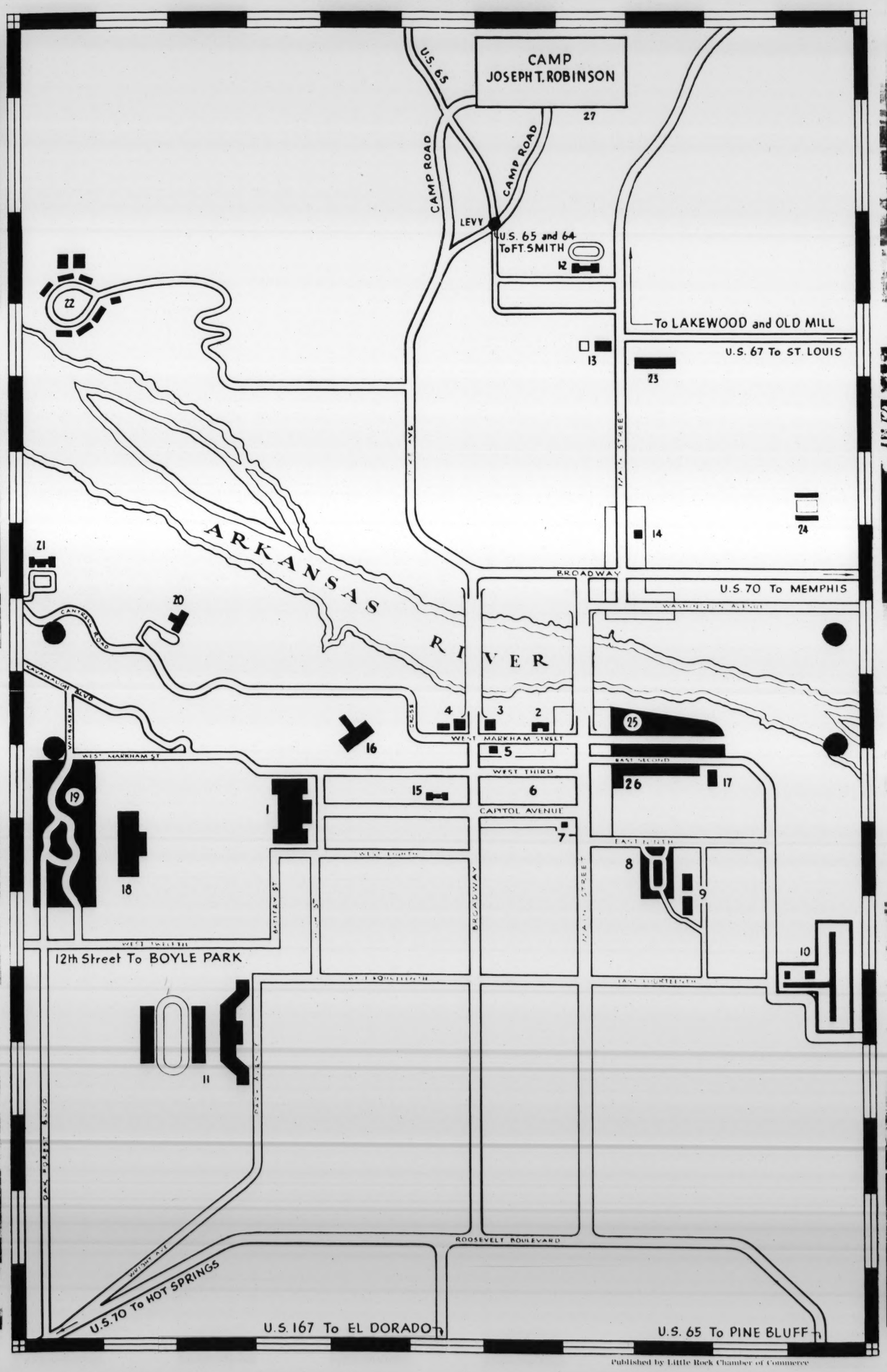


Art Museum

State Capitol Building

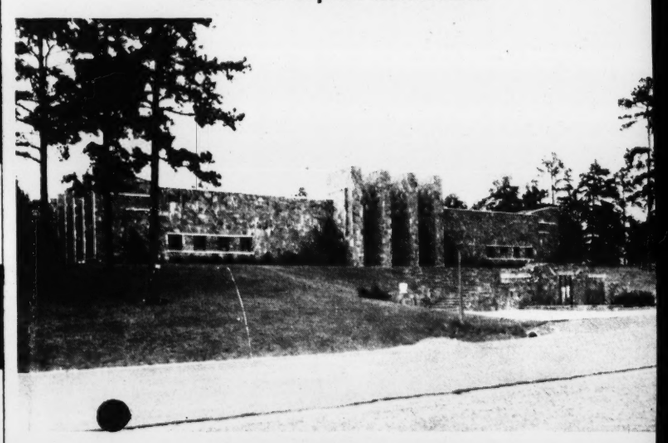


Municipal Auditorium



Published by Little Rock Chamber of Commerce

Territorial Capitol Restoration



Typical Building at Zoo

Municipal Airport

New Post Office

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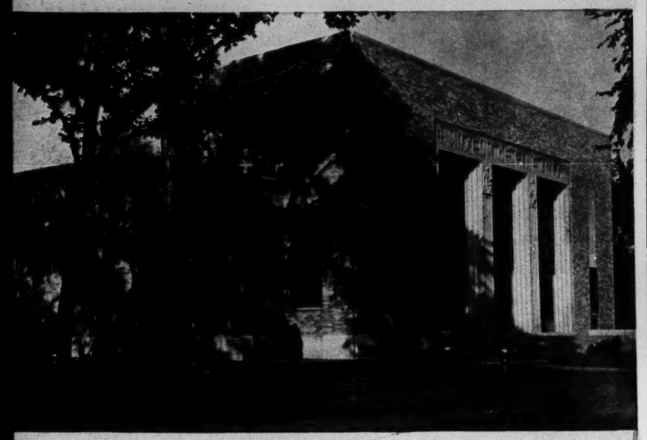
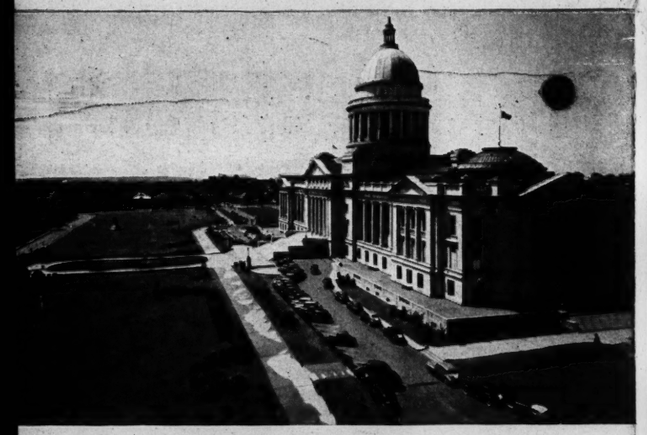
2. War Memorial Building which once served as the State Capitol.
3. New Joseph T. Robinson Memorial Auditorium which will accommodate 7,000 persons.
4. City Hall and Central Fire Station.
5. Pulaski County Courthouse.
6. Green shaded area represents the retail business district of Little Rock.
7. City Library.
8. City Park, in which the Art Museum and Old Confederate Armory are located.
9. University Hospital and University of Arkansas School of Medicine.
10. Municipal Airport provides facilities for transcontinental air mail and passenger service.
11. New Little Rock Senior High School accommodates 3,000 students, and new football stadium which seats 10,000.
12. New North Little Rock Senior High School and football
13. North Little Rock Community Center and Boys' Club.
14. New North Little Rock Post Office building.
15. New Little Rock Federal Building and Post Office.
16. Missouri Pacific Railroad Station.
17. Rock Island Railroad Station.
18. State Hospital for Nervous Diseases.
19. Fair Park which includes the Municipal Zoo, the Municipal golf course, Travelers' Field for Southern League baseball games, and other amusement features.
20. Riverside Golf Course open to public.
21. Little Rock Country Club (A private club but the golf course is open to persons paying greens fee).
22. Fort Logan H. Roots during the World War. Now a veterans hospital for nervous diseases.
23. Greater Little Rock Livestock Yards.
24. Show grounds for the annual Arkansas Livestock Show.
25. Wholesale District.
26. Arkansas Territorial Capitol Restoration.

Little Rock Retail Business District

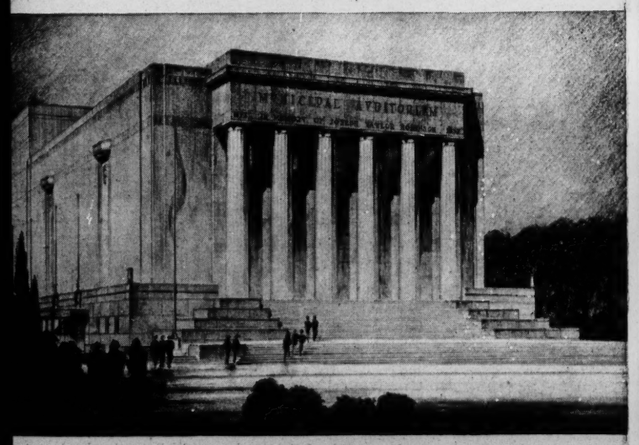
The Old Mill In Lakewood



Art Museum

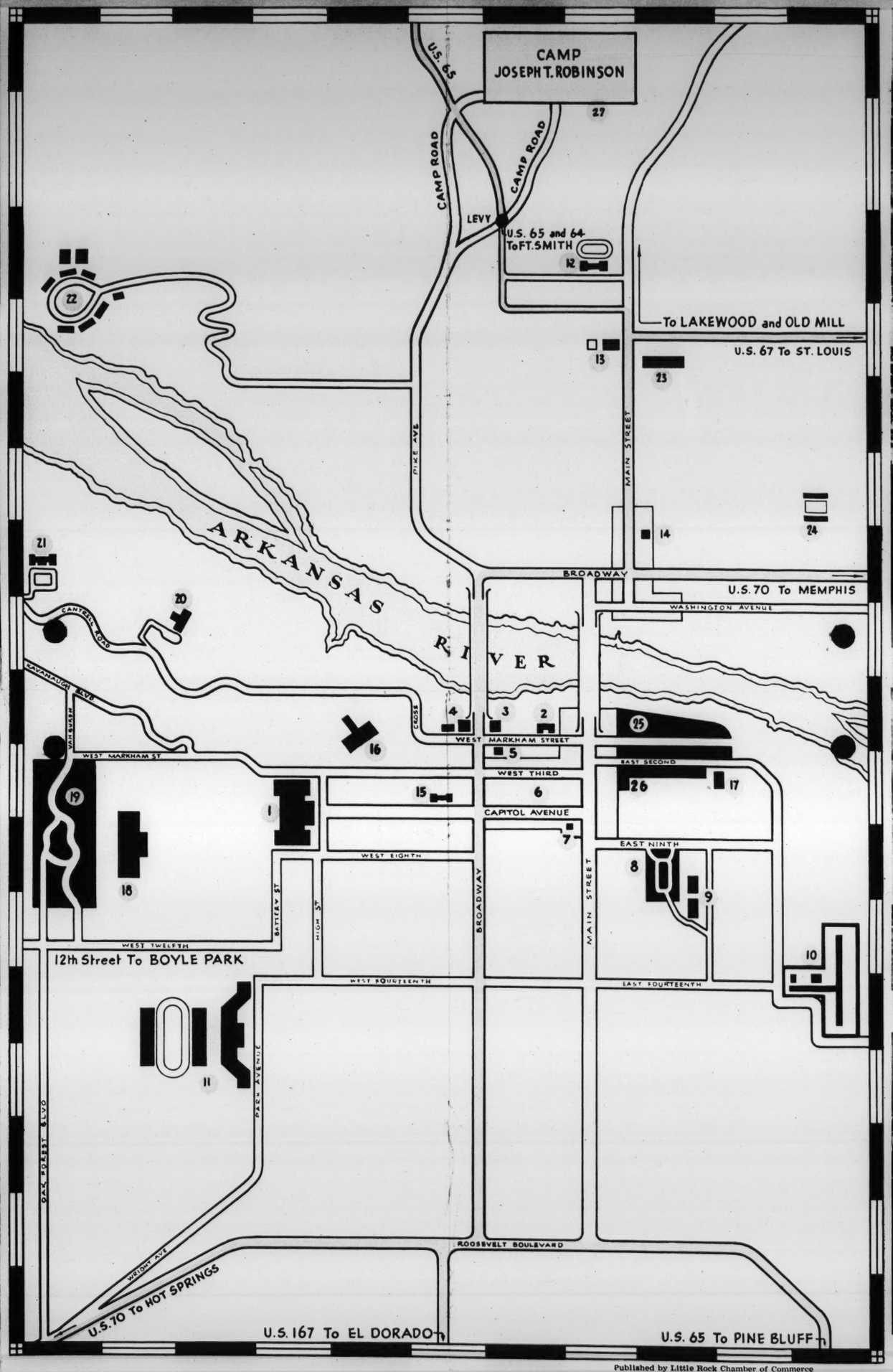


State Capitol Building



Municipal Auditorium

Riverside Golf Course



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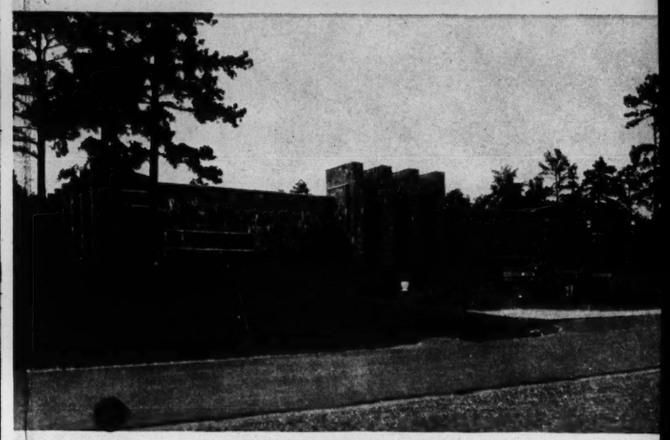

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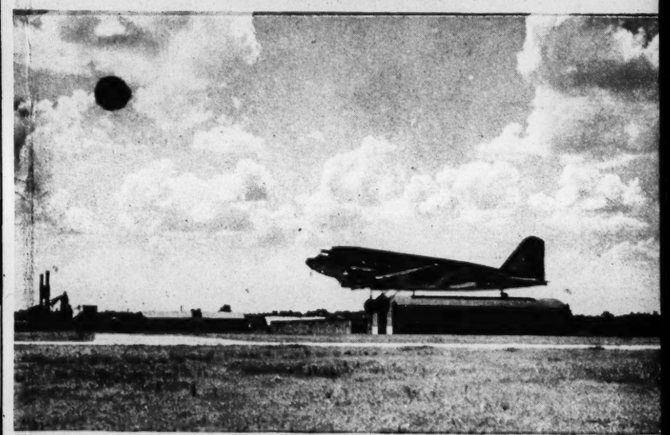
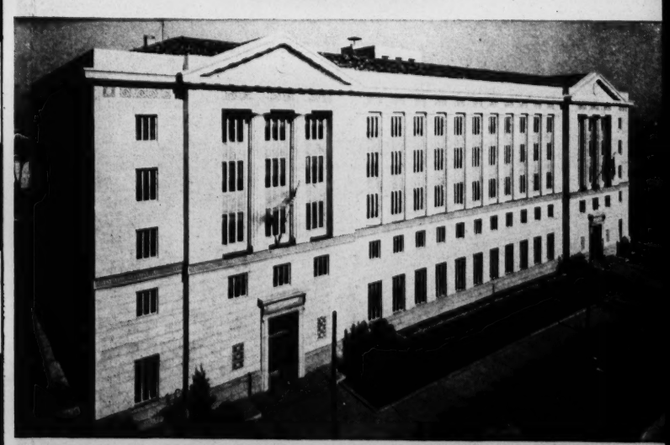
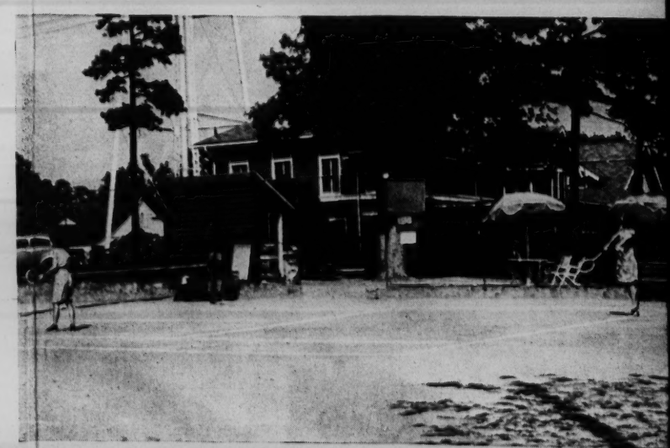


Municipal Airport



New Post Office



Country Club Tennis Court

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19. Fair Park which includes the Municipal Zoo, the Municipal golf course, Travelers' Field for Southern League baseball games, and other amusement features.
20. Riverside Golf Course open to public.
21. Little Rock Country Club (A private club but the golf course is open to persons paying greens fee).
22. Fort Logan H. Roots during the World War. Now a veterans hospital for nervous diseases.
23. Greater Little Rock Livestock Yards.
24. Show grounds for the annual Arkansas Livestock Show.
25. Wholesale District.
26. Arkansas Territorial Capitol Restoration.
27. Camp Joseph T. Robinson.

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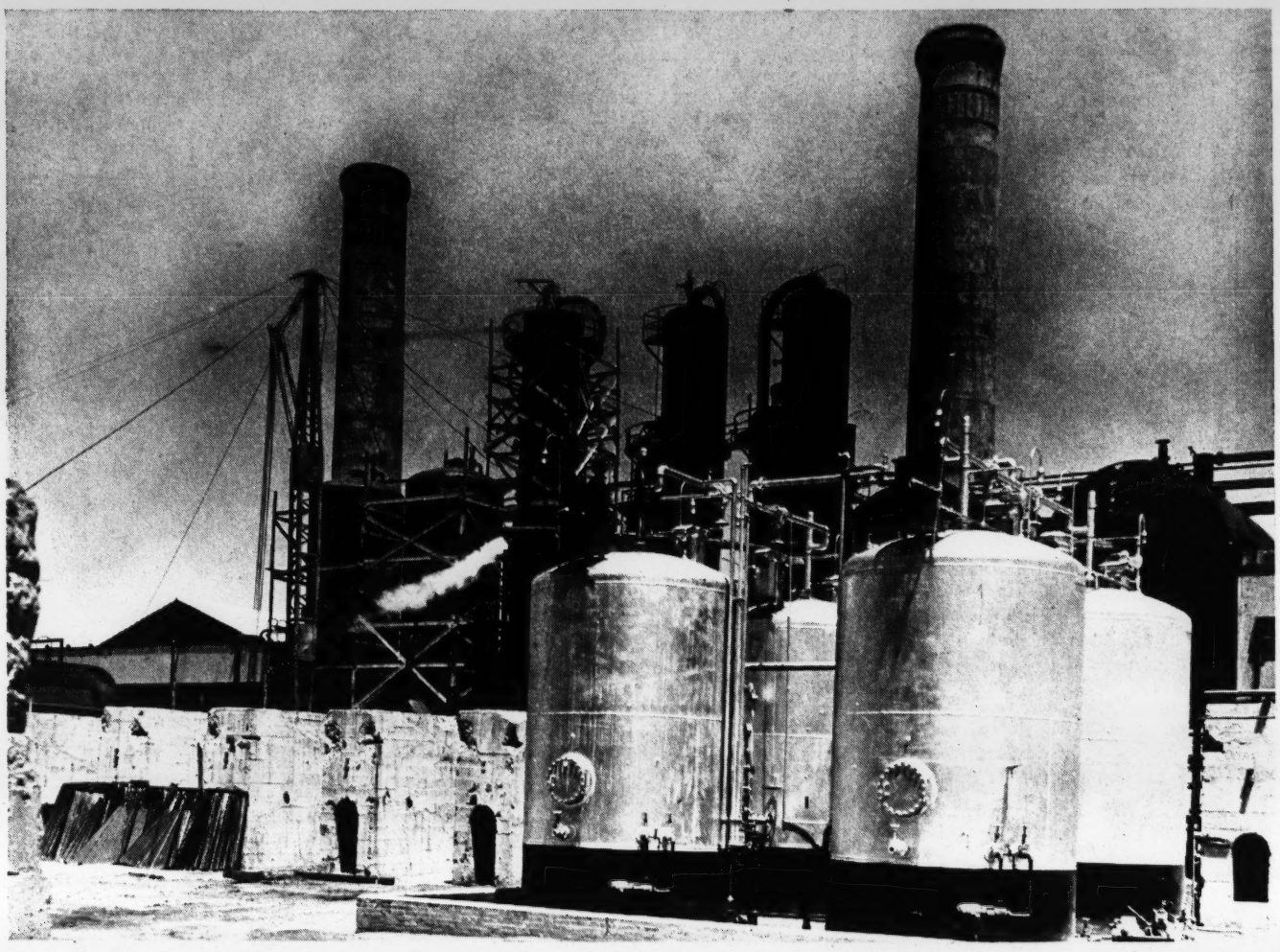
ARKANSAS



The Lion Oil Company's refinery at El Dorado is but one of the establishments in Arkansas utilizing the state's large mineral deposits and here will be constructed soon a new large polymerization unit to expand the present facilities and increase the existing output of petroleum products.

ARKANSAS' INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

"ARKANSAS is the state of this generation and the next. The rest of the country has been pretty well devastated by the generations that are past, but here is the future. We are looking at tomorrow in the rough. With the rest of us, pioneering is a memory. Here pioneering for you lives under the aegis of the new sciences which will make the new world."

These are the words which William Allen White uses to describe the Wonder State of Arkansas. This state was admitted into the Union in 1836, the people having taken matters into their own hands and submitted a state constitution to Congress for approval before the latter got around to passing an enabling act. It was the twenty-fifth state of the Union.

The development of Arkansas has been steady, rather than spectacular. Although the first manufacturing industry in the state, the Hemphills Salt Works, was started in 1811, most of the advancement has taken place in the last fifty years. It is of interest to the industrialist seeking a location that in Arkansas the discovery and production of raw materials and the transportation facilities have far exceeded the manufacturing to date, and that there is a great latent electric power supply awaiting development. In other words, Arkansas has all the requirements necessary for industrial location, and is ripe for development.

For example, Arkansas is the third largest cotton-producing state in the country, yet it has only four cotton mills, employing 918 persons and having a production valued at

$2,435,546 in 1937. Nine-tenths of the nation's bauxite is mined in two Arkansas counties, Pulaski and Saline, with production amounting to 306,568 long tons in 1938, which is somewhat below the average production of about 332,000 long tons for the past five years. However, practically all of it is shipped out of the state for refinement and manufacture into aluminum products, chemicals, and cement. Then too, although cotton seed products are, from point of view of value, the second largest item in the state's list of manufactures, there being twenty-five establishments employing 1,318 persons and having a production which was worth $21,320,560 in 1937, by no means all of the state's available supply of cotton seed is yet utilized to the greatest manufacturing advantage.

However, progress is being made towards developing new industries in Arkansas. Investigations are being conducted to determine which particular types of manufacturing plants would seem to be most desirable to the state in the prosecution of a program to determine the basic principles underlying a sound industrial development. Some of the more important of these follow, together with accounts of the necessary raw materials which are available. These desirable industries are divided into two main classifications, those whose market would be nation-wide, and those which would produce for local consumption. Needless to say, they overlap in several instances.

Of the various manufactures whose market would be national, rather than local, one of the most important is cotton goods. Statistics concerning the four Arkansas cotton mills were given above, but with relation to the increase of this industry it should be noted that less than half of the cotton lint grown in Arkansas is manufactured in Arkansas mills.

Another important item for consideration is the possibility of profitable paper mills in Arkansas. At the present time there are but two mills in the state, one located at Camden and the other at Crossett, but no figures are available concerning their production and consumption of raw materials since the Census Bureau does not release figures for states having less than three establishments for a given industry. The cordwood supply of timber for the state is estimated at 91,050,000 cords, of which approximately one-fourth is softwood. However, recent developments in paper manufacturing have enabled pulp plants to utilize hardwoods as basic raw materials, either by themselves in the case of some hardwoods or in conjunction with softwoods, depending on the paper to be made, and it can be seen readily how this increases the supply of wood available to pulp and paper manufacturers. At the present time considerable effort is being devoted to the possible establishment of a newsprint mill.

There has been little research into the possibilities of the clay deposits in Arkansas, but they are known to be widely distributed and of several varieties. Right now Arkansas clay manufactures are shipped all over the world, giving tangible evidence of the favor these products occupy in the international market. There is even a tourist shop in Havana whose entire stock of pottery is said to come from Arkansas. Of the many thousands of miles of clay fields in the state there has been little systematic study, and if such were undertaken it is probable, according to state geologist George C. Branner, that the supply discovered would be sufficient to serve as a foundation for several new clay-using industries.

* * * *

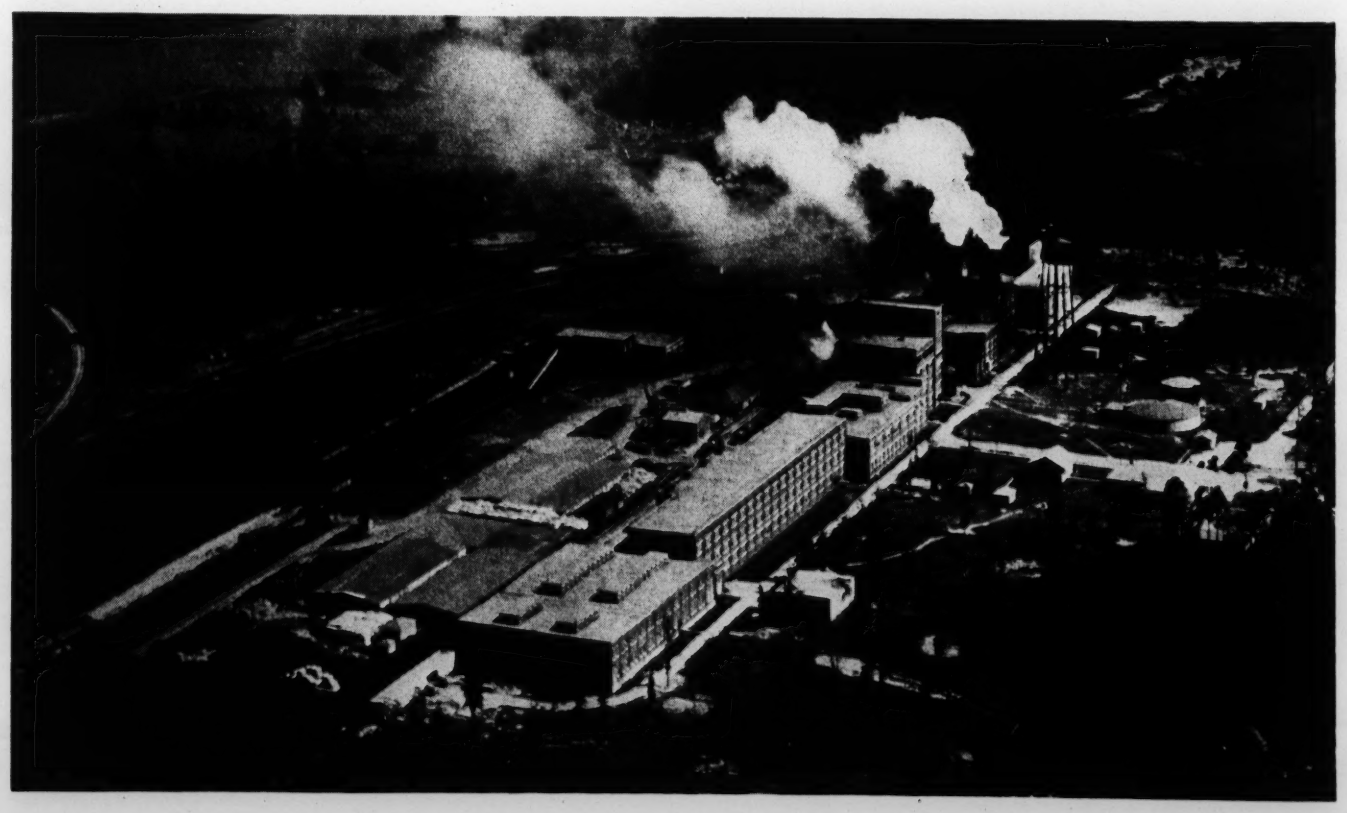
Arkansas mineral waters, which are present in unlimited amounts in the Ouachita and Ozark regions, according to Dr. Branner, are known all over the world. At the present time there is very little of this water bottled, but its profitable marketing should only be a matter of publicity and advertising.

* * * *

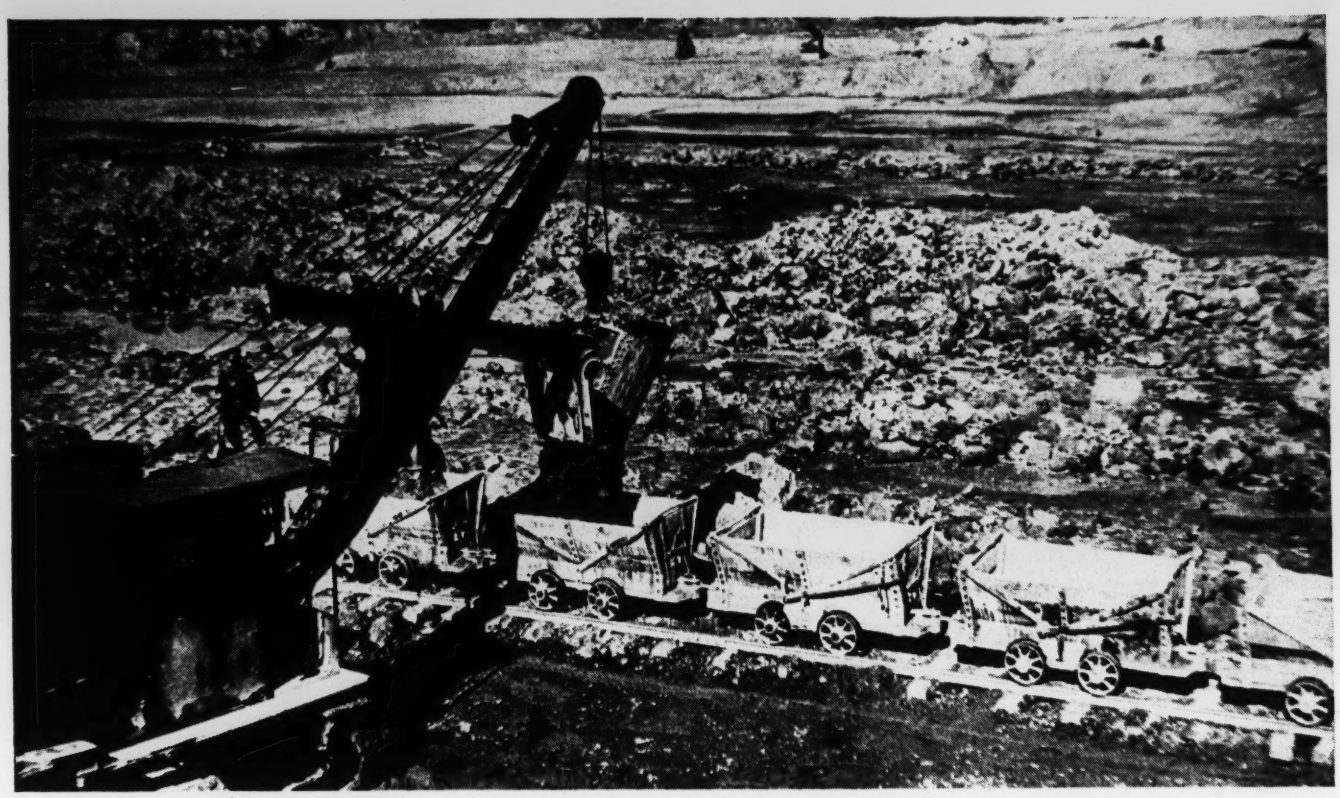
There are a great many drug-bearing plants which either grow now or may be cultivated in Arkansas. Arum, trillium, rumex, delphinium, sassafras, hydrangea, ginseng, coriandrium, spigelia and verbena form but a partial list of the drugs which come from plants now growing in the state. Not only would the cultivation of these plants be profitable adjuncts for the farmers, but the extraction of the drugs and the manufacture of these drugs into forms adapted to commercial use opens up new industrial possibilities.

* * * *

Bauxite in the past has been known chiefly as the ore from which aluminum was refined. Of the country's bauxite, as mentioned above, over nine-tenths is mined in Arkansas. However, although its importance as aluminum ore should be kept in mind, sixty-five per cent of the domestic bauxite production is now used



The Crossett Paper Mill at Crossett is one of Arkansas' pulp and paper mills using the large supplies of available timber. At the present time efforts are being made for the location of a newsprint mill.



for the manufacture of chemicals and abrasives, particularly in the refractory line and in certain cements. This non-metallic use for bauxite has done much to stabilize the Arkansas output, as in the past, production has been influenced largely by the amount of imports which, though no better or as good when it comes to Al cement, contain less silica than the domestic ores and therefore are less costly to refine. Also, the matter of aluminum is important. Despite the large amount of bauxite produced in Arkansas, refinement of the ore and manufacture of aluminum is lacking, although virtually all of the raw materials necessary are in close proximity to the supply.

All the bauxite, from which aluminum is made, which is produced in the United States comes from the South and of this about 90 percent is mined in Arkansas. Above is shown the loading of bauxite at an open pit mine at Bauxite near the mill of the Republic Mining and Manufacturing Company, subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America. The new aluminum plant soon to be built in the Tennessee Valley area for the Reynolds Metals Company will derive approximately 60 percent of its bauxite supply from Arkansas and adjoining states deposits.

* * * *

Today perhaps the most rapidly advancing field of industrial activity is chemurgy. As an illustration of this, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that from eighty-six agricultural products come 133 different raw materials used by industry, which are converted into 240 products which, in turn, have over 400 uses. Many erstwhile waste by-products of agriculture have been turned into vastly profitably commodities by chemurgy.

Let us consider but one phase, cellulose. Approximately forty per cent of southern straw, stalks, hulls, and other agricultural wastes consists of cellulose. A partial list of the products which have been made possible through various chemical treatments of cellulose would include paper, building board, insulating material, absorbents, rayon, lacquers, celluloid and other plastics, explosives, transparent wrappings, and cellulose sponges. There is scarcely any part of everyday life which is not influenced in one form or another by chemurgy.

* * * *

One other branch of industry which offers limitless possibilities is the manufacture of chemical products. Minerals form a large proportion of the prerequisities for this industry, and in this connection it might be mentioned that Arkansas has a plentiful supply of coal, petroleum, and natural gas. These, together with air and water, form the basic ingredients of many recent important developments in industrial chemistry, as are exemplified by such products as nylon and vinyon.

The major use of petroleum has been in the manufacture of motor fuel, lubricants, fuel oil and asphalts, but the foundation for new chemical industries is being formed by research into the production of synthetic compounds from petroleum. The modern cracking process, which is used primarily to produce high octane motor fuels and gas, also yields largs quantities of olefinic hydrocarbons. From these such synthetic products as alcohols, glycols, ethers, ketones, acids, chlorinated products, resins, insecticides, plant growth inducers, solvents, rubber substitutes and plastics are being produced. There would seem to be no good reason why such manufactures could not be made in Arkansas.

Another mineral whose uses have multiplied rapidly through chemical developments and research is coal. As has been mentioned, it is one of the basic materials used in the production of the synthetic fibers, nylon and vinyon. Chemicals derived from coal also have such varied uses as a reducing agent in the production of rayon and acting as important factors in the manufacture of better mildew inhibitors, wetting agents, and water-repellent finishes, to say nothing of the many now commonly accepted coal dyes.

It has only been recently that chemical developments have perfected and commercialized use of these coal dyes, and have relieved this country of dependence on foreign sources for its dyestuffs and other coal tar products. Today there are many products utilizing chemistry in their manufacture which were imported twenty-five years ago, but which are now supplied, either synthetically or actually, by domestic industries. A few of the more important of these are nitrates, camphor, potash, and neoprene, the chemically produced

rubber which can be manufactured in this country at less cost than that of imported rubber during the last war. There are many chemical products which are today imported, such as barbituric acids, ammonium silicofluoride, haarlem oil, napthalene, various dyes, artificial musk, heliotropin, cobalt oxide and cobalt sulphate, dyeing and tanning extracts, isinglass, and magnesium oxide. It is reasonable to hope that all of these and many more may be either produced or substituted for by domestic industries utilizing chemistry.

Also important are those industries whose market would be chiefly local. One of the most important of these is the manufacture of low cost wearing apparel. In 1937 there were but three establishments in Arkansas engaged in manufacturing clothing, employing 488 persons and having a production for that year valued at $1,455,852. This means that, provided all of the output of these establishments was sold within the borders of the state, Arkansans are spending an average of less than seventy-five cents apiece for clothing manufactured within the state. With the abundant cotton supply which is close at hand, there is no reason why Arkansas should not furnish by far the greater part of her low cost wearing apparel instead of importing the large amount which now must be necessary.

Using the same method of approach, figures reveal that there are thirty-four plants producing furniture and other wooden goods, employing 3,065 persons and having a production for 1937 valued at approximately ten million dollars. Taking the most extreme viewpoint possible and assuming that all of these products were bought in the state, there is still only a five dollar per capita expenditure for furniture and other wooden articles made in Arkansas. The plentiful timber supply has already been described, and mention has been made of the fact that of this supply, approximately three-quarters is comprised of hardwoods. Here is a splendid opportunity for industries, with the market close at hand.

A third opportunity lies in the direction of canneries. Canned and bottled fruit and vegetable products had an aggregiate value of $3,859,656 in 1937. Arkansas soil is well adapted to growing food for canning, and the truck crops and fruits now exported from the state might well be made to yield a higher income through processing, besides the economic effect on the state of the value added by manufacture and the number of people thus employed. Last year Arkansas had a cash income from all vegetables of $3,357,000, and a cash income from fruits and nuts of $5,301,000. The amounts produced for shipment of some of the more important crops follow: sweet potatoes, 2,620,000 bushels; white potatoes, 3,003,000 bushels; snap beans, 132,000 bushels; cantaloupes, 144,000 crates; spinach, 133,000 bushels; and pecans, 3,543,000 pounds. Apples, peaches, grapes, and strawberries are also plentiful.

It should be borne in mind, however, that basic though they might be in consideration of new industrial locations, raw materials form only a part of the picture. Information concerning the composition and characteristics of labor and population in general; the proximity, area, volume, and character of markets for the finished products; climatic conditions and topography of the proposed location; all these and many more are of great importance to the industrialist.

Arkansas is richly endowed with raw materials along three general lines, agricultural, mineral, and forest products. A full treatment is found in the article which accompanies the Arkansas state map. It should be noted that there are many minerals which may well be available in such quantities as to make commercial production practical, although it might not have been attempted as yet.

The labor and population situation is particularly advantageous in Arkansas on two counts. Roughly one-quarter of the population is comprised of negroes, and less than one per cent is foreign born. Of all Arkansans over working age, forty-seven per cent are gainfully employed, with an average of 1.3 workers to every family. This is tangible proof that Arkansas laborers are industrious. The amount of labor disputes in the state in the past few years has been negligible.

There is one important aspect to the labor situation in which few states are as well off as is Arkansas. Industry has recently been leaning towards decentralization, yet such a trend is hampered by labor shortages in small towns and by the difficulties in persuading skilled labor to leave large cities. However, these difficulties are greatly reduced in Arkansas, as the present population is already decentralized to a large degree. According to the 1930 census, only 21.6 per cent of the inhabitants of the state can be classified as "Urban," with the population density at 35.3 per square mile, and even based on 1939 estimates the density is only 38.3 persons per square mile.

Arkansas' central location places her within easy reach of a vast market. Within five hundred miles of the state's borders lies a population of 55,000,000, or roughly forty-two per cent of the nation's total. The entire southwest area is accessible to Arkansas goods, and the state is strategically located to serve the Mississippi area and the port of New Orleans, as well as the great industrial areas to the north, to which it is connected by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The transportation facilities for getting these goods to the markets are excellent. The highways include five national motor routes and over ten thousand miles of state roads. There are nearly five thousand miles of rail in Arkansas, of which ninety per cent are owned by seven major companies, including six trunk line railroads. Navigable streams provide the eastern and southeastern sections of the state with direct transportation to New Orleans and the foreign markets, as well as the north central area. There are thirty-three airports, and the city of Little Rock has two transcontinental air services daily.

Power facilities always loom large in any industrial plans. Arkansas is richly endowed with the fuel minerals, coal, petroleum, and natural gas, while the streams of the state have an estimated hydro-electric power capacity of over 500,000 horse power, of which over forty per cent is undeveloped or unharnessed.

Industrialization is aided by favorable climatic conditions. The mean annual precipitation ranges from forty inches to fifty-five inches, with the heaviest rainfall taking place in the southeastern section of the state. The rainfall is spread evenly throughout the year, with an average of 106 rainy days. The mean annual temperature ranges from fifty-five degrees in the north to sixty-five degrees in the extreme south. The growing season in most parts of the state is over 210 days long, with the exceptions being in the higher parts of the Ozark and Ouachita mountains.

Topographically, the state consists of two sections, divided roughly by a line running from the northeast to the southwest corners. The southeastern section is the Gulf Coastal Plains, and the northwestern highlands are comprised of three distinct divisions, the Ozark uplands, the Arkansas Valley, and the Ouachita Mountains. The plains contain over 27,000 square miles which rank with the most fertile land in the nation, and the highlands contribute most of the state's mineral wealth.

Thus it may be seen, as has often been said, that Arkansas represents the last frontier in the United States. Here is a land which is rich in raw materials, has an ample and industrious labor supply, contains great potential power facilities, is well equipped for transportation of goods, has an advantageous climate, and is, in short, thanks to its abundance of all the facilities necessary to the support of industry, the ideal spot in which to locate a thriving manufacturing business.

Arkansas——

Its Development and Future Opportunity Based on Wealth of Resources

ARKANSAS, sometimes referred to as the "Wonder State," was described by the first white man to see it, Hernando De Soto, as a "fair and pleasant land." Included in the area covered by the Louisiana Province, the territory was for 37 years under the sovereignty of Spain, but in 1800 it again reverted by treaty to France and in 1803 finally became a territory of the United States, within the District of Louisiana—St. Louis being the capital. In 1806, the District of Arkansas came into existence, but was not officially recognized as such until 1808. It was established as the Territory of Arkansas in 1819. It was, therefore, as a Territory that Arkansas continued until its admission in 1836 as the twenty-fifth state in the Union.

With an area of 53,335 square miles, Arkansas ranks twenty-sixth in size and twenty-third in population which in 1939 was estimated at 2,048,000. The colored race comprise approximately one-quarter of this number.

Climate

THE climate of Arkansas closely conforms to that of the other Southern states being largely temperate with extremes of temperature rarely occurring except in the northern part of the Arkansas valley and certain sections of the Ozark plateau. The average annual precipitation of forty-eight inches is distributed evenly throughout the year's average of 105 rainy days varying only from 4.2 inches in January to 3.8 inches in July. The temperature, which averages 61.4° Fah. throughout the year, ranges from 41.3° Fah. in January to 80.5° Fah. in July.

Transportation

ONE of the essential factors in industrial development is adequate transportation facilities. In this respect Arkansas is well equipped with nearly 5,000 miles of railroad, approximately 10,000 miles of improved State highways, and barge service on several navigable waterways traversing the State.

The railroads, ninety percent of which are operated by six lines with through-connections to all parts of the country, provide ample service from almost every part of the state to near and far markets besides rapid transportation to Gulf ports for foreign and coast-wise shipments.

Of the state highway system, more than twenty-five percent is surfaced and nearly seventy-five percent are gravelled all-season highways suitable for present day passenger and freight demands. In addition, the waterways provide means of freight transportation throughout the length of the Mississippi on the eastern border of the State and also on the White river to DeValls Bluff and the Ouachita river up to Camden. Projects are under way to revive navigation on the Arkansas river through the state to Fort Smith.

Commercial airlines operate across the state with connections to virtually all parts of the country and will be extended further by inauguration of the new airline soon to go into service. There are twenty-four airports and fields located throughout the state.

Manufactures and Finance

THE value of Arkansas' manufactured products in 1937 was $164,676,277 or $45,335,409 more than the 1935 value of $119,340,868. By far the most outstanding manufacture was the wood using industry whose value in 1937 was $51,928,049 and employed approximately 30,543 people. Other important manufactures were oil, cake and meal from cottonseed valued at $21,320,560 and pertoleum refining, the products of which were valued at $14,383,526. Although Arkansas ranks third in the production of cotton, only four textile mills are in the state. These had an aggregate production of $2,435,546 in 1937. Altogether $99,088,930 was expended for materials, containers, fuel and power, while over fourteen per cent of the gainfully employed population was engaged in manufactures. This does not include mining.

The 1937 State legislature provided for the establishment of an Agricultural and Industrial Commisison to survey the state for its industrial possibilities and to make the findings available for those seeking locations for new or expanding industries, also to administer certain tax exemptions provided for new and expanding industries. In addition, a proposed constitutional amendment was adopted in the November election, permitting the Legislature to enact a Workman's Compensation Law.

The banks of the state, numbering 216, whose capital stock totals $13,652,000 had, in 1939, individual deposits amounting to $176,548,000 and aggregate resources of $202,743,000 while the savings deposits were $44,026,000. Three clearing house exchanges reported bank transactions as $461,573,000.

Agriculture

ARKANSAS is predominantly agricultural, both from the point of view of employment as well as source of income. About sixty percent of the gainfully employed population are agriculturally engaged.

The cash farm income totaled $159,583,000 in 1939, including $91,628,000 from crops and $40,048,000 from livestock and livestock products.

In 1939, a total of 6,093,000 farm crop acres were harvested of which 2,125,000 acres were devoted to cotton and produced 1,410,000 bales which yielded a cash income of $60,231,000 while 627,000 tons of cottonseed brought an additional $10,542,000. Other important crops with their respective production were: rice, 8,721,000 bushels; corn, 32,318,000 bushels; sweetpotatoes, 2,680,000 bushels; and peanuts, 29,070,000 pounds. Other crops raised in Arkansas are as diversified as in most Southern states with horticultural crops contributing a large portion.

Livestock in 1939 totaled 3,040,000 head and were valued at $70,640,000 with 1,174,000 cattle worth $28,928,000—including 466,000 cows and heifers kept for milk and valued at $16,520,000 comprising the largest group. The cash farm income from dairy products was $17,656,000.

Timber

NEARLY two-thirds of Arkansas' 33,616,000-acre land area is forest land. Of this area, comprising 20,915,000 acres, approximately 20,670,000 acres is commercial forest land with a saw timber stand of 36,795,000,000 board feet. Making up this stand are 18,500,000,000 board feet of softwoods—4,485,000,000 board feet in old growth and 14,015,000,000 board feet in second growth, and 18,295,000,000 board feet of hardwoods—7,775,000,000 board feet in old growth and 10,520,000,000 board feet in second growth. The total old growth volume covers 2,695,000 acres and the main part of the second-growth saw-timber volume is found on 7,795,000 acres.

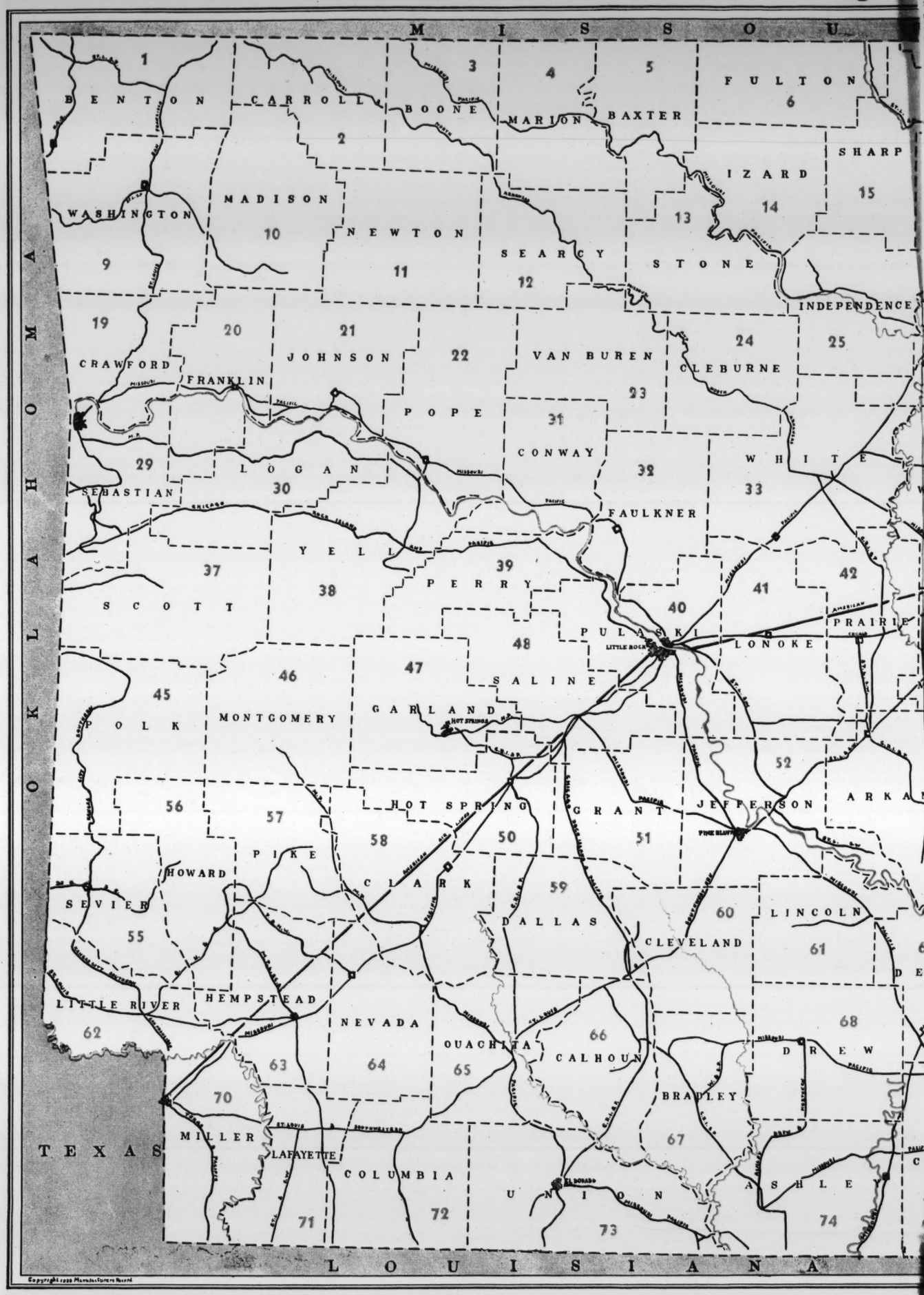
The area classified as cordwood covers 4,715,000 acres and contains 4,290,000 cords of softwood and 17,080,000 cords of hardwood, or a total of 21,370,000 cords. If to this is added the saw timber area in terms of 19,210,000 cords of softwood and 50,470,000 cords of hardwood (a total of 69,680,000 cords), the entire cordwood supply for the state is 91,050,000 cords.

While the foregoing figures are for the entire state, actually only the first four units have been surveyed by the United States Southern Forest Survey with acreages by forest type as follows. Unit five is characterized mainly by upland hardwood types.

ARKANSAS
Units 1 & 2

Forest type	*Area in acres*
Red gum—water oak	673,200
Mixed oaks and hardwoods	1,044,300
Cypress—tupelo gum	267,200
Overcup oak—bitter pecan	460,400
Cottonwood—willow	282,100
Hackberry, elm, ash	643,700
Water oak	501,200
Upland hardwood	170,400
Scrub oak—scrub hardwood	185,100
Pine—hardwood	57,100
Total	4,284,700

(*See last page*)



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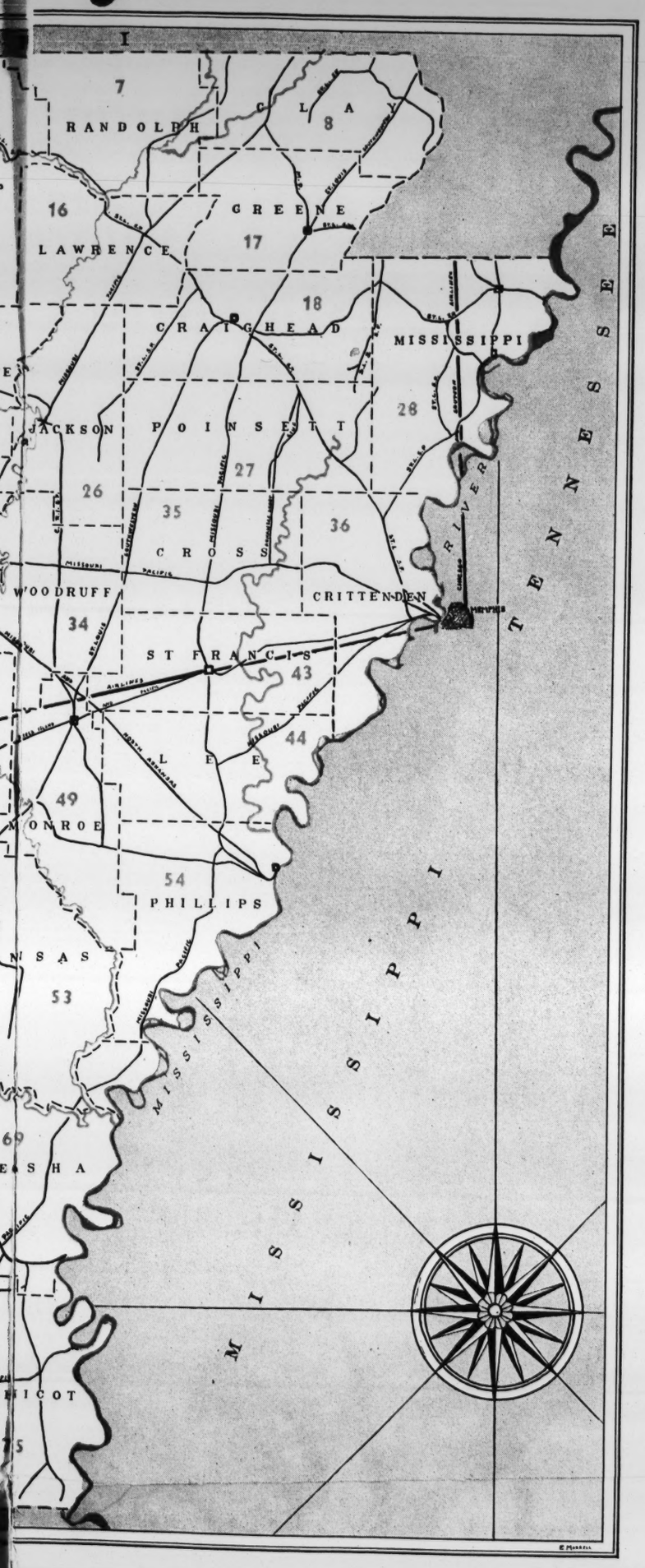


ARKANSAS

Its principal raw materials and transportation facilities, with facts on the reverse side pertaining to its industrial growth and opportunities for industry.

Mineral	*Counties in which mineral is commercially produced*
Antimony—	55 and 56
Asphalt—	57
Barite—	50
Bauxite—	40 and 48
Bentonite—	48 and 50
Chalk—	55, 56 and 62
Clay—	17, 18, 29, 40, 48, 50, 52, 55, 58, 63, 70 and 73
Coal—	9, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 32 and 37
Copper—	12 and 40
Diamonds—	57
Dolomite—	1 and 15
Fuller's earth—	40
Glass sand—	3 and 14
Gravel—	1 to 10, 13 to 21, 25 to 27, 29, 30, 32 to 35, 37 to 39, 43, 45 to 48, 50 to 52, 54 to 68, 70 to 72, 74 and 75
Gypsum—	57
Lead—	3, 11, 40, 46, 50 and 55
Lignite—	65
Limestone for building—	1, 12, 14, 15, 25, 26, 40 and 50
Limestone for burning—	1, 2, 3, 9, 12, 14, 25, 40, 47 and 55
Lithographic stone—	14
Manganese—	13, 14 and 25
Marble—	4, 5, 12, 14 and 25
Natural gas—	19, 20, 21, 22, 29, 64, 65, 70, 72 and 73
Nephelite syenite—	40, 47, 48 and 50
Novaculite—	47 and 50
Onyx marble—	2
Petroleum—	64, 65, 70, 71, 72 and 73
Phosphate rock—	25
Quartz crystals—	46, 47 and 48
Quicksilver—	57
Rutile—	50
Sand—	4, 5, 7, 8, 16, 19, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 35, 38, 40, 42, 43, 46, 48, 50, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 62, 64 to 66, 69, 71, 72 and 75
Sandstone—	3 to 5, 9, 12, 14 to 16, 19, 21 to 25, 29, 31 to 33, 40, 41, 47, 50, 57, 58 and 62
Slate—	40, 45, 46 and 47
Tripoli—	1 and 50
Zinc—	3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 16, 48 and 55

Agricultural products

Corn— all counties
Cotton— 3 to 9, 11 to 75
Peanuts— 8, 14, 15, 18 to 26, 29 to 34, 37, 38, 40 to 42, 45 to 74
Pecans— 7, 16, 25 to 28, 31, 33 to 36, 40 to 44, 48 to 50, 52 to 54, 58 to 65, 67 to 75
Rice— 8, 16 to 18, 26, 27, 34, 35, 41 to 44, 49, 52, 53
Soybeans— all counties
Sugarcane— 60, 61, 64 to 75
Sweetpotatoes— all counties
Tobacco— 1 to 6, 9 to 13, 15 to 25, 30, 37 to 41, 45 to 47, 53, 54, 62

Natural gas is available for consumption in the following counties:—1, 9, 16, 18 to 22, 25, 26, 29 to 33, 37, 38, 40, 41, 47, 48, 50 to 53, 56, 58, 59, 61 to 65, 67 to 75.

Railroads

Navigable Rivers

Airlines

☐ **Airports—also at principal cities printed in red**

ARKANSAS
Units 3 & 4

Forest type	*Area in acres*
Shortleaf pine	2,085,000
Shortleaf—loblollly pine	739,600
Loblolly pine	923,000
Shortleaf pine—hardwoods	1,420,900
Loblolly pine—hardwoods	1,154,400
Upland hardwoods	1,653,300
Scrub hardwoods	113,800
Bottomland hardwoods	1,344,500
Cypress—tupelo	40,300
Total	9,474,800

The northeastern part of the State originally possessed a dense virgin hardwood forest of excellent quality. This being in proximity to northern markets consuming hardwoods and being valuable agricultural land has resulted in some diminution of the forests, yet hardwoods in quantity are available for commercial use. In the remainder of the state, timber grows in abundance to supply a large lumber market as well as the demand from pulp and paper mills.

Much of the state's annual cut of over two billion board feet of timber is consumed in furniture, pulp, and paper, mill work, acetic acid, methanol and other chemicals.

Mining and Minerals

IN addition to agriculture, forest product and manufacturing industries, Arkansas supports a mining industry that, in some respects, is almost certain to grow beyond its present status.

On the over page map are indicated those minerals which are now or have been commercially produced. Their annual value during the past ten years averaged approximately $26,000,000. Although certain products, such as pertoleum, coal, bauxite, natural gas, manganese and zinc are generally known to be produced in Arkansas, with bauxite comprising ninety-five percent of the country's production, other minerals now produced include cement and clay products materials, sand and gravel, natural gasoline, stone, glass sand, mineral waters, novaculite, gypsum, slate, barite, tripoli, rutile, mercury and lead. The minerals shown on the map are, in many instances, found in other counties than those shown even though there may be no commercial production of them.

It seems probable that, so far as annual value is concerned, Arkansas will continue to be principally a fuel producing state for many years to come, as the aggregate value of petroleum, natural gas, natural gasoline and coal has made up over 86 per cent of the value of the state's mineral production since 1920.

The reserves of certain of the minerals produced are, as of January 1, 1940, estimated to be as follows:

Minerals	*Reserves Jan. 1, 1940*		*Estimated years reserves will last based on 1939 Production*
Barite	997,545	sh. tons	406
Bauxite	25,000,000	lg. tons	62
Coal	1,512,073,871	sh. tons	1300
Lignite	44,019,000	sh. tons	..
Manganese	205,498	lg. tons	64
Manganiferous ore	105,313	lg. tons	28
Natural gas—			
W. Ark.	996,213,000	M cu. ft.	245
S. Ark.	266,413,460	M cu. ft.	18
Petroleum	320,148,000	barrels	15
Phosphate rock	20,000,000	lg. tons	..
Zinc	131,650	sh. tons	549

The discovery of quicksilver in the southern portion of the Ouachita mountains in 1931 has resulted in the establishment of a new mining industry. The district is some 25 miles in length and contains important reserves of quicksilver. Approximately 3,500 flasks of metal have been shipped since 1931.

Titanium oxide, which occurs commercially at but a few points in the United States, has been mined in the Ouachita Mountains since 1934 and some 2,200 tons of concentrates have been shipped.

The quarrying of bedded barite is a new mining industry in the Ouachita Mountains and promises to be one of some importance.

The reserves of non-metallic minerals are, for the most part, practically unlimited, and include deposits of chalk and marl in the southwest, limestone, dolomite and glass sand in the north, and clay and shale deposits which are widely distributed. Marble deposits cover large areas in the Ozarks and include black marble which is unique in the United States.

The mineral waters, known internationally, can be obtained in practically unlimited quantities in the Ouachita Mountains and Ozark Plateaus. In the same areas is an abundant supply of tripoli, while vari-colored slate deposits, used for making roofing garnules, occur in the Ouachita Mountains. Building stone, crushed and broken stone, and sand and gravel are widely distributed. The whetstone rock deposits which occur in central and western Arkansas are also practically unlimited in extent.

The diamond mines in Pike County are located in the only known area where diamonds occur in the rocks in which they were originally formed on the North American continent. Approximately ten per cent of the output has been gems, the remainder industrial diamonds.

Supplementing the minerals mentioned, asphalt, fuller's earth, phosphate rock, antimony, iron and silver are known to be present in the state. It remains for further examination to demonstrate the quantity of these and other mineral deposits which are not now worked commercially.

Electric Power

THE existing electric power facilities of Arkansas are more than adequate for such demands as may be anticipated in the immediacy and with full provision for future expansion.

During 1939, production totaled 230,799,000 kilowatt hours of which 106,851,000 was produced from the five hydroelectric plants. Altogether, there are fifty-five plants operating in the State. These with their generating capacity are:

3 Arkansas Power & Light Company hydroelectric plants	65,968 kilowatts
4 Arkansas Power & Light Company steam plants	41,524 kilowatts
2 Arkansas Missouri Power Corporation hydroelectric plants	1,040 kilowatts
19 Miscellaneous steam plants	38,564 kilowatts
27 Internal combustion engine plants	13,507 kilowatts
	160,603 kilowatts

In addition, there are approximately 150,000 kilowatts of generating capacity available from interconnections of the Arkansas systems with those in other states.

Taxation

AT the general election in 1937 Arkansas declared by constitutional amendment that all capital invested in new manufacturing or processing plants or in the expansion of old manufacturing or processing plants, may be exempt from the state millage tax for a period of from one to ten years. Arkansas has no use tax.

Tax rates in the various counties of Arkansas range from $2.57 to $4.35 per $100 of assessed valuation. The basis of assessment is fifty per cent of true valuation and this is liberally construed.

There is a franchise tax on corporations of $1.10 per $1,000 of capital stock, the minimum tax being $11.00. The income tax rate for industry is a flat two per cent with $1,500 exemption allowed.

Severance taxes on raw materials are 2.6 per cent of gross cash market value at point of severance on all minerals except coal which is one cent per short ton, and manganese which is 10.1 cents per long ton. On minerals sold from state owned lands and waterways, the rates are: 2.5 cents per cubic yard on sand; five cents per cubic yard on gravel; six cents per short ton on coal; oil, gas and casinghead gas are subject to ⅛th the value produced and saved.

On all retail sales within the state, there is a two per cent tax. The assessed value of all taxable property in 1939 totaled $436,197,282.

Labor

LOW population density is a characteristic exemplified in Arkansas by the fact that almost eighty per cent of the population is classified as rural. This is a condition favorable to industry in its recent trend toward decentralization and location of plants outside metropolitan centers. Of the white population, 99.3 per cent are native born Americans. The negro percentages are approximately the same.

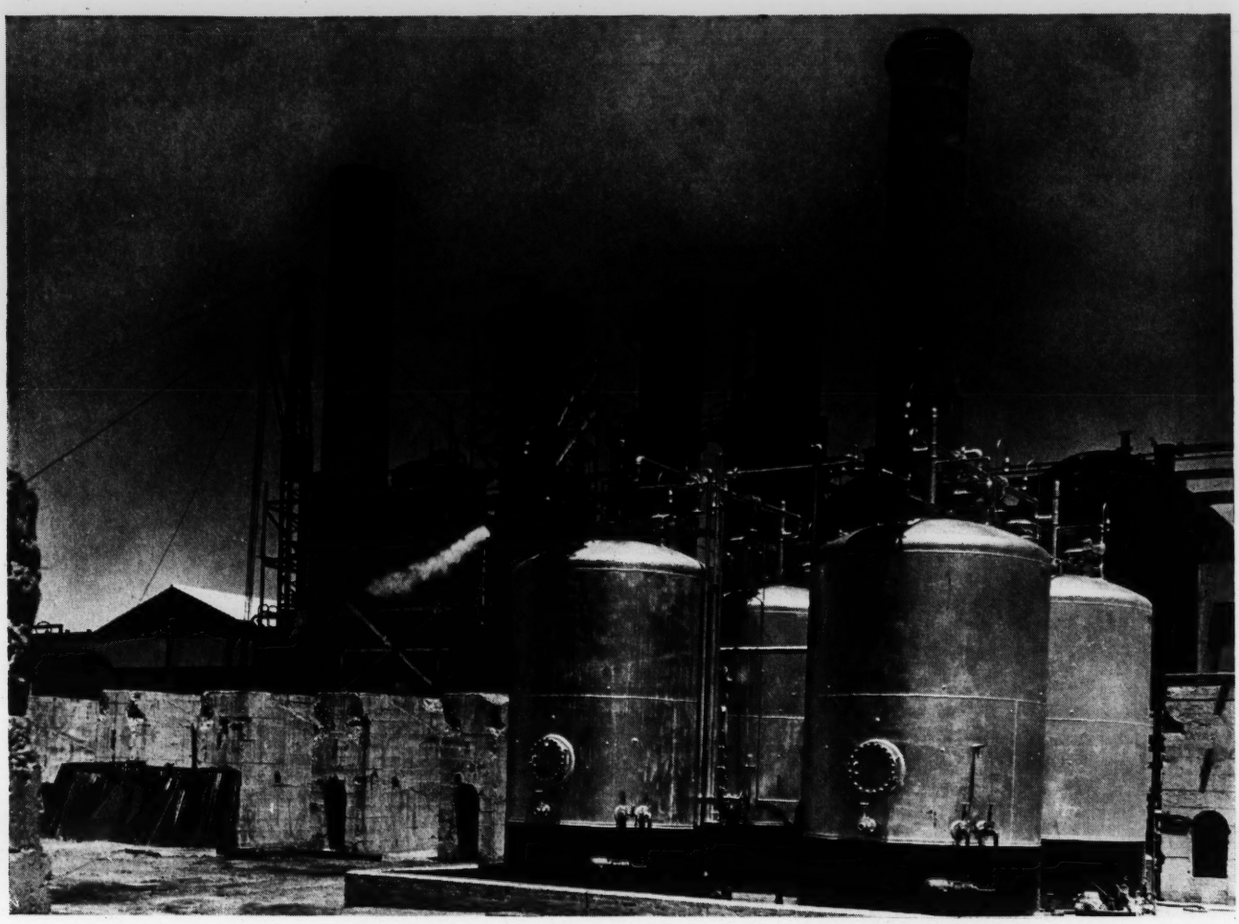
Little Rock, the state capital, has a population of 88,129 which, together with sixteen other cities whose populations range between 5,000 and 32,000, comprise sixty-eight per cent of the total urban population of the state.

The prevailing rates of pay for common labor are twenty cents to forty cents hourly, thirty cents to fifty cents hourly for unskilled labor and thirty-five cents to $1.25 per hour for skilled labor.

Arkansas labor is abundant, generally intelligent and industrious; and during the past several years, there have been scarcely any labor disturbances throughout the various industries of the state.

Reprinted from The South's Resources Issue
MANUFACTURERS RECORD, *Baltimore, Md.*
September 1940

ARKANSAS



The Lion Oil Company's refinery at El Dorado is but one of the establishments in Arkansas utilizing the state's large mineral deposits and here will be constructed soon a new large polymerization unit to expand the present facilities and increase the existing output of petroleum products.

ARKANSAS' INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

"ARKANSAS is the state of this generation and the next. The rest of the country has been pretty well devastated by the generations that are past, but here is the future. We are looking at tomorrow in the rough. With the rest of us, pioneering is a memory. Here pioneering for you lives under the aegis of the new sciences which will make the new world."

These are the words which William Allen White uses to describe the Wonder State of Arkansas. This state was admitted into the Union in 1836, the people having taken matters into their own hands and submitted a state constitution to Congress for approval before the latter got around to passing an enabling act. It was the twenty-fifth state of the Union.

The development of Arkansas has been steady, rather than spectacular. Although the first manufacturing industry in the state, the Hemphills Salt Works, was started in 1811, most of the advancement has taken place in the last fifty years. It is of interest to the industrialist seeking a location that in Arkansas the discovery and production of raw materials and the transportation facilities have far exceeded the manufacturing to date, and that there is a great latent electric power supply awaiting development. In other words, Arkansas has all the requirements necessary for industrial location, and is ripe for development.

For example, Arkansas is the third largest cotton-producing state in the country, yet it has only four cotton mills, employing 918 persons and having a production valued at

Arkansas Gazette.
Registered U. S. Patent Office
MAGAZINE SECTION
INEZ HALE MacDUFF, Editor.
LITTLE ROCK, SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1942.

WANTED-WOMEN'S HANDS

By Sophie Wenzel Ellis.

If you are a woman with long, slender, sensitive hands that are nimble and sure-fingered, you are needed on the assembly line at the Arkansas Ordnance Plant.

In this assembly and loading plant for fuzes, detonators, boosters and primers, hands are so important that Manager R. A. Morgan has a picture on his wall depicting the ideal hands for his operators. An artist who deals in realism would call them beautiful hands because they have strength and character and have been developed by work. The fingers hold a tiny detonator part with the grace and sureness that is often seen in other fingers at less dramatic tasks—combing a baby's hair, making knitting needles fly. They are such hands as many women in Arkansas possess.

Mr. Morgan does not hope to find all the ideal hands he needs, any more than a recruiting officer expects to enlist only men with perfect feet. But because hands are as important to the operator working on the assembly line of an ordnance plant as feet are to the soldier who trains for service, certain requirements have to be met before a woman is accepted for work that is simple, safe, easy, well paid and highly important to national defense. Those requirements are not hard to meet. Women's capacity for performing small tasks patiently and quickly trains their hands almost automatically. Instructors, supervisors and personnel directors at Jacksonville say that women are preferred for many of the operations because more women than men possess the kind of hands wanted.

Never before in the history of the state has such an urgent call gone out for female labor. From all walks of life women are responding—farm girls, housewives who never before worked for a pay check, high school graduates, older women who have longed wistfully for employment—these and many others are discovering that they have qualities wanted not only on the assembly line but as leaders and supervisors.

Many of the operations are so simple that the specific requirements are the sort of mental alertness that most women who can perform the average homemaking tasks possess and hands that approximate the ideal sensitive, nimble-fingered ones wanted.

A conversation overheard on a bus between two women who had been interviewed for prospective employment at the ordnance plant demonstrated dramatically how much the right hands are valued here.

"He told me to have my eyes examined and fitted for glasses, and then come back," said one of the women. "I could just read the big letters on the chart."

"And he'll give you a job after you've got glasses?"

"Yes. He promised me. It was real kind of him, wasn't it?"

It was not kindness, but foresight. The woman's hands folded quietly in her lap must have deeply interested the interviewer. They were the ideal assembly-line hands, supple, long and relaxed, but alive with quick strength when in action.

Although no previous experience in factory work of any kind is required of those seeking employment at the Arkansas Ordnance Plant, such experience is of great value to the operator. All acceptable applicants are given a short course of instruction under the leadership of men trained at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Each operation has its own training class, and women are picked according to their individual qualities for specific operations. The trained interviewer who questions applicants often decides which class is best for each. These first interviews often reveal whether the applicant is a potential leader or supervisor. Such a woman is particularly observed at the training class. If she is actually selected as a supervisor, she is given special training. Sometimes supervisors are picked from the assembly line, where everyone starts, whether she is to remain a routine worker or develop into a supervisor.

Training classes for operators are conducted at the Jacksonville ordnance plant. Applicants (below) are interviewed in private booth.

The simple operations are learned almost immediately, and the operator is allowed to work slowly and deliberately until she acquires skill and smoothness, when production is speeded up until it becomes perfect rhythm, as natural as breathing. The operator works completely relaxed, in a comfortable adjustable chair, her fingers performing their clean precision task, over and over.

It sounds simple, and it looks simple, watching them work at mass production, that typical American method of making human labor more valuable. Every operator knows that she is a vital unit in this long chain of workers, producing ignition systems that will fire the shells to defend America and her allies.

Sometimes, thinking beyond pay day to the reason why she helps to make

(Continued on Page 2.)

Wanted--Women's Hands

(Continued from Page 1.)

fuses in a wartime ordnance plant, she may square her shoulders proudly. She is doing for American soldiers practically the same woman's work that women have been doing since the first American settler, firing at Indians from gun holes in the blockhouse, reached out his hand for the powder charge his wife prepared behind his shoulder.

Although all operations are simple, whether they be hand work or machine work, several rest periods are provided during the day. By going from one function to another on the assembly line, the operator does not tire. Rest houses are close to every operating building, where operators may retire during the rest periods.

Comfort of the operators through every working hour has been carefully considered. The buildings are completely air conditioned, with controlled temperature regulated to the season. Daylight floods every corner, augmented by artificial lighting planned by highly trained engineers. Lockers for each worker, shower baths and ice water are some of the comforts provided. A modern cafeteria that furnishes good food at moderate cost delivers lunches to the rest houses.

Some of the women, when they first seek employment at the ordnance plant, feel that perhaps courage is needed to work with explosives. They soon learn that they are in less danger here than they are while driving in an automobile. Statistics show that the bathtub in which they took their morning plunge is a more deadly instrument of accidental death than the detonators they fill with highly sensitive powder. More people are killed by slipping in the bathtub than are killed in arsenals all over the United States. The worker in the ordnance plant is armed with the trained carefulness that makes accidents improbable. The workers not only are coached in safety practices from the moment they commence training, but are surrounded with every mechanical safety device that modern knowledge makes possible. The very fuzes they assemble are equipped with safety features which prevent them from being dangerous to people working with them or packing them. A sentence used frequently by the instructors who coach the women in safety measures is, "Respect powder, but do not be afraid of it."

It is erroneously believed by some that women are not interested in mechanical things. Few of the operators at Jacksonville fail to become fascinated with the small metal mechanism called a fuze and the still smaller one known as a detonator. When the functioning of any part is explained by the instructor of the training classes, the alert faces of most of the trainees and the intelligent questions of many are proof of their interest.

The details of the ammunition used for ordnance by our army and navy are military secrets, but basic general descriptions fit all modern ammunition. Any explosive missile, whether it is artillery shell or aircraft bomb, must be ignited. The fuze does the fireing, and the detonator initiates the explosion of the fuze. The detonator is a small cuplike container filled with very sensitive explosive that is less easily regulated than the explosive in fuze or in shell. A primer is also used for igniting an explosive charge.

It is interesting to note that while fuze may be spelled with a z or an s, and is not governed by orthographical authority, military engineers have adopted the z to distinguish their mechanical fuze from the fuse used for blasting or in electrical engineering.

Until the fuze was developed the employment of shells as ammunition for ordnance was dangerous and difficult. In the early days of the Fifteenth century red hot iron was used for igniting the crude shells of the period. Percussion fuzes were introduced in 1842, and were the forerunners of today's efficient fuzes.

The parts for the fuzes assembled at the Arkansas Ordnance Plant are manufactured by various plants in several different cities. Thus all munitions in America are made on a grand mass production scale. The Jacksonville plant is a very important link in the whole, and each operator has her own niche. Inspectors and supervisors attend every assembly line, checking and rechecking each operation.

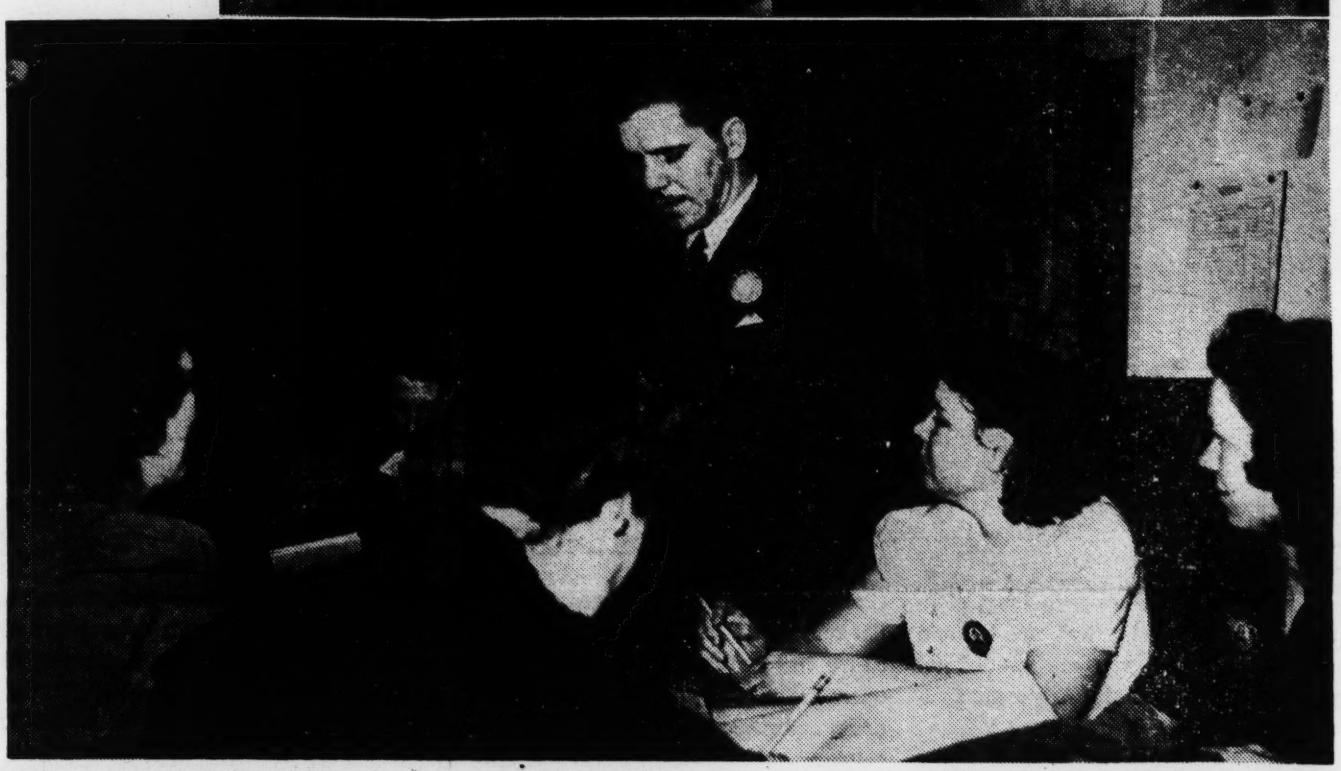
Most of the operators find that the work is less arduous than housework, stenography and many other kinds of work in which women are engaged. Every day hundreds of women make application for employment.

Officials have simplified the routine of applying for interviews by setting aside one building as a personnel building, entirely separated from the plant and surrounded by a fence. Women may now call the plant and ask the telephone operator for permission to apply for work, or they may come to the building without telephoning first. While it has been necessary to impose restrictions on those seeking to enter the gates, guards have been placed at every entrance to aid applicants for work.

The only age limit imposed is that the applicant must not be under 18. The personnel particularly welcomes married women, especially if their home life is happy. Satisfactory home life is conducive to the calm mental attitude most desired for operators.

Each applicant is interviewed privately. When the time comes for a physical examination, a trained nurse is in attendance. No applicant has ever found the physical examination distasteful in any way. Applicants who are accepted are required to be immunized against typhoid fever, and are called on duty as soon as possible.

Many kinds of training are given for the various operations involved in ordnance manufacture.



ORCHARD CLEAN-UP PROGRAM

Because 1942 Food-for-Victory campaign calls for increased production and minimum waste, Earl J. Allen of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture suggests that Arkansas fruit growers follow a five-point orchard clean-up program to help reduce fruit damage by insects. This program, the Extension horticulturist said, may prove especially helpful in 1942 if there should be a shortage of some insecticides.

College of Agriculture entomologists point out that while a clean-up program will not take the place of spraying, it will be of great assistance if the spraying program must be curtailed because of a shortage of insecticides, spraying equipment, or manpower.

Allen suggested the following five-point program:

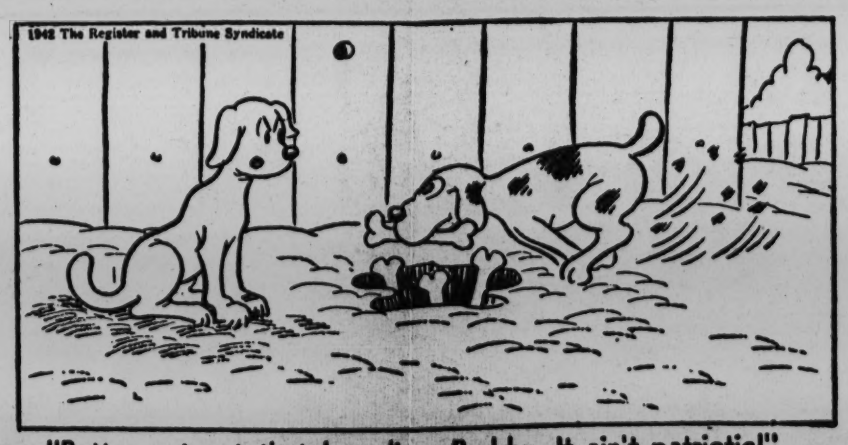
(1). Proper pruning to permit more efficient spraying and to remove stubs, and split, broken and dead branches which serve as overwintering shelters for the worms. Pruning should be flush with the point of origin. Cover cuts more than two inches in diameter with wood-preserving paint to hasten healing and prevent rotting. Clean old wounds, crotches, cracks and cavities of all debris. Burn all prunings to kill insects hibernating in them.

(2). If apple trees have not been scraped and banded, scrape them now. Cover ground at base of tree to catch bark and larvae removed by scraping, and burn them. Don't pare down to live bark. If chemically treated bands have been used on the trees, remove old bands and burn to kill hibernating larvae that may be underneath, before moths emerge in spring.

(3). Remove and burn all trash and debris scattered about the orchard, such as boards, broken crates and sacks, under and in which insects are likely to hibernate.

(4). Screen all openings in packing houses and storehouses so that moths which develop within will be unable to leave and infest near-by orchards. Packing houses and storehouses are among the most serious sources of infestation. Roadside stands near orchards should be similarly screened.

(5). Crates, baskets and prop poles which furnish likely sites for insect hibernation should be stored in screened sheds or storehouses during the spring and early summer when moths are emerging. If this is not practical, they should be dipped in boiling water to kill soddling moths before the moths emerge from their cocoons.



"Better cut out that hoarding, Buddy---It ain't patriotic!"

Women to Get Important Roles in Operation of Jacksonville Plant

Work Requires Much Skill And Patience

Munitions Production On Large-Scale Due To Start Soon.

Women will play a major part in the operation of the Arkansas Ordnance Plant, Jacksonville, which soon will go into production. A majority of the employes will be women.

"History has honored woman for her patience, her meticulous attention to detail and her ability to perform repetitious domestic tasks requiring a high degree of manual skill without fatigue," R. A. Morgan, who will be superintendent of the project, said yesterday. "Wartime industry also recognizes these virtues and today more and more women are being employed to operate precision machinery and do painstaking tasks in munitions plants, in many instances not only replacing conscripted male employes but superceding them.

Plant to Use Many Women.

"Women in wartime industry must be intelligent and strong as well as skillful—well able to grasp the importance of a job on which the lives of thousands of men may depend, and have the strength to carry it through on a mass production basis."

Just how many women will be employed at Jacksonville is a military secret. What these thousands of women will do in making detonators for shells isn't a secret, though.

Assembly line methods will be employed in the plant to insure mass production with a minimum of delay. Trays of component parts are passed from hand to hand—each girl performing her own specialized job and passing them on to her neighbor.

The fingers of these women employes must be nimble and both hands trained to synchronize manual movements. Fine co-ordination of the eyes and hands are required for the work to be done by the girls.

Rigid Inspection Required.

Although the work is particular, each operator knows that every piece of ordnance she works upon must be tooled with identical care; therefore, uniformity and precision are the key words of mass munitions production.

Inspection and rigid tests are applied throughout every stage of assembly. The Ordnance Department will have specially trained inspectors to verify each step in the progress along the assembly line.

Applications for employment by women to fill many jobs at the plant, which is a unit in the huge munitions program being completed by the government, are being received by A. R. Clarke, personnel manager of the plant. Women desiring employment are asked to call at the personnel building.

To Take Training Course.

Seventeen government inspectors left yesterday to take a six-weeks training course at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J. Those enlisted in the course were:

Robt. M. Atchley, Malvern; Rex A. Bagley, Denver, Col.; Ralph L. [illegible]; Rez C. Brashears, Augusta; Vernon O. Burgess, Russellville; Chas. P. Dougan, Little Rock; Lawrence P. Durbin, North Little Rock; Chas. J. Hart, North Little Rock; Horace C. Hatfield, Denning; John S. Henderson, Walnut Grove; Floyd L. Jenkins, Nettleton; Jas. C. Matthews, Morrilton; Donald B. Munro, Crossett; Chas. W. Parks, Ft. Smith; Rex F. Redwine, Little Rock; Chas. C. Short, Salem, and Royce T. Williams, Greenbrier.

Military

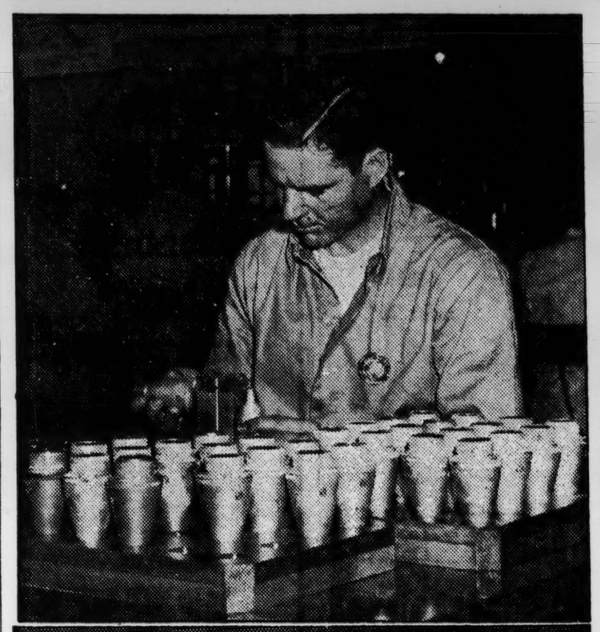
Personals

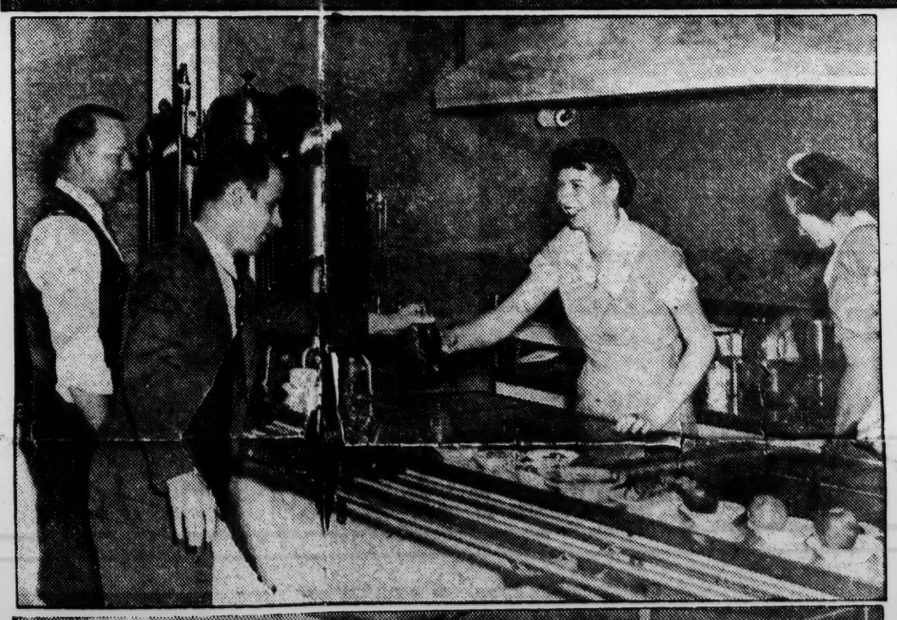
Three Little Rock youths yesterday completed courses in the U. S. Naval Air Station, Alameda, Cal. Willie Lee Dorsey, son of Mrs. Ada Dorsey, W. 12th, finished his aviation machinist mate course; Walter Warren Crowson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Crowson, 1215 Summit, completed an aviation metalsmith course; and James Cook Brooks, son of Mrs. H. Brooks, 1301 W. 10th, North Little Rock, completed his aviation machinist mate course.

Kenneth Wilson Boley, Lamar, completed his aviation machinist mate course in the U. S. Naval Air Station, Alameda, Cal., yesterday.

Announcement was made yesterday that Hubert Austin Colslasure, son of Heber A. Colslasure, Carlisle, had completed his course as an aviation machinist mate in the U. S. Naval Air Station, Alameda, Cal.

2nd Lt. Lacey P. Morton, Little Rock, is a member of the second class of student officers at the 3rd Army Junior Officers' Training Center, Camp Bullis, near San Antonio, Tex. Lieutenant Morton, who is assigned to the 9th Infantry, was se-





These pictures show operations which soon will be commonplace at the Arkansas Ordnance Works, huge government munitions plant now in operations, which is alike in every detail to the Jacksonville plant. The same set of blue prints were used in the construction of the two projects. In the top picture on the right is a general view of one of the assembly rooms. The top three pictures on the left are close-ups of one of the assembly lines, which enable the plants to reach mass production. An inspector is shown examining the finished project in the top photo. Some of the women employes are shown in the next two pictures assembling dentonators for shells. The administration building is shown at the right in the second picture from the top. Another scene of the assembly room is shown in the third picture. The bottom picture on the right is a scene from the modern cafeteria which [illegible] a minimum cost. The bottom picture at the left is of the spacious dining room, where tables and chairs are arranged to serve the largest number in the minimum time.

First Annual Girls' State To Be Held in July

July 12-18, yesterday was designated as the date for the first annual Girls' State to be sponsored by the Arkansas American Legion Auxiliary. The date was announced following a meeting of the Executive Committee for the Auxiliary Girls' State, at noon on the campus of Arkansas State Teachers' College, Conway.

Faculty members of the college will take part in the educational program in connection with the girls' meeting and all of the facilities of the college will be placed at their disposal.

The delegates to the state will be quartered in Barnard Dormitory. During the week they are in attendance there, they will hear prominent speakers from throughout the state. Girls, to be eligible to attend the camp, must be between the ages 15-18 and be in the 11th or 12th grade in high school. They may be sponsored by an American Legion Auxiliary unit, a civic club, a Parent-Teacher group, or a qualified woman's organization.

Mrs. Frank Letzig, Little Rock, was designated executive director of the Girls' State by Mrs. Albert Bevans, Newport, [illegible]

First of New Troops Due At Camp Monday

Actual operation of the Camp Robinson Replacement Training Centers will begin this week when the first selectees arrive here to start eight weeks of basic military training, Brig. Gen. Francis B. Mallon, commander of the centers, announced yesterday.

The first contingent will arrive tomorrow. Similar groups will arrive continually until both the Infantry and Medical Replacement Training Centers reach their current capacity of 16,000. At the end of eight weeks of training they will be released on a staggered basis weekly, numerically equivalent to new selectees brought in.

To Join Combat Units.

Upon the completion of eight weeks of basic military instruction—training heretofore given in 13 weeks—the selectees will be sent out as replacements to join combat units.

Men training in the Infantry Center will receive basic training as though all of them were ultimately to become assigned to infantry units. However, they may be assigned to any branch, in which case they will receive the secondary training peculiar to the branch. Selectees in the Medical Training Center, however, are to be assigned only to medical units.

Many of the selectees will be Arkansans, but not all, since Reception Centers throughout the nation will provide inductees on a quota basis. As a consequence not all Arkansans inducted at Camp Robinson will receive their basic training here.

General Mallon today went to Omaha by plane to confer with 7th Corps Area officials. He will return tomorrow.

CCC Camp Planned.

Lt. Col. Samuel G. Fairchild, camp commander, announced yesterday that two companies of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees are to be stationed at Camp Robinson in the early future for the performance of maintenance duty.

He said the enrollees probably would come from Arkansas CCC camps. They will be housed, he said, in their own portable barracks, probably to be set up directly back of camp headquarters.

Assessments In Pulaski To Show Big Gain

Valuation of property assessed in 1941 and on which taxes are payable in 1942 may reach $60,000,000, an increase of about $2,200,000 over that of the previous year, County Clerk L. A. Mashburn said yesterday.

Mr. Mashburn said he was awaiting certification from the Arkansas Corporation [illegible] placed on property of public utilities in this county. Total value of all property assessed cannot be determined until the commission certifies the value of the corporation property, the county clerk added.

Value of all property assessed in 1940 and on which taxes were collected in 1941 amounted to $57,812,595, of which $10,447,225 was fixed by the commission on 22 large corporations.

Total tax on property assessed in 1940 was fixed at $2,599,998.50.

Mr. Mashburn's office has completed the preparation of 150,000 statements which will be mailed starting next week to Pulaski County taxpayers on their assessment of real and personal property in 1941. October 1 is the deadline for payment.

Larceny Charges Filed Against Trio

As a result of tactics that failed, Ethel Sampson, Negro, 1418 E. 3rd, North Little Rock, and Effie Green, Negro woman, 202 Hickory, North Little Rock, were in jail last night charged with larceny. It was alleged they attempted to steal clothing from Mangel's, 422 Main, about 6:25 p. m. yesterday. C. W. Deloney, Negro, 1504 Cypress, North Little Rock, later was charged with resisting an officer and larceny.

According to reports to police, two women picked up a suit and a woman's coat and started out to a car parked on Capitol. As they were leaving, clerks yelled for the women to stop. O. W. Treadway, 1921 Schiller, whose wife is employed in the store, grabbed the pair. They began to fight, one of them biting Mr. Treadway twice, on the thumb and forefinger. They continued fighting after Patrolman Louis Hackler arrived.

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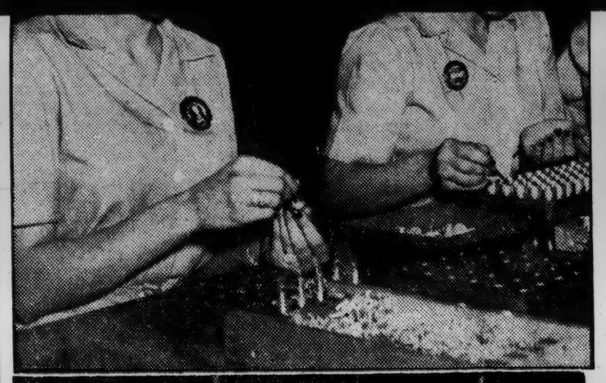
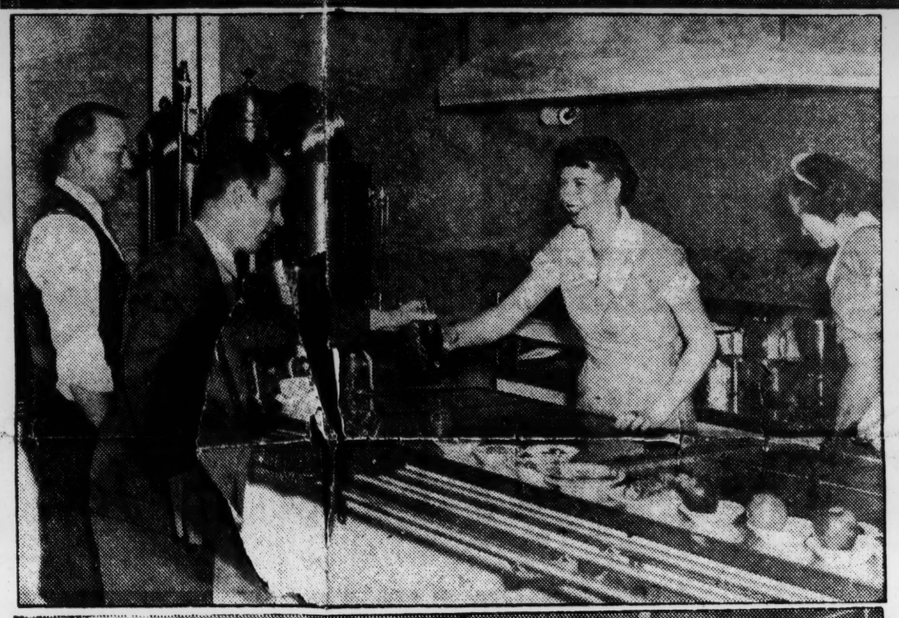
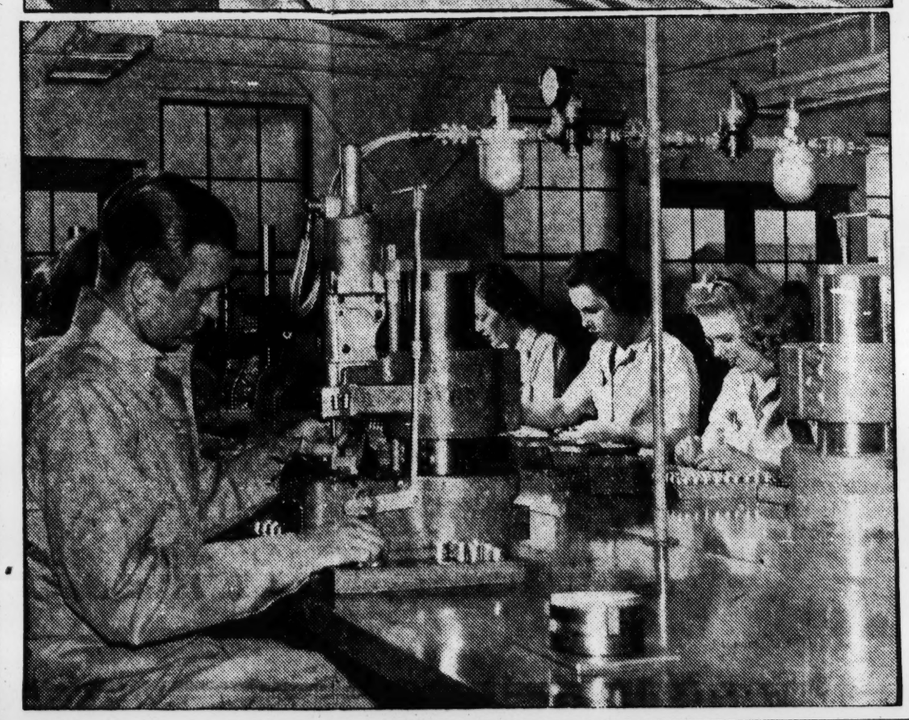
Robt. M. Atchley, Malvern; Rex A. Bagley, Denver, Col.; Ralph L. Billingsley, Berryville; Hez C. Brashears, Augusta; Vernon O. Burgess, Russellville; Chas. P. Dougan, Little Rock; Lawrence P. Durbin, North Little Rock; Chas. J. Hart, North Little Rock; Horace C. Hatfield, Denning; John S. Henderson, Walnut Grove; Floyd L. Jenkins, Nettleton; Jas. C. Matthews, Morrilton; Donald B. Munro, Crossett; Chas. W. Parks, Ft. Smith; Rex F. Redwine, Little Rock; Chas. C. Short, Salem, and Royce T. Williams, Greenbrier.







These pictures show operations which soon will be commonplace at the Arkansas Ordnance Works, huge government munitions plant now in operations, which is alike in every detail to the Jacksonville plant. The same set of blue prints were used in the construction of the two projects. In the top picture on the right is a general view of one of the assembly rooms. The top three pictures on the left are close-ups of one of the assembly lines, which enable the plants to reach mass production. An inspector is shown examining the finished project in the top photo. Some of the women employes are shown in the next two pictures assembling dentonators for shells. The administration building is shown at the right in the second picture from the top. Another scene of the assembly room is shown in the third picture. The bottom picture on the right is a scene from the modern cafeteria a minimum cost. The bottom picture at the left is of the spacious dining room, where tables and chairs are arranged to serve the largest number in the minimum time.

Military

Personals

Three Little Rock youths yesterday completed courses in the U. S. Naval Air Station, Alameda, Cal. Willie Lee Dorsey, son of Mrs. Ada Dorsey, W. 12th, finished his aviation machinist mate course; Walter Warren Crowson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Crowson, 1215 Summit, completed an aviation metalsmith course; and James Cook Brooks, son of Mrs. H. Brooks, 1301 W. 10th, North Little Rock, completed his aviation machinist mate course.

Kenneth Wilson Boley, Lamar, completed his aviation machinist mate course in the U. S. Naval Air Station, Alameda, Cal., yesterday.

Announcement was made yesterday that Hubert Austin Colslasure, son of Heber A. Colslasure, Carlisle, had completed his course as an aviation machinist mate in the U. S. Naval Air Station, Alameda, Cal.

2nd Lt. Lacey P. Morton, Little Rock, is a member of the second class of student officers at the 3rd Army Junior Officers' Training Center, Camp Bullis, near San Antonio, Tex. Lieutenant Morton, who is assigned to the 9th Infantry, was selected as one of the 152 junior officers to attend the course by his commanding officer, who received instructions from Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, commanding general of the 3rd Army, to select officers with "outstanding records." Upon completion of the six-week course, Lieutenant Morton will return to his organization.

Pvt. Robert H. McLaughlin, son of John D. McLaughlin, 3722 W. 14th, was one of the men graduated last week from Chanute Field, Ill. Private McLaughlin, who is training for a position as airplane mechanic, has been transferred to Florida. He is a former employe of the Gus Blass Co.

Pvt. Noel A. Phillips, son of Mrs. Fannie Phillips, Hunter, was graduated recently from Chanute Field branch of the U. S. Army Air Corps Technical Schools.

Hays Bacus, son of W. H. Bacus, Newport, will receive a commission in the U. S. Naval Reserev as ensign at a short ceremony tomorrow in the office of the commanding officer of the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex. Bacus enlisted in the Navy at Long Beach, Cal., last April and spent four weeks at the Naval Aviation Reserve base there. He was sent to the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., for three weeks while awaiting appointment as an aviation cadet. Since June, Bacus has been stationed at Corpus Christi as an aviation cadet. He is a graduate of Texas Christian University, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Wallace R. Barker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd D. Barker, 419 E. 21st, has left for Higley Field, Ariz., to receive preliminary training with the Army Air Corps. Prior to enlisting with the Air Corps, Barker was a student at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. R. J. Wilbanks, 1502 McGowan, will leave Tuesday for San Francisco to visit her son, Henry W. Seay jr., petty officer 1st class with the U. S. Navy, who has just arrived from the Pacific war zone. Before returning to Little Rock, Mrs. Wilbanks will also visit her son, Kirby Seay and her sister, Mrs. C. W. O'Neal, Trona, Cal. Both Henry and Kirby Seay are graduates of North Little Rock High School.

Marine Enlistments

Marine Corps recruiting in Arkansas totaled 155 in January, the highest figure since the station was established in city hall last year, Capt. Thomas P. Jackson, officer in charge, announced yesterday. A total of 656 men have volunteered here for service with the Marine Corps during the past eight months, he said. The previous high monthly figure of 128 was set in December, the month in which war was declared on the United States by the Axis nations.

Five men, enlisted yesterday, were furnished transportation to the Marine Corps base at San Diego, Cal., for recruit training. They were Arvel L. Greer of Trumann, Ray Allen Hamby of Harrisburg, Odis Farrell Greer of Manila, Gean Boroughs of Little Rock, and Edward G. Hunter of Augusta.

Women To Compete For Scholarships

Arkansas women college graduates will have opportunity to compete for two full scholarships in health education valued at $600 each in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the 1942-43 school terms, under auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association, Mrs. W. T. Dorough, secretary of the Arkansas association, announced yesterday.

Emphasis was that the war effort needs a greater number of trained health educators and more will be needed for the peace to follow, in announcement of the scholarship offerings.

The scholarships will be offered to women only, and will be available in the field of health education in M. I. T.'s Department of Biology and Public Health. The scholarships will be awarded to candidates recommended by the National Tuberculosis Association. Although professional experience is not required, preference will be given to candidates possessing the Bachelor's or Master's degree, and having had successful teaching or administrative experience.

Through an affiliation between M. I. T. and the undergraduate School of Education of Boston University and the graduate school of Education of Harvard University, those who wish to take courses in education while studying at the Institute may do so without additional fee at either Boston University of Harvard.

The scholarships will be awarded in June, 1942, and applications should be received not later than April 30. Information may be obtained and application forms received by applying direct to the Child Health Education Service of the National Tuberculosis, 1790 Broadway and 58th, New York City.

Mrs. Dorough yesterday also announced that winners will be announced next Sunday in the state school newspaper contest among senior, junior high, and elementary schools, in connection with the 1941 Christmas Seal Sale.

$565,000 for Roads In Hot Springs Area

Hot Springs—Congressman W. F. Norrell yesterday advised that construction on the six road projects recommended for the tri-city area of Hot Springs, Benton and Malvern, under the federal program declaring it a defense area, would probably start within the next 60 days.

"I am confident that the bill to provide funds for construction of the projects will pass without undue delay," Congressman Norrell said. The road projects will cost some $565,000.

Health Officer Makes Survey

Many workers in Pulaski County defense plants and citizens in surrounding communities are endangering their health by patronizing eating establishments which are not properly equipped and are operating in an unsanitary manner, Dr. J. A. Summers, director of the Pulaski County Health Department, warned yesterday.

"Some of these cafes or 'hamburger joints' are trying to operate without even the first necessity, a safe and adequate water supply," Dr. Summers said. "Workers and other citizens should first look for the inspection record made on the establishments by a representative of this department before patronizing them.

"It has been necessary for a deputy prosecuting attorney and a member of this department to visit several of these public eating and drinking establishments. Others have been visited and notices have been given to the proprietors advising them of the corrections needed and warning them that they were violating the law and were subject to prosecution for endangering the health of the citizens."

Dr. Summers stressed that it is necessary for proprietors to have proper sanitary facilities. "The building used must be solidly constructed, fly and dust proof and maintained in good repair," he said. "Floors must be tight, sound, smooth, free from cracks, easily cleanable and the kitchen floor impervious to moisture. Walls and ceilings must be tight, smooth, well painted or finished in an approved manner and kept clean and in good repair.

"Surfaces on which food is prepared or served must be of hardwood construction with tight joints and free from cracks, or covered with metal or other approved nonabsorbent material. Kitchens and store-rooms must not be used as a dressing room, cloak room or sleeping room and should not be connected to any rooms used for domestic purposes."

"Jello" King Gets Divorce in Nevada

Reno, Nev. (UP)—Orator Frank Woodward, who built his "Jello" product into a $53,000,000 property, yesterday obtained a divorce from his socialite wife, Mary Trask Woodward, because she served him soup made of discarded fish heads.

Woodward was granted a default decree when his wife's attempt to enjoin the suit was denied by the New York Supreme Court.

Woodward informed the court he was a patient man. He had tolerated his wife's threats to kill him and to have him declared insane so she could become guardian of his 50-odd million dollar estate created when he sold "Jello" to General Foods.

He held his anger when she struck him with a thermos bottle and chased him from his own house with a huge picture frame, Woodward said. Spoiled food and "doctored" beer didn't disturb him.

But when he found fish heads in his soup, Woodward said he "gave up."

"Not for his own person did plaintiff object," the petition said, 'but he felt the servants would have cause to be offended."

Mrs. Woodward, personally, went around "to cheap markets to pick up discarded fish heads" for soup, according to court transcript.

Woodward listed some other habits of his wife to which he found objections: she paraded around the house barefoot; stored food in closets, kept dogs which were not house-broken in her rooms and made them eat off the floor; she opened wide the windows in his room when he was suffering of bronchitis, he said, and "engaged in physical combat" with the household help.

Mrs. Woodward was awarded $6,000 a month.

First Annual Girls' State To Be Held in July

July 12-18, yesterday was designated as the date for the first annual Girls' State to be sponsored by the Arkansas American Legion Auxiliary. The date was announced following a meeting of the Executive Committee for the Auxiliary Girls' State, at noon on the campus of Arkansas State Teachers' College, Conway.

Faculty members of the college will take part in the educational program in connection with the girls' meeting and all of the facilities of the college will be placed at their disposal.

The delegates to the state will be quartered in Barnard Dormitory. During the week they are in attendance there, they will hear prominent speakers from throughout the state. Girls, to be eligible to attend the camp, must be between the ages 15-18 and be in the 11th or 12th grade in high school. They may be sponsored by an American Legion Auxiliary unit, a civic club, a Parent-Teacher group, or a qualified woman's organization.

Mrs. Frank Letzig, Little Rock, was designated executive director of the Girls' State by Mrs. Albert Bevans, Newport, state auxiliary president. Mrs. Herbert Simpson, Camden, was named 1st vice director, and Miss Claudia Kuykendall, Ft. Smith, 2nd vice director. Mrs. Hugh Wicker, Little Rock, state auxiliary secretary, will act as secretary-treasurer and publicity director for the Girls' State.

Ouachita Choir to Sing

Booneville — Forty-one Christian young people, composing the Ouachita College Symphonic Choir, will be heard in sacred concert at the First Baptist Church here Monday, February 2, at 7:30 p. m. The choir is conducted by C. S. White, senior student, and is under the supervision of Miss Thelma Batson, head of the voice department at Ouachita.

Non - moisture - resisting cellophane film resists windshield steaming—it can be pasted to the inside of the windshield.

General Mahon today went to Omaha by plane to confer with 7th Corps Area officials. He will return tomorrow.

CCC Camp Planned.

Lt. Col. Samuel G. Fairchild, camp commander, announced yesterday that two companies of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees are to be stationed at Camp Robinson in the early future for the performance of maintenance duty.

He said the enrollees probably would come from Arkansas CCC camps. They will be housed, he said, in their own portable barracks, probably to be set up directly back of camp headquarters.

Assessments In Pulaski To Show Big Gain

Valuation of property assessed in 1941 and on which taxes are payable in 1942 may reach $60,000,000, an increase of about $2,200,000 over that of the previous year, County Clerk L. A. Mashburn said yesterday.

Mr. Mashburn said he was awaiting certification from the Arkansas auditor of property of public utilities in this county. Total value of all property assessed cannot be determined until the commission certifies the value of the corporation property, the county clerk added.

Value of all property assessed in 1940 and on which taxes were collected in 1941 amounted to $57,812,595, of which $10,447,225 was fixed by the commission on 22 large corporations.

Total tax on property assessed in 1940 was fixed at $2,599,998.50.

Mr. Mashburn's office has completed the preparation of 150,000 statements which will be mailed starting next week to Pulaski County taxpayers on their assessment of real and personal property in 1941. October 1 is the deadline for payment.

Larceny Charges Filed Against Trio

As a result of tactics that failed, Ethel Sampson, Negro, 1418 E. 3rd, North Little Rock, and Effie Green, Negro woman, 202 Hickory, North Little Rock, were in jail last night charged with larceny. It was alleged they attempted to steal clothing from Mangel's, 422 Main, about 6:25 p. m. yesterday. C. W. Deloney Negro, 1504 Cypress, North Little Rock, later was charged with resisting an officer and larceny.

According to reports to police, two women picked up a suit and a woman's coat and started out to a car parked on Capitol. As they were leaving, clerks yelled for the women to stop. O. W. Treadway, 1921 Schiller, whose wife is employed in the store, grabbed the pair. They began to fight, one of them biting Mr. Treadway twice, on the thumb and forefinger. They continued fighting after Patrolman Louis Hackler arrived.

After the two women were sent to headquarters, Deloney was arrested by Patrolman Hackler.

The women kicked out a window of the city jail after they were placed in a cell.

Parole Is Revoked

Governor Adkins yesterday revoked the furlough of Wesley Vaughn, Negro, convicted in the Johnson Circuit Court April 17, 1940, and sentenced to a term of two years on a charge of grand larceny. The revocation order said Vaughn, given a 90-day furlough November 26, 1941, was now held in jail at Clarksville.

No Fordyce Contests

Fordyce—There will be no contests in the city Democratic primary election to be held March 10. Names of candidates seeking re-election are: B. G. Hickey, mayor; Thomas Sparks, recorder; Tom Hagins jr., treasurer; Clary Atkinson, marshal; aldermen, A. L. Carraway, Earl Parnell, B. A. Mayhew, E. B. Rhodes, O. E. Bryant and W. W. Mullins.

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Elaborate East Arkansas Flood Control System Due Test Soon As Rivers Rise

By W. CLARENCE ADAMS.

Jonesboro—Present higher levels in the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and increasing pressure on the St. Francis River watershed in eastern Arkansas, due, with normal spring rains, are expected to subject the federal government's elaborate $16,000,000 St. Francis River flood-control system to its first acid test.

This far-flung system of levees and reservoirs embraces the massive Wappapello dam and reservoir in southeast Missouri and scores of miles of new levees in northeast Arkansas.

Except for the cutting of two deep drainage ditches for drainage of the floodway district below Marked Tree, giving quicker drainage of the previous temporary St. Francis River reservoir in that area, and benefiting thousands of acres of fertile farm lands in Poinsett and Cross Counties, the big flood-control program is virtually complete.

Cutting of the two ditches was substituted at the last minute late in the summer to supplement the program and they are not yet finished.

The Wappapello dam and reservoir and the levees were finished late in the fall and are now in full operation. In fact, the reservoir has been filling for several months and with heavy rains during the past week in the upper reaches of the reservoir area, the basin is expected to creep up to its highest peak since construction.

Levees Set Back.

For miles southward from the Wappapello dam along the muddy St. Francis, which annually has caused flood damage running up into millions of dollars, giant levees now protect farm lands from overflow. Most of these levees, which extend as far south as Poinsett County, reaching nearly the tip of Cross County, have been set far back from the original dikes in order to create a much larger storage area into which floodwater might spill and remain until the threat of inundation is over.

Such towns as Fisk, Campbell, Holcomb, Kennett, Senath and Cardwell in southeast Missouri, and St. Francis, Piggott, Paragould, Lester, Lake City, Monette, Caraway, Leachville, Trumann, Marked Tree, Tyronza, Twist, Parkin and Marianna in Arkansas will be affected, directly or indirectly. Some of the towns are near the banks of the river or its tributaries, while others are indirectly affected.

Last stretches of levee to be completed were in the vicinity of Oak Donnick, between Trumann and Marked Tree, and also in the Marked Tree vicinity. Towering mounds of earth have been thrown up far back from the ditches in this district and most of these already have been sodded.

Straddling the St. Francis and tributary Little and Tyronza Rivers in this immediate area, the levees reach in an inter-connecting chain from south of the dam throughout this area and are so constructed that engineers believe they will be able to withstand extremely high flood periods.

In the reservoir district above the dam, all persons living in that area have been moved to higher ground. Engineers have just announced, however, that certain districts of the reservoir will be opened for leasing used principally for livestock grazing, since they may be subject to overflow during periods of high water.

Lowlands for Leasing.

Bids on leasing of these areas will be accepted at the United States Army Engineers' office at West Memphis until 2 p. m. February 20. The best bidders will be required to enter into a lease with the United States and at the time the lease is signed by both contracting parties, the lessee shall make payment as provided in the contract.

It was pointed out that considerable acreage in the area is in pasture with elevations of 355 to 362 feet mean Gulf level.

Controlling the flood water of the St. Francis has been a "dream" of thousands of farmers living in its basin throughout eastern Arkansas from the tip of Missouri southward through Clay, Greene, Craighead, Mississippi, Poinsett, Cross, Crittenden, St. Francis, Lee and Phillips Counties.

Caution Advised.

Often during the peak of winter or spring rains, floodwater from the swollen river would creep out over lowlands, particularly in the areas near Paragould, Lake City, Monette, Caraway, Trumann and Marked Tree in the "Buffalo Island" district and the famous "sunklands" area of southeast Arkansas where floods during the spring or fall months mean losses that cannot be replaced easily.

Army Engineers believe that almost complete protection is assured, but some word of caution has been expressed, stating that until a complete system of levees is in operation from the tip of Arkansas to where the river empties into the Missouri River, farmers living along its banks may expect some damage, even now, in periods of highest water.

As the reservoir begins filling behind the earthen dam at Wappapello and the muddy stream gushes southward through Arkansas, rising higher each day under pressure of heavy rains, thousands of persons living in the lowland feel that the system probably will soon be given the first real test.

Already, the "sunklands" area in Poinsett County, between Lake City and Marked Tree, where the river formerly spread out in a massive reservoir known as the "floodway" water is rising fast. The floodway ditches in that area are reaching back to their highest peaks since last spring.

At Lake City, the huge St. Francis Bay section, usually dry except in periods of high water on the river, is now filling up and already has a good level.

Both farm and town dwellers alike are cautiously looking on as water begins to rise to determine whether the revamped flood system along the river will keep it within its banks.

Alcoa Official Speaks Before Engineers Club

A. P. Allen, long-time official of the Aluminum Company of America, who is in charge of the aluminum plant which is now under construc-

New Assessors' Manual Fixes Auto Values

Assessment values for passenger automobiles ranging from $40 to $3,600 are suggested in a manual for county tax assessors prepared by the Tax Division of the Arkansas Corporation Commission.

The former figure was suggested for automobiles seven years old which new cost between $500 and $549, f. o. b.; the latter figure, for new automobiles costing between $9,000 and $10,000.

By the time it is seven years old, the $9,000 to $10,000 limousine has a suggested assessment worth of only $150.

The manual tacitly recognizes the well known fact that nobody in Arkansas assesses his property at the 50 per cent set by law. If he did, a new $10,000 vehicle obviously should be assessed at $5,000.

Besides setting up average suggested assessment according to age and purchase price, the manual lists suggestions for the most popular makes of automobiles by year models. Highest assessment suggested in this section is $2,000 for a 1942 Packard 180 limousine, town car or sport sedan; lowest, $30 for a 1935 Oldsmobile coupe. Why a 1935 Oldsmobile should be assessed for $5 less than the lighter, less expensive 1935 Willys coupe is not explained.

The assessor's manual also lists suggested assessment values on other kinds of property and outlines laws relating to assessment and assessors.

Youth Completes Air Corps Technical Course

PVT. FRANK E. PROBST.

Private Probst, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Probst, 2109 Center, last week completed a course in the Army Air Corps Technical School of Aviation, Chanute Field, Ill., and has been sent to Hills Field, Ogden, Utah, and assigned to the 8th Transport Squadron.

U.S. Grand Jury Will Meet On February 23

Federal Judge Trimble announced yesterday that a Federal Grand Jury would be called in session here February 23 to consider all pending criminal matters in the four districts, including Jonesboro, Batesville, Helena and Little Rock.

Sam Rorex, U. S. district attorney, said as far as he can determine now, there will be no such sensational cases such as were handled by the Federal Grand Jury which met here last September.

Included in the more important cases handled by the last jury were the indictment returned against Dr. and Mrs. John R. Brinkley and six of their employes; and against six Crittenden County men, three of whom were convicted last week for violations of the civil liberties statutes. One of the indicted men, Sheriff Howard Curlin, died two days before he was to face trial.

Woman Files Suit To Annul Marriage

A suit for annulment of her marriage to H. B. Fryar was filed in Pulaski Chancery Court yesterday by Merle Casey, both of whom were returned here last week from Dallas, Tex., to face charges contained in informations filed by Prosecuting Attorney Sam Robinson.

Fryar was charged with bigamy and Miss Casey with knowingly marrying a man who already was married. Both formerly were employed in the State Highway Department.

Miss Casey's suit said Fryar informed her that a decree of divorce had been entered in Chancery Court of White County and that he assured her that he could "contract a lawful marriage."

The suit said Fryar told the paintiff and members of her family following a long distance conversation that the clerk of the White County Chancery Court informed him that the decree had been entered. The suit said the couple was married by the Rev. Fred Harrison, Little Rock.

Fryar was released from county jail yesterday after posting a $500 bond. Miss Casey was released on her own recognizance.

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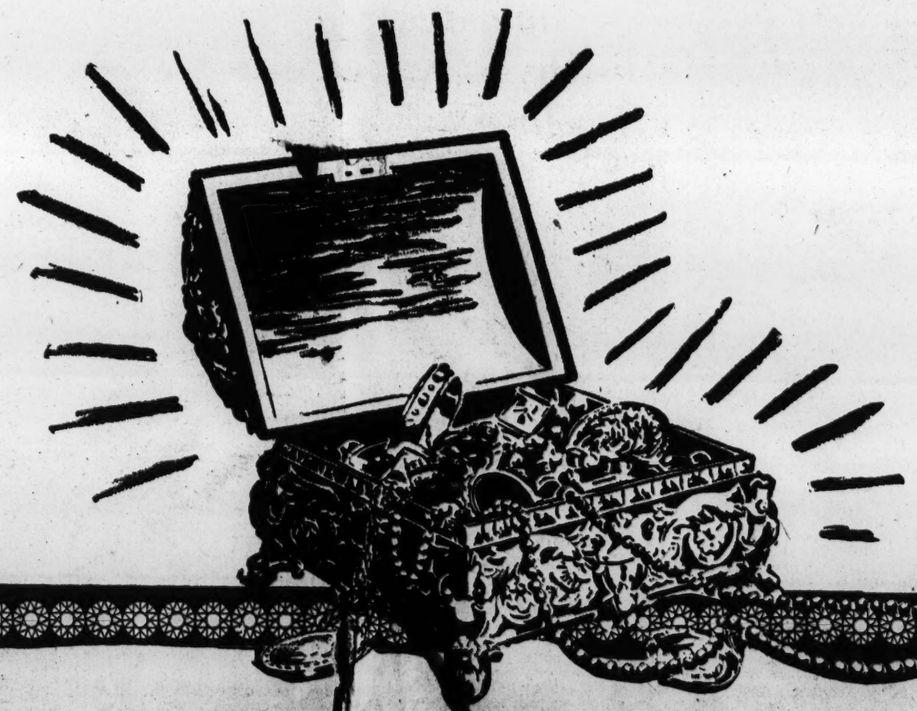

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We, in turn, know that only our constant sincerity toward you earns your confidence and loyalty. For

area into which floodwater might spill and remain until the threat of inundation is over.

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Alcoa Official Speaks Before Engineers Club

A. P. Allen, long-time official of the Aluminum Company of America, who is in charge of the aluminum plant which is now under construction near Malvern, was the feature speaker yesterday in a meeting of the Engineers Club in the Freiderica Hotel.

Although he confined his address to the technical side of the refining of aluminum, Mr. Allen said after the meeting adjourned that "satisfactory progress" was being made in the construction work. Most of the surveying and mapping of the huge plant site has been completed, he said, and workmen now are employed in two 10-hour shifts in grading earth on building sites.

The speaker traced briefly the history of aluminum, declaring that as recent as 60 years ago the metal was a laboratory oddity with no practical use, since it was difficult to refine.

Huge amounts of electricity used in refining aluminum oxide into the useful product are not needed for power, but as a chemical reacting agent, Mr. Allen said. Twelve kilowatt hours of energy are needed to refine one pound of aluminum.

A joint meeting of the Engineers Club and the Arkansas Society of Professional Engineers will be held next Saturday in the Freiderica. The club will meet February 28 with the Arkansas Engineers Club in the Hotel Marion.

Miners in Beer Strike

Miners in Denniston, New Zealand, blacklisted hotel-keepers to obtain a 12-ounce glass of beer instead of the prevailing 10 ounce drink. In Westport the 12 ounce glass has been served ever since the custom of each third 10-ounce glass being "on the house" was abolished. Now Denniston, Westport and Burnett's Face, which was first to feel the force of the blacklist, are serving the larger drink.

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Stiffts . . . Arkansas' largest jewelry establishment . . . ever on the alert to present to their many patrons the finest in jewelry . . . whether it be Diamonds . . . Watches . . . Silver . . . China . . . or Glassware . . . continually search the world for the rarest Gems . . . and only quality products are offered to our customers. There's an acid test for gold, a touch test for crystal, but a layman's test for diamonds is his confidence in his jeweler.

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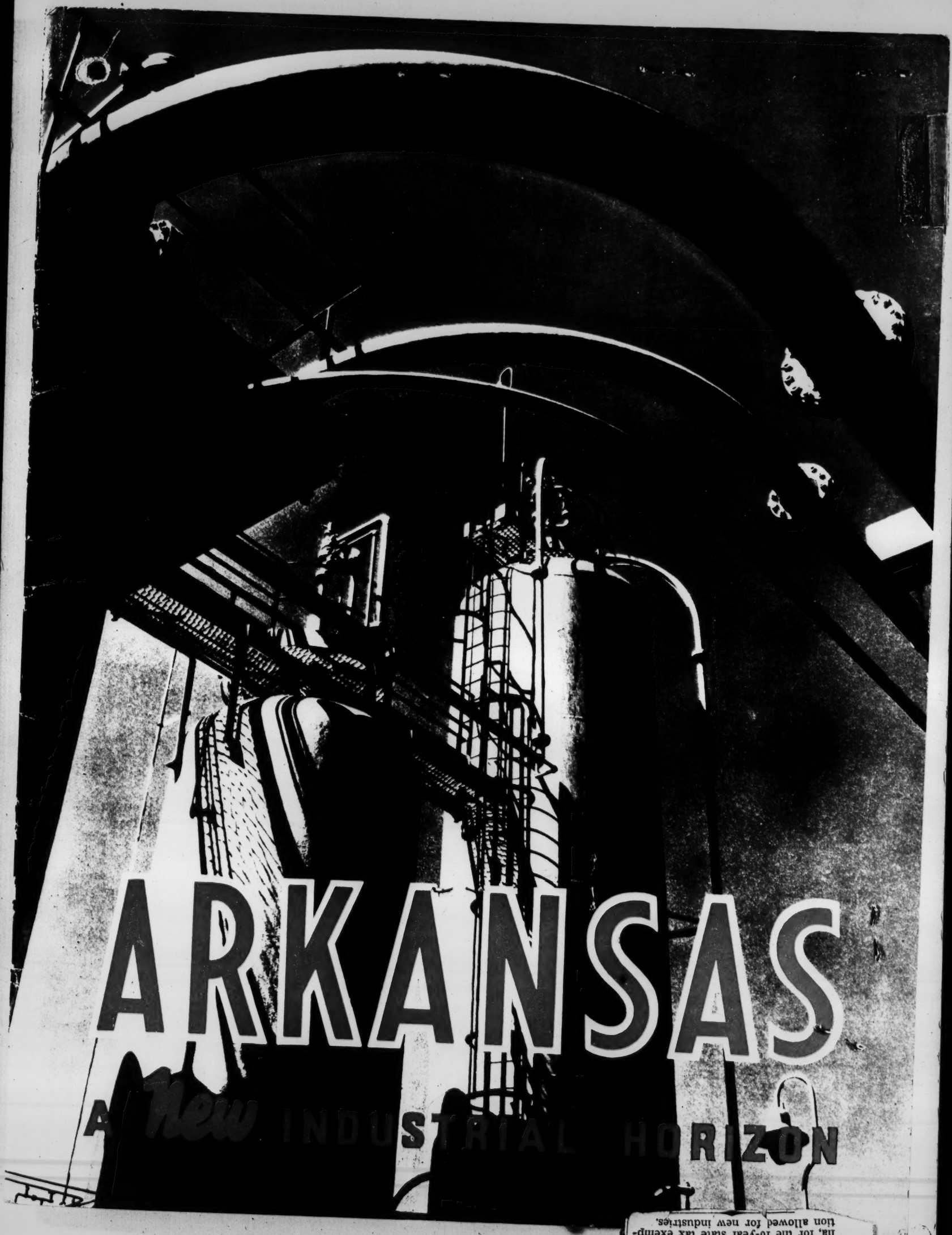
Chas. S. STIFFT JEWELERS Co.



Nolla Cotton Oil Company, manufacturing, for the 10-year state tax exemption allowed for new industries.

Arkansas

Arkansas Democrat
4/14/42
Little Rock

New Projects For Arkansas Are Expected

A recapitulation of more than 50 military training establishments, war industries, housing projects and dams which the Agricultural and Industrial Commission has aided in obtaining for Arkansas was presented at a meeting today by H. K. Thatcher, executive director.

The report covered the period since the commission's Washington office was established June 10, 1940, in charge of Mr. Thatcher.

Mr. Thatcher said the Washington officer and the Little Rock office, in charge of John M. Bransford as director, had worked closely in compiling and presenting data to the various government agencies. He expressed appreciation for co-operation of other state and civic agencies, the Arkansas delegation in Congress and various firms and individuals.

A prospectus for each of more than 100 Arkansas cities and localities has been made and presented to the War and Navy Departments and the War Production Board, he said.

Regarding possible additional war industries for Arkansas, Mr. Thatcher said:

"For very obvious reasons no written statement will be made of the several prospective additional industries which should come to Arkansas. It is sufficient to say there are several which we feel confident will come to this state. We are faced now with the statement of the power section of the War Production Board that Arkansas does not have any additional electric power that can be made available for new industries. It is a fact that the power production units of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and possibly Missouri and Kansas are being operated as a pool. Any power available in this pool could be allocated to any place within the area where sufficient power lines are in operation to carry the load.

We believe that if the WPB power board can be convinced that additional industries logically fit into Arkansas, because of available raw materials, adequate water supply, satisfactory transportation facilities and plentiful labor supply, whatever electrical power may be needed will be allocated to these new industries."

Many Industries Expand.

The commission received also a report of 74 new and expanded industries in Arkansas during 1941, prepared by the Little Rock office. The list included 29 new manufacturing plants, three feed manufacturing plants, 17 lumber industries, 10 mining, quarry and milling plants, one roofing industry, one machinery manufacturing plant, two refineries, two beverage plants, one apparel plant and eight miscellaneous plants.

Mr. Thatcher commented that these developments may prove of more lasting good to Arkansas than the more publicized war industries because, he said, most of them will be here long after the war. The commission had scheduled for consideration an application of the Magnolia Cotton Oil Company, Magnolia, for the 10-year state tax exemption allowed for new industries.

4/12/42 Little Rock A

More Workers To Go on Duty At Jacksonville

Production at the Arkansas Ordnance Plant near Jacksonville is to be stepped up this week when a second shift will be placed on one of the lines which has been in operation for several days, officials said yesterday.

This line started initial operation less than a month ago and considerable training and developing has been necessary in order to prepare for the double shift. This step will require the expansion of the present operating force.

Operators are being trained on additional lines recently completed, and it is contemplated that additional loading and assembling will be started shortly.

Practice blackout of three minutes' duration will be held Monday night. All street lights, fence lights and other outside lights will be turned off throughout the plant on a pre-established schedule. The blackout is the first step in a plant-wide program of co-ordinating the existing facilities for functioning in case of an air raid or other emergency.

Dormitories Under Construction.

Three dormitories now being constructed on the plant site will in a short time be completed and it is presently intended that these dormitories will be used to house women employed at the plant. There is now under way a program to construct at a later date three additional dormitories for plant employes.

Employes of the plant, under the supervision of the welfare manager, John VanBrederode, are organizing a baseball team. This marks the beginning of the athletic and recreational program which is to be followed at the plant for the benefit of the employes.

R. C. Smith, who has been chief project engineer for Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., left yesterday to occupy a similar position at one of the new government plants yet to be built.

18,000 Strawberry Pickers Needed

Approximately 18,000 pickers will be needed to harvest Arkansas' strawberry crop which is expected to be ready for picking About April 20, Roscoe N. Rushing, Farm Placement Supervisor in Arkansas for the United States Employment Service, announced yesterday.

With the nation's extensive Food for Victory campaign now in effect, the strawberry crop in the state this year is more important than it has ever been before.

Little Rock Ark. 4/10/42

Arsenal Workers To Live On Boats

Pine Bluff—River boats to be floated to the river bank near the site of Pine Bluff Arsenal next week will provide quarters and meals for approximately 1,000 arsenal workmen, it was announced yesterday from the office of the United States Area Engineer at the arsenal.

The announcement from the office said "Shortage of mechanics in several trades during the past two weeks having been caused by inadequate living accommodations, arrangements have been completed for stationing in the Arkansas River at the arsenal site a fleet of quarterboats operated by the U. S. Engineers.

"The boats will provide meals and quarters for about 1,000 mechanics beginning about April 13."

Rates will be based on cost of service provided, the statement from the office said. Assignments will be controlled, the statement said, by the area engineer and preference will be given men in trades in which shortages have been experienced.

Additional accommodations for mechanics will be provided by construction of barracks and mess facilities [illegible]

Arkansas Gazette
4/22/42

New Plant To Be Built Near Bauxite

Washington, April 21 (AP).—Representative Norrell (Dem., Ark.) announced today the Aluminum Branch of the War Production Board had advised him a plant costing in excess of $5,000,000 would be built near Bauxite, in Saline county, Arkansas, for the manufacture of synthetic cryolite and aluminum fluoride, need for processing of aluminum.

Mr. Norrell said the officials had decided to locate the new plant, which would employ 150 people, near the alumina plant in Saline county, operated in conjunction with the big aluminum plant at Lake Catherine. He said the new plant, like the aluminum and alumina plants, will be operated for the Defense Plant Corporation by the Aluminum Company of America. Construction will require more than 1,000 workers, he said.

Arkansas Democrat - Little Rock - 4/12/42

"War Farer"--A New Kind of Migrant

Roving War Workers Are Repainting Our Population Picture

AMERICA has a new kind of migrant. He is young, travels light, generally behaves himself, and has money. He's on his way looking for a war job, with the chances good that he will find one. He is the War Farer.

No Steinbeck has stepped forward to glorify him, perhaps because he is so unlike the so-called Okie or Arkie who, well along in years, bundled his wife and children and household treasures into a battered flivver daubed "California or Bust," and set out on an aimless Odyssey.

But in the years to come, the war farer will take his place with the gold-seeking Forty-Niner as an individual who scrambled social and political values almost beyond recognition.

He is doing two things. He is revising population figures of some cities and states so drastically that they have become sheer guesswork. But more important, because he is fundamentally a farm-to-city migrant, he is speeding the day of complete large-scale mechanized farming—cursed by economists and those who love the old way of living close to the soil.

A War Asset.

On other scores, America is lucky to have the war migrant. Labor, says Ewan Clague of the U. S. Employment Service, is the most flexible and adaptable factor of war production. Many of the itinerants have two or more trades. When the factories can't go to them, they go to the factories.

A nationwide survey by Wide World Features, which indicates that the migration is primarily farm-to-city, is borne out by the employment service's estimate that 600,000 will leave the farm for industry in 1942.

There are two kinds of war farers—those who build Army camps and factories and then move on, and those who came to work. And by far the biggest single problem is that of housing them.

Here's the Picture.

The country is full of boom towns. Baton Rouge has doubled in population since 1940, Alexandria, La., has jumped from 28,000 to 50,000. Burlington, Ia., which had a normal population of 26,000, is over 42,000. Dover, Del., has doubled its normal 10,000.

New Oleans, normally 494,000, expects to climb over 1,000,000. Bustling Portland, Ore., expects to add 40,000 employables by September 1, and the FSA estimates that 18,000 agricultural workers soon will transfer to war jobs at Portland and Vancouver. Baltimore has an influx of 3,000 to 4,000 monthly. Fort Worth needs 12,000 housing units. Seattle has added about 23,600 families. Norfolk, Va., had to float a $3,000,000 bond issue to expand its water system. Housing vacancies in Cleveland have dropped to 1.3 per cent, in Chicago to 0.9 per cent.

The war farers are living in tents, dormitories, trailers, barracks, tobacco sheds, basement corners. Rents in some towns like Baraboo, Wis., have been multiplied four times. The federal government is sponsoring communities of quickie housing units.

But, How to Move 'Em?

The transportation problem is bad and will get much worse when tires start to wear out. Commuting by car 20, 50, even 100 miles a day is commonplace. Railroads have added shuttle trains with longer routes. One train out of Muskogee, Okla., carries 1,400 daily.

Behavior Is Better.

Although recreational facilities often are inadequate, most of the reports on social conditions are negative. Despite an influx of shipyard workers in Wisconsin, social conditions remained good and crime negligible. Utah reported juvenile delinquency decreased—probably because of less time for mischief.

Evidently the composite war farer and his wife are leaving their children, if any, at home, for reports of crowded schools are scattered. Baltimore is contemplating two shifts in its schools next fall. But in Connecticut, a new census of school children shows a statewide drop of 2,996, indicating that other children are leaving their books to work.

Many teachers are leaving for better paid defense jobs. Oklahoma is hiring married ex-teachers.

Farm Problem Acute.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in a study of the extent to which the supply of farm labor has dopped below normal, mapped the darkest spots as of January 1 in Nevada, Michigan, Ohio, downstate New York, New Jersey and Virginia. In percentage of decline for the past three years, Washington and Kansas suffered heavily. The Department of Commerce estimates that the proportion of the nation's labor force engaged in farming has dropped from about 70 per cent in 1820 to less than 20 in 1940.

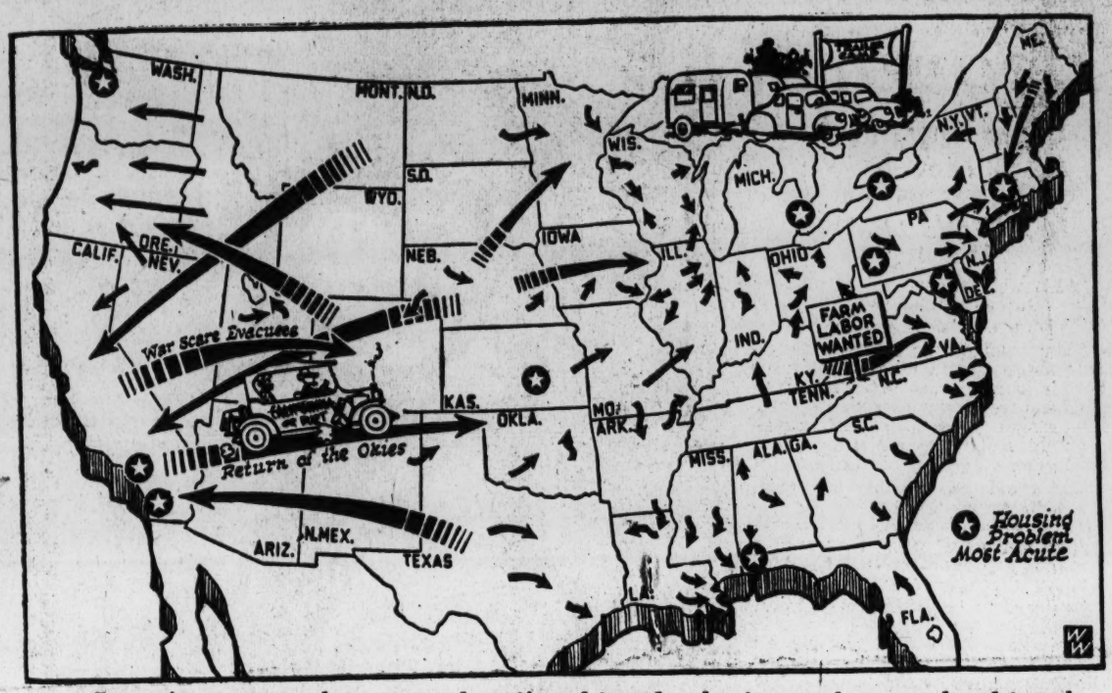
But in sectional migration, most interesting was the return of many former Oklahomans to their native state, after the declaration of war. Traffic counts on Highway 66 (the "Grapes of Wrath" trail to California) at one time showed 20 families daily homebound from the West. Probably 70,000 Oklahoma families have returned, with the evidence in West coast auto license tags around Oklahoma defense plants.

Agricultural Arizona has a shortage of skilled laborers who have gone to the West coast, or to Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas. Thousands of Iowans have left the state for factory work. There has been a noticeable migration from Maine to industrial areas in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Montpelier, Vt., a city of 8,000, has lost 1,000 persons in the past year.

"Stoop Labor" Hit.

But the biggest worry concerns the migratory farm workers, the "stoop labor" which makes possible the crops of sugar beets, cotton, berries, garden truck and citrus fruits. California has lost its Japanese, and David L. B. Fringer, who is federal employment commissioner for Maryland, anticipates that the army of migratory farm workers even now forming in the South will be siphoned off by wartime jobs before its gets far north.

Compared to the defense migrant in influence, the Dust Bowl refugee was a backyard tourist.



Sweeping arrows show general sectional trends, short curved arrows local trends where farm-to-city migration is most pronounced, according to unofficial but reliable sources. Michigan, because of conversion of auto workers to defense, stands out as having almost no farm-to-city movement.

Little Rock, Ark

PRIL 22, 1942.

NYA Halts Non-Defense Clerical Work

All clerical and service projects of the National Youth Administration except those at Camp Robinson and Camp Chaffee are being suspended Friday, the state NYA office at Russellville informed agencies using NYA help yesterday. Assignment of NYA workers to the offices will be ended tomorrow, the notice said.

J. W. Hull, state director of the NYA, said here last night that approximately 1,100 youths on NYA rolls will be affected by the order. Suspension of non-defense clerical work is in line with the agency's program of devoting more exclusive attention to war work, he said, and where possible workers will be transferred to defense projects of the organization.

The clerical workers are now engaged in work for the state Welfare Department, county health offices, state Employment Service, county superintendents of education, county home demonstration agents and the Farm Security Administration. The NYA has defense machine shops at Dumas, El Dorado, Little Rock, Helena, Forrest City, Paragould, Searcy, Morrilton, Fort Smith, Harrison, Fayetteville, De Queen and Pine Bluff, he said.

To Expect Shop Work.

Mr. Hull, who stopped here en route to Russellville from Washington, D. C., said he had discussed with NYA officials there increasing the work of defense shops in the state. The shops are engaged in training workers, who are sent over the country to specialized plant jobs.

Among developments which may be expected in the near future, he said, is a program of training girls to take over such jobs as metal working, for which boys are now being trained. The program will be developed by the new Labor Supply Commission headed by Paul V. McNutt.

A Blow to Welfare Department.

Welfare Commissioner John G. Pipkin said taking the NYA help away would be a "serious blow" to the state Welfare Department. The department, which formerly had more than 300 NYA workers, largely in the county departments, now has 196. Work formerly accomplished by the youths will be left entirely to 75 county directors, about 150 county visitors and 100 clerk-stenographers.

Social Council Hears Defense Leader.

The non-essential social agencies will "fold up" during the war just as non-essential businesses, J. J. Harrison, vice chairman of the state Defense Council, told members of the Council of Social Agencies at the Hotel Marion yesterday. Mr. Harrison urged each agency to do an efficient job and make accurate reports to the public.

Dr. Paul L. Day, chairman, reported the Executive Committee took the following action at a meeting April 4:

Voted to request the Pulaski County Civilian Defense Council to serve as a clearing house for the social service needs arising from Camp Robinson, the Jacksonville and Marche defense plants and other war activities of the county.

Voted to request the Camp Committee to make arrangements for continuation of the Co-operative Girls Camp. This program has been in operation for five years.

Mr. Day reported it was agreed at a special meeting of social and defense agencies that the Work Projects Administration, the state Department of Education and the county Welfare Department be asked to assume responsibility of operating day nurseries in the county.

$34,981,270 Spent By FWA in Arkansas.

Washington, April 16 (AP).—The Federal Works Agency spent $170,405,982 on Midsouth projects during the last fiscal year.

The figures, in the annual FWA report for the year ended June 30, 1941, showed expenditures of $52,897,348 in Louisiana, $47,909,993 in Tennessee; $36,617,371 in Mississippi and $34,981,270 in Arkansas.

Programs of the FWA by states included:

Arkansas, Public Buildings [redacted] ministration, $351,094.

Public Roads Administra[redacted] $7,245,411.

Public Works Administra[redacted] $7,465.

United States Housing Auth[redacted] $363,800.

Works Projects Administr[redacted] $26,840,500.

War Industry Seen [redacted] Moving to Midwe[redacted]

Kansas City, Mo., April 1[redacted] The bulk of military indus[redacted]

Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock
4/22/42

and the strawberry harvest will offer the first test of this year's supply of farm labor. Increased rates for picking are being offered, and many schools are closing early to permit pupils to take part in farm work. About 15 per cent of the total workers on 1,700 farms are female, an unusually high percentage.

Half-Billion More For Housing Asked

Arkansas Democrat 4/22/42

Washington (AP) — John Blandford jr., housing administrator, asked Congress today for a $500,000,000 increase in the present $300,000,000 authority for the government to insure mortgages for private construction of defense homes.

Blandford told the House Banking Committee the Federal Housing Authority's available insurance fund was exhausted and that an increase was necessary to conduct a program which he estimated at 285,000 family dwelling units in defense areas.

An estimated 1,300,000 "migrant" workers will go to those defense areas in the next year, he said, adding that private contractors should er[redacted] with federal in[redacted] should be[redacted]."

T[redacted] On Conway Project

Conway — Bids on a temporary loan note issue of $175,000 will be received at noon Wednesday by the Conway Housing Authority, which is in charge of a 50-unit project to provide accommodations for Maumelle Ordnance Works employes, for which Conway has been designated as the defense housing area.

The note issue will be dated April 29 and will be payable Maq 4, 1943. In addition to a pledge of the authority's full faith and credit, the issue will be secured by a pledge to its requisition agreement with the Federal Housing Authority, represented in this area by the Ft. Worth regional office.

Rapid progress is being made in construction of the dwelling units, comprising Victory Courts near St. [redacted]

Get Addition

[redacted]prings—Presidential approv[redacted] been granted for a $62,243 [redacted] to provide additional facili[redacted] the Leo N. Levi Memorial [redacted]l here, Congressman W. F. [redacted] said last night.

[redacted]he total cost of the project, [redacted] is a federal grant. The hos[redacted] will pay the remainder of the [redacted]

[redacted]bi Martin Perley said the proj[redacted]lls for the construction of a [redacted]d story to the present clinic [redacted]ng.

commission had scheduled for con[redacted]
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nolia Cotton Oil Company, Magno[redacted]
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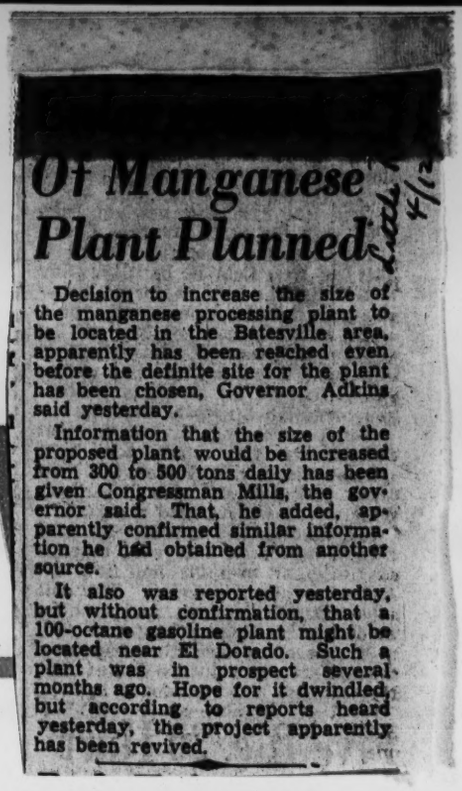


Of Manganese Plant Planned

Decision to increase the size of the manganese processing plant to be located in the Batesville area, apparently has been reached even before the definite site for the plant has been chosen, Governor Adkins said yesterday.

Information that the size of the proposed plant would be increased from 300 to 500 tons daily has been given Congressman Mills, the governor said. That, he added, apparently confirmed similar information he had obtained from another source.

It also was reported yesterday, but without confirmation, that a 100-octane gasoline plant might be located near El Dorado. Such a plant was in prospect several months ago. Hope for it dwindled, but according to reports heard yesterday, the project apparently has been revived.

ARKANSAS

A STRATEGIC SITE FOR DECENTRALIZATION

New and powerful forces are changing the geography of business. Population centers are shifting . . . new markets are developing . . . old markets are making new demands . . . new competition is arising in new places . . . new legislation is affecting financing, production and distribution. ● ● All these and other cumulative forces are bringing about a shifting of the nation's social and economic balance. As a consequence, alert industry is on the move, pioneering a new era, seeking new locations for its plants and branch factories. ● ● To such industry Arkansas presents a new industrial horizon with a substantial supply of raw materials, power and labor, favorable climate, sympathetic legislation, adequate transportation facilities . . . a strategic base for reaching every important market in the Mississippi Valley, the Gulf ports . . . and nearly one-half of the nation's population . . . all within 500 miles of the Arkansas border.

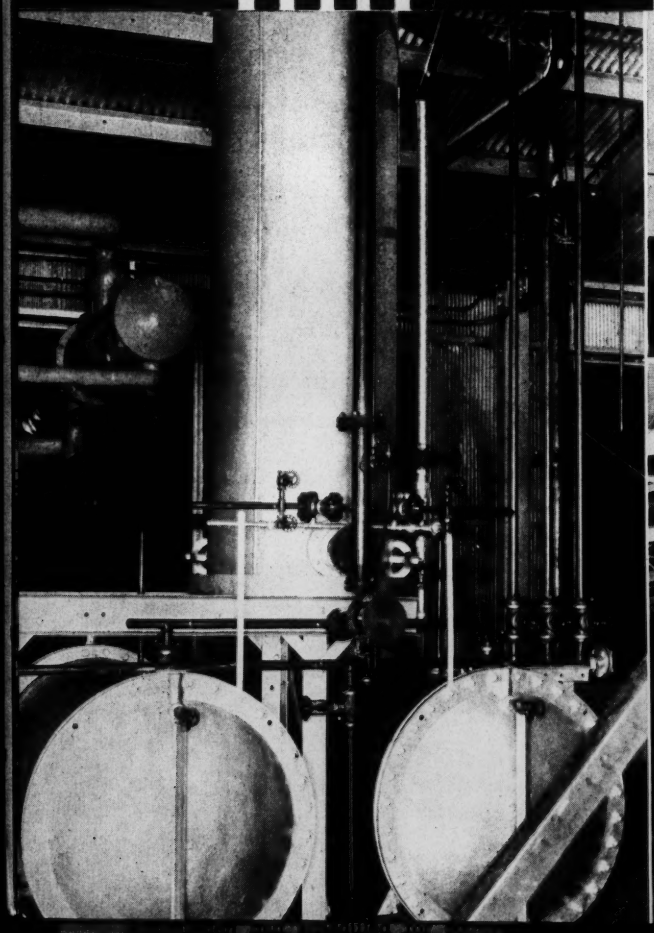
All other things being equal, industry favors locating close to the markets it serves. Consider Arkansas then, in relation to your present and future marketing opportunities.

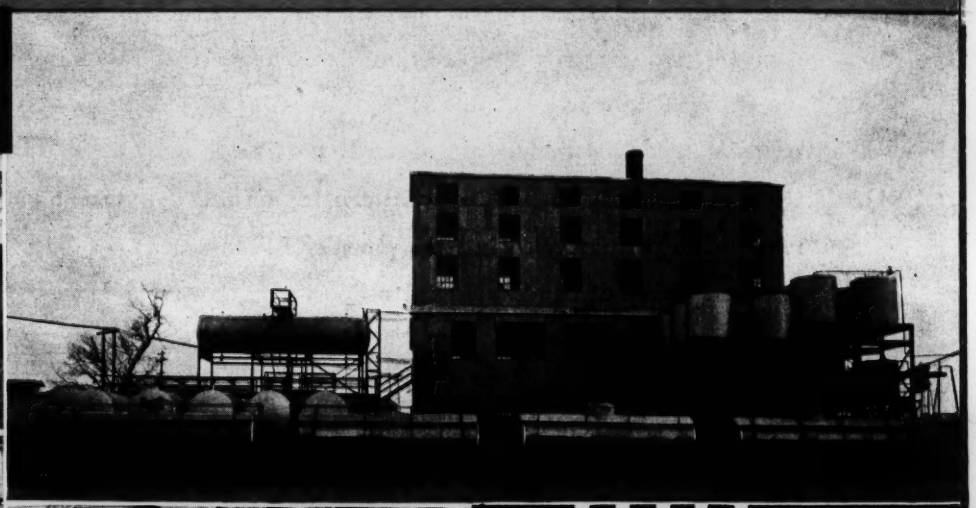
ELEVATIONS ABOVE 2000 FEET
FROM 1500 TO 2000 FEET
FROM 1000 TO 1500 FEET
FROM 500 TO 1000 FEET
FROM 250 TO 500 FEET
ELEVATIONS BELOW 250 FEET

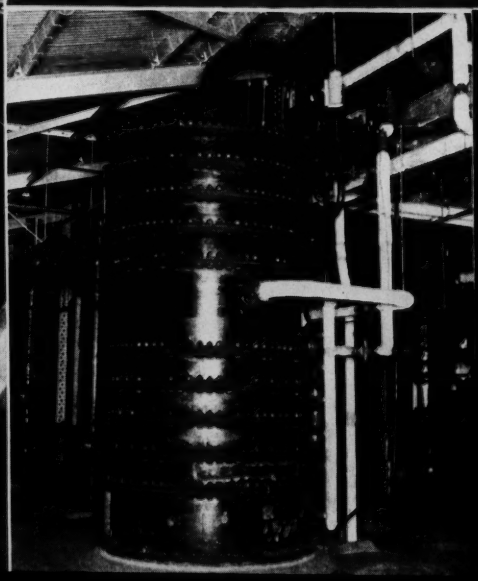
TOPOGRAPHICALLY SPEAKING

"Arkansas," says Bruce Barton, "is where the Southland meets the great "Southwest." Geographically, the state lies directly south of Missouri, west of Tennessee and Mississippi, north of Louisiana and east of Texas and Oklahoma. Its area, 53,335 square miles, is as large as that of Pennsylvania and New Jersey combined. ● ● A line, beginning at the northeast corner, then southwest through Little Rock to Arkadelphia and thence to DeQueen near the southwest corner, will divide the state into two well-defined sections of almost equal size. The highlands lie to the north and west of the line; the lowlands or Gulf Coastal Plain area on the east and south. ● ● The highlands embrace three distinct topographic divisions—the Ozark uplands, the Arkansas Valley and the Ouachita Mountains. The Ozark uplands in the north consist of mountains, ridges and plateaus with their associated valleys. The surface rocks, ranging in geologic age from the Ordovician to Pennsylvanian, contribute a diversity of soils and minerals which, in turn, provide a wide variety of occupations. Most of the Ozark uplands have an elevation of 1,000 feet or more above sea level, with maximum elevations of about 2,400 feet. ● ● The Arkansas Valley, separating the Ozarks from the Ouachitas, is a comparatively level plain, 30 to 40 miles wide and extending from the vicinity of Little Rock westward into Oklahoma. Most of this area is between 300 feet and 600 feet above sea level; but several table-top mountains rise more than 2,000 feet above the surrounding country. The rocks, principally sandstones and shales of the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian series, contribute a diversity of soils, and yield natural gas and the finest coal mined west of the Alleghenies. ● ● The Ouachita Mountains, in the southern highlands, comprise a region of rugged, picturesque topography due primarily to intense parallel folding and buckling of beds of chert, shale, sandstone and novaculite of the Cambrian to Pennsylvanian age. Igneous intrusives occur in a few localities. The area extends from Little Rock, in almost the exact center of the state, to the Oklahoma border. ● ● East and south of the highlands is the Gulf Coastal Plain area, comprising 27,620 square miles and consisting of some of the most fertile and productive land in the nation. The topography varies from that of relatively flat to gently undulating lowlands ranging 100 feet to 300 feet above sea level in the east and southeast, to that of gently rolling uplands with elevations varying from 200 to 700 feet above sea level in the south and southwest. The surface formations are unconsolidated clays, sands, marls and chalks ranging from the Lower Cretaceous to the Quarternary. ● ● Rich in agricultural and forest products, and oil and gas, this vast area invites both agriculturist and industrialist.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL MAP







● BY-PRODUCTS OF ARKANSAS'S HARDWOOD MANUFACTURE INCLUDE ACETIC ACID, METHANOL AND CHARCOAL . . . .

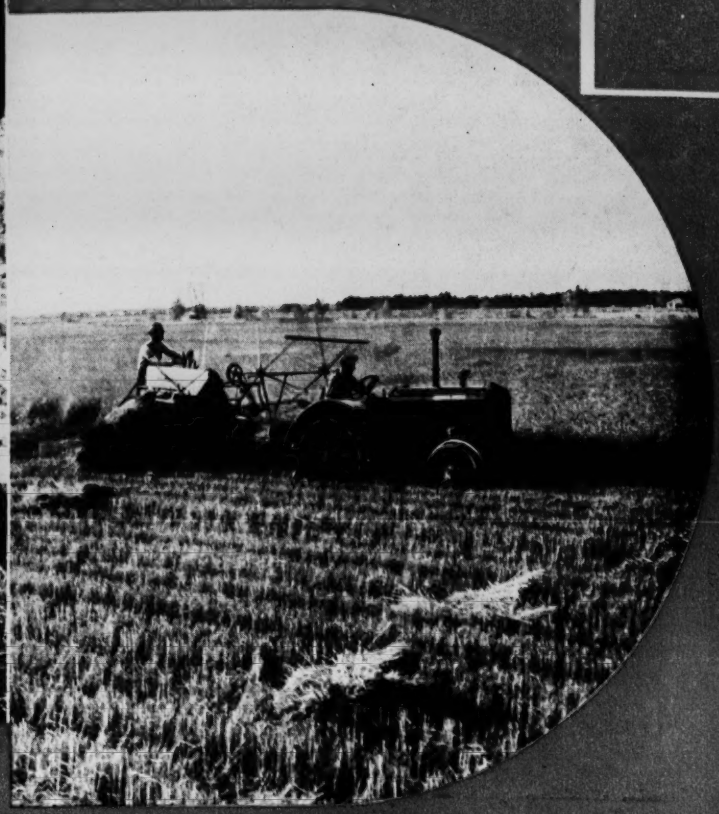
SPEAKING OF THE WEATHER

Arkansas has the climate of the balmy South tempered by the invigorating atmosphere of the highland country. Extremes of either heat or cold are seldom experienced. Winters are comparatively short and mild. Snow, ice and freezes of consequence rarely occur except in the extreme upper part of the Arkansas Valley and in the northwestern part of the Ozark area. The summers are modified by the mountain ranges, streams, forests and refreshing south winds blowing off the Gulf. ● ● Data obtained from the United States Weather Bureau at Little Rock covering a 57-year period show that there are an average of 143 clear days a year, 109 partly cloudy days and 113 cloudy days. Of the latter, 106 days are rainy. ● ● The mean annual precipitation at Little Rock is 48.4 inches. For the state it varies from 45 inches in the northern and southwestern parts to 50 inches or more in the eastern and southeastern sections. ● ● The average maximum temperature for the 57-year period at Little Rock is 71.3 degrees; average minimum temperature, 53.2 degrees; average mean temperature, 63.3 degrees. For the state the mean annual temperature ranges from 55 degrees in the north to 65 degrees in the extreme south. ● ● Relative humidity is another important factor from the viewpoint of the industrial engineer. In this regard the United States Weather Bureau at Little Rock has compiled the following average figures for a 57-year period: 7 a. m., relative humidity 80%; Noon, relative humidity 56%; 7 p. m., relative humidity 61%. ● ● Throughout the year the average relative humidity for the state fluctuates from 45 to 65 per cent with the high points occurring in December and January and the low points in July, August and September. ● ● Data regarding growing seasons also are often useful in making a survey for an industrial location. Quoting from Extension Circular No. 351, of the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas: "The growing season, from the last to the first killing frost, ranges from slightly less than 180 days in the extreme northwest corner of the state, to more than 230 days in the southern portion. The growing season over most of the state is more than 210 days, the exceptions being an area in the higher parts of the Ouachita and Ozark mountains. The average rainfall during the average growing season is 26 inches, fairly well distributed over the period." ● ● From these statistics it is evident that the climate of Arkansas not only is extremely favorable for growing a wide variety of field, orchard and forest crops, but also is favorable for maximum production in any industrial plant where human efficiency is dependent either directly or indirectly upon the natural elements.

● ARKANSAS'S PEOPLE, INCLUDING LABOR, ARE LARGELY NATIVE, AMERICAN BORN

WHO ARE THE ARKANSANS?

Arkansas's 1930 census reports a population of 1,854,482 with 74.1 per cent white and 25.8 per cent negro. Of the white population, 99.3 per cent are native-born Americans and 73.2 per cent native-born Arkansans, with negro percentages approximately the same. Of the state's total population, 60.4 per cent are classified under "Farm Population," 19 per cent "Rural Non-Farm Population," and 21.6 per cent "Urban." Only Mississippi and the two Dakotas have lower urban population percentages. And of the thirty-one states either flanked by or east of the Mississippi River, only Minnesota, Maine and Florida have a lower population density than Arkansas. ● ● Little Rock, the capital city, with a population of 81,679, and North Little Rock with 19,418, comprise an industrious single community. Next is Fort Smith, with 31,429; Texarkana with 10,764 in Arkansas and 16,602 in Texas; Pine Bluff 20,764; Hot Springs 20,238; El Dorado 16,421; Helena, 12,805 and Jonesboro 10,326. These and seven other towns with populations ranging between 5,000 and 10,000, make up 68 per cent of the state's total urban population. The same census reports that 38.5 per cent of a total of 438,639 families in Arkansas live in their own homes. The median value of owned non-farm homes is given as $2,090; median rental of non-farm homes is $11.56—the lowest of all of the states with the exception of Georgia. ● ● Arkansas cities and towns are clean, well managed and afford up-to-date civic, social and educational advantages. Public schools—city and rural—are accredited and on a par with those of other states. In the higher education group are, the University of Arkansas, five state-supported colleges, seven church-supported colleges and accredited junior colleges. Public elementary and secondary school enrollment approximates 82 per cent of the total population of the state between the ages of 5 and 17 years. ● ● That Arkansans are industrious is revealed in the census of 1930 which lists 47 per cent of the total population over working age as gainfully employed—an average of 1.3 workers for every family. Of these, agriculture employs 59 per cent, manufacturing 12 per cent, trade 8 per cent, domestic and personal service 7 per cent, transportation and communication 5 per cent, professional 4 per cent, clerical 3 per cent, mining 1 per cent and public service 1 per cent. ● ● Thus Arkansas answers the labor and social questions. A low density of population . . . no over-crowded communities . . . adequate civic, social and educational advantages . . . a dependable supply of labor of almost 100 per cent American-born stock.



COTTON AND RICE ARE OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE; LIVE STOCK IS MOVING UP

AGRICULTURE ... the foundation

With the coming of the railroads to make accessible vast fertile areas and to provide outlets to the nation's markets, agriculture in Arkansas began developing at a swift pace. ● ● The annual value of the state's agricultural products has nearly trebled since 1899, growing from $70,848,726 to an estimated $200,000,000 in 1936. The average annual value for the last thirty years is $205,000,000, reaching a peak in 1919 with $409,000,000 and a low in 1933 of $101,600,000. The annual value of the state's agricultural products is about 58 per cent of that of all products grown, mined and manufactured. ● ● Cotton has been the principal money crop in Arkansas for the last seventy years. It is responsible for nearly 50 per cent of the state's annual farm income and in 1936 placed Arkansas third among the cotton producing states of the nation. A statistical report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at Little Rock, showed the 1936 cotton crop in Arkansas as having produced a total of 1,295,000 bales and 575,000 tons of seed having a combined value of $99,623,000. ● ● But cotton is not all. Arkansas has a remarkable diversity and quantity of agricultural products—almost sufficient for its own needs. Indeed, there are but few field or orchard crops grown elsewhere in the United States that do not, or cannot grow profitably in Arkansas. ● ● Rice is one of the comparatively new farm products to be grown in Arkansas. Today the state produces nearly one-fifth of all the rice grown in the nation and at an average value of 6 million dollars annually. Arkansas is sixth in the production of grapes. Its vineyards rank with the most productive in the country, and contribute generously to nationally advertised products. Likewise it has the second largest apple-producing county in the United States and the largest peach orchard. Garden crops also contribute an appreciable share of the annual farm income. And soy beans, cow peas, peanuts, and other annual legumes. Sweet and Irish potatoes contribute $5,000,000 annually to the farm coffers . . . will contribute more with the development of chemurgic industries. Livestock is valued at 66 million dollars and as an industry is growing rapidly. Poultry and eggs are bringing in 10 million dollars and dairy products 16 million dollars. ● ● So it is that agriculture, including livestock raising, is Arkansas's leading industry. Furthermore, the state's vast acreage of fertile soils, its rich pasturage and ideal climate—all naturally suited to farming and cattle raising—give positive assurance that Arkansas will continue indefinitely as one of the important agricultural states of the nation. But whether or not agriculture will continue as the leading industry of the state is problematical. Manufacturing and chemurgic industries, making use of the state's substantial forest and mineral reserves and certain field crops, are likely to relegate agriculture to a secondary position.

NATURAL FOREST GROWTH

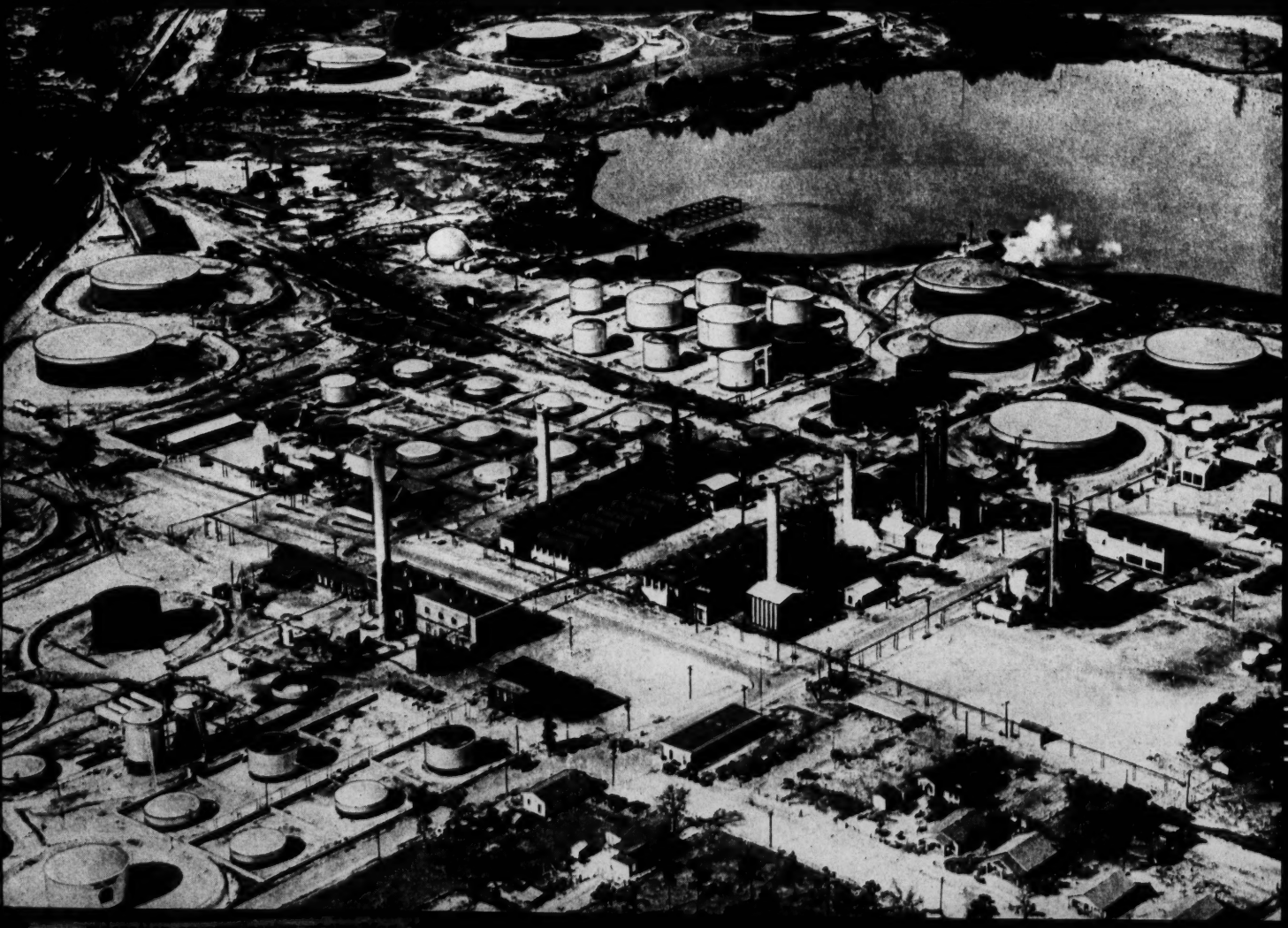
- UPLAND HARDWOODS
- MIXED SHORT LEAF PINE AND HARDWOODS
- SHORT LEAF AND LOBLOLLY PINE AND HARDWOODS
- BOTTOM LAND HARDWOODS AND CYPRESS

● CONSERVATION AND REFORESTATION UNDERWRITE THE STATE'S FUTURE TIMBER SUPPLY

LUMBERING... An All-Time Industry

One billion, eight hundred million board feet of short leaf pine and hardwoods having a basic value of fifty million dollars! Such was the contribution Arkansas made to lumbering and allied industries in 1936, according to estimates of the Arkansas State Forestry Commission. And Charles A. Gillett, State Forester, adds this bit of vital information: "New forest growth in Arkansas in 1936 just about equaled the cut. A continuance of the state's present pace in selective logging, reforestation and fire prevention will perpetuate lumbering as a basic Arkansas industry for all time to come." The importance of Mr. Gillett's statement will be better appreciated after reviewing the industry's development. ● ● The first settlers of Arkansas found a forest empire of 32 million acres—95 per cent of the total area of the state. This original area has been reduced by land clearing to 22 million acres subdivided as follows: Old growth (mostly virgin timber), 1,700,000 acres; second growth and restocking, 19,700,000 acres; Non-restocking, 600,000 acres. ● ● In the second growth areas there are approximately 5,000,000 acres of merchantable timber ready for cutting, making a total of 6,700,000 acres of immediately available merchantable timber estimated as containing 21,031 million board feet of lumber of saw-log size. ● ● Woodland on the farms covers 6,400,000 acres. Private ownership controls another 14,000,000 acres, and the National Forest areas cover the remaining 1,600,000 acres. ● ● So it is that in timber stand Arkansas ranks second in hardwoods and sixth in pine among the states of the South. Likewise, it is fourth in total lumber production and third in total value of lumber and timber products. Sixty per cent of all wage earners engaged in manufacturing in Arkansas depend either directly or indirectly upon the forests for employment. Also, lumbering and allied industries are responsible for 57 per cent of all industrial payrolls of the state. Again, 46 per cent of all goods manufactured in Arkansas depend upon Arkansas forests for the raw materials. Furthermore, new Arkansas industries, such as those engaged in the manufacture of paper, methanol, acetic acid and other chemicals and products whose principal raw material is wood, are drawing with increasing volume upon the state's forests. ● ● In the light of these facts it can be well understood not only why forest products' conversion has played an important role in the past development of Arkansas, but also why it will play a much greater role in the future. ● ● As previously stated, new growth in 1936 just about equaled the cut; and there is every assurance it will gain on consumption each year. For, through the cooperative efforts of Federal and State Forestry Departments, the lumber industry and land owners, forest management for sustained yield has been accepted as a sound economic policy, to assure a lasting supply of merchantable timber for both established and future industries for all time to come.

A PIONEER IN COAL PRODUCTION . . . A STURDY YOUNG GIANT IN OIL AND NATURAL GAS



PLENTY OF FUEL FOR THE BOILERS

Coal, oil and gas! These three natural fuels have been produced in Arkansas to the grand total of more than 600 million dollars since 1880. A breakdown of this total gives:

Coal (from 1880 to 1934, inclusive)	$156,427,017
Coal products (1880-1934)	193,095
Petroleum (1921-1934, inclusive)	372,042.000
Natural gas (1921-1934, inclusive)	50,993,863
Natural gasoline (1921-1934, inclusive)	21,171,491
TOTAL	$600,827,466

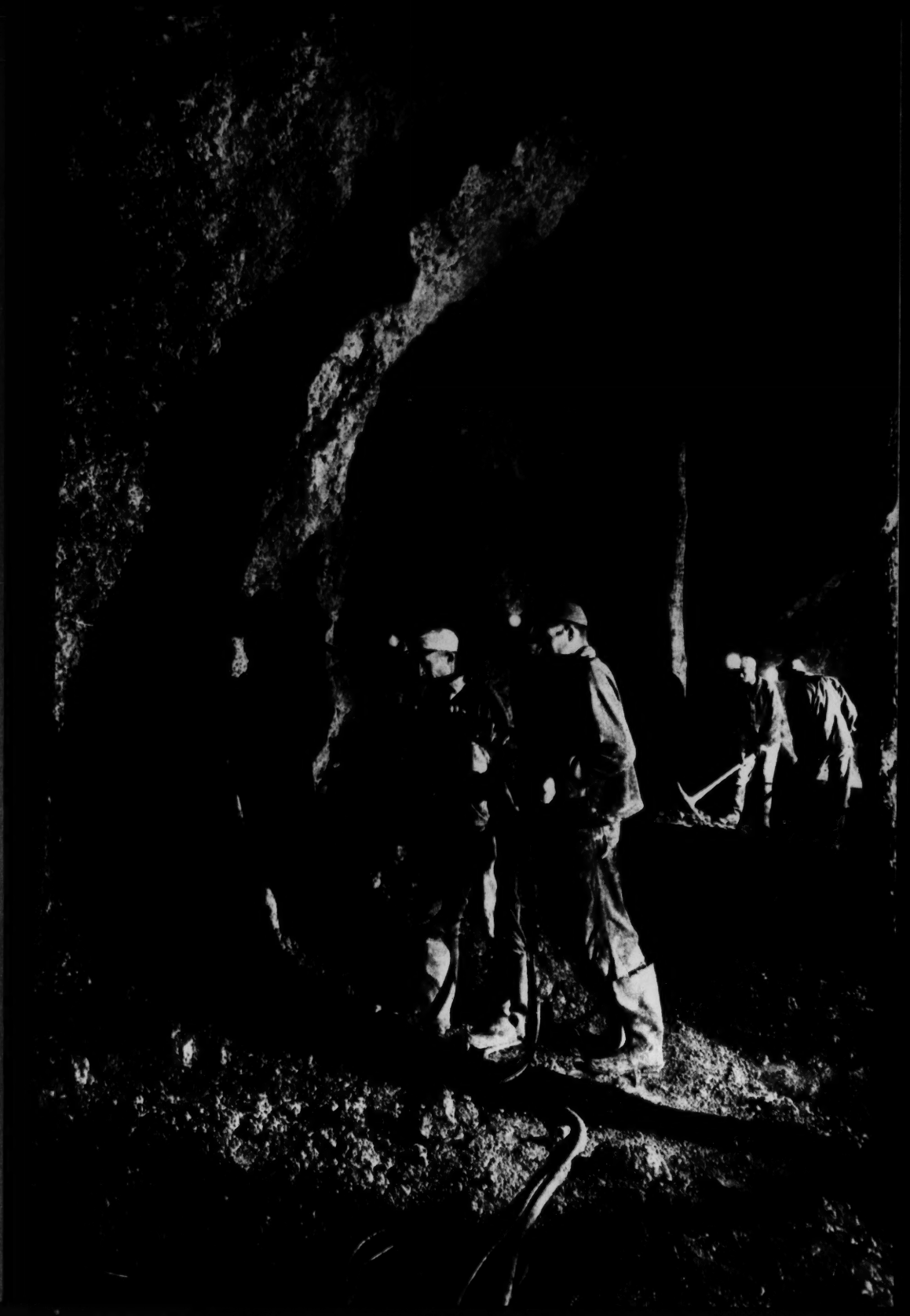
Coal was discovered in Arkansas in 1841, on Spadra Creek, near Clarksville in Johnson County. The area has been extended until today Arkansas has 1,864 square miles of known coal-bearing land in the Arkansas River valley in the western part of the state. Of this area 1,554 square miles is semi-anthracite and 310 square miles is semi-bituminous. The semi-anthracite compares favorably in quality with the eastern anthracites. The semi-bituminous is less smoky than most bituminous coals. Both are remarkably free from impurities, have a high b.t.u. (13,700-14,700) and have a very low moisture, ash and sulphur content. The reserves are estimated at about 500 million tons, assuming a 50 per cent recovery. ● ● Lignite, occurring extensively in the Gulf Coastal Plain area in the southeastern and eastern part of the state, so far has not been able to compete with the other fuel minerals (coal and petroleum); but vast deposits await the magic touch of insatiable science and resultant industries. ● ● "The petroleum industry can well be called the giant of all Arkansas mineral industries," says Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist. "It has paid more to the state in taxes, has brought more people into the state, and has caused the expenditure of more money within the state than has any other single mineral industry. Over 380 million dollars' worth of petroleum has been taken from the state since the initial discovery well in 1921. Since 1931, following the peak years, the annual production of petroleum has been averaging close to 11 million barrels. This would indicate that the present fifteen producing fields in southern Arkansas have settled down to a period of fairly steady production. The recent tapping of a new deep sand near El Dorado opens a new field which promises to have a very important bearing on the future oil and gas production of the state. It also is possible that oil may be discovered in the northern portion of the Arkansas River valley in addition to the gas already found there, and deep prospecting is to be encouraged in that area. Also, it is not unlikely that several new gas fields will be discovered in the Arkansas river valley portion of western Arkansas in the next few years, as geologic conditions over a large part of that area are favorable for gas accumulation." ● ● Fuel! Of good quality, from dependable sources of supply, and at low cost! That is what industry demands, and what Arkansas provides.

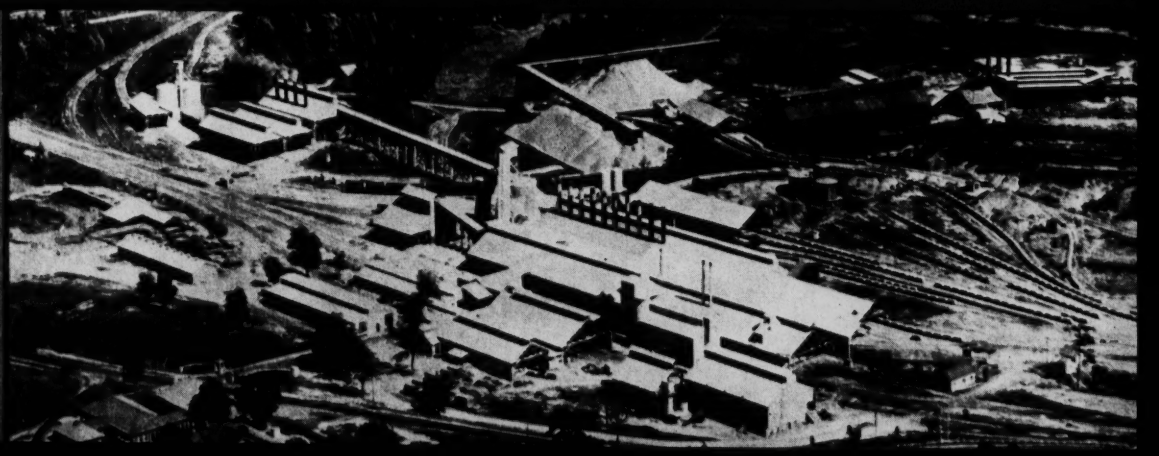
ACRES OTHER THAN OF DIAMONDS--

Long before the coming of the Spanish conquistadors, the Indians of Arkansas were utilizing kaolin for pottery, novaculite for weapons and grinding stones, lignite for fuel, and mineral waters for driving the evil spirits from ailing bodies. Came the pioneers. They, too, made use of the state's mineral resources, not as a primary occupation but one secondary to providing for immediate needs. But other than the tapping of oil in southern Arkansas in 1921, there have been no stimulating "Sutter's Mill" or "Klondike" discoveries. Consequently, and also because Arkansas's forests and fields have been so generous, the state's mineral industry has always been secondary to those either inspired by or dependent upon the forests and fields. ● ● From 1880 to 1934, the total value of all minerals produced in Arkansas was $731,156,760. The fuel minerals (coal, oil and gas) and their products produced 82 per cent of the total. ● ● Quoting Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist: "An analysis of the years 1880 to 1921 tells a story of slow development from an annual value of $33,535 to $22,515,412. From 1921 to 1925, however, and due almost entirely to the discovery of oil in southern Arkansas, the annual value rose to $87,185,532. Only in 1915 to 1917 did the value of the fuel minerals drop below 50 per cent of the total and this was due to abnormal prices for metallic and non-metallic minerals brought about by the World War. For the same reason only during 1916 and 1917 did the value of the metallic minerals such as aluminum, manganese, zinc and lead exceed that of the non-metallic minerals. The latter have shown a slow but fairly steady rate of increase since 1889 with the two exceptions just mentioned, and in 1929 reached a peak of $5,992,799." Today Arkansas ranks first in bauxite produced, third in manganese ore, oilstones and rutile, and fourth in mercury and tripoli. ● ● "Those minerals having reserves practically unlimited for any demand," says Dr. Branner, "are chalk, marl, clay, glass sand, limestone, marble, dolomite, mineral waters, tripoli, slate, building stone, crushed and broken stone and whetstone. Those sufficiently large for normal demand but not unlimited are petroleum, gas, coal, bauxite, zinc, lead and manganese. Those having reserves still questionable as to quantity or quality or both are lignite, antimony, iron, quicksilver, silver, titanium, asphalt, barite, pyrite, bentonite, diamonds, fuller's earth, gypsum and phosphate rock." ● ● Thus, many of the state's mineral reserves are as yet practically untouched and especially warrant the serious consideration of industries engaged in mining and in the manufacture of chemicals, abrasives, lime and cement, glass, paint, ceramic products and building and construction materials.

The United States Bureau Of Mines has reported the value of minerals produced in Arkansas from 1880 to 1934 as follows:

ANTIMONY	$9,219.00
ASPHALT	22,368.00
BAUXITE	42,395,184.00
CEMENT	183,750.00
CLAY PRODUCTS	28,710,054.00
COAL	156,427,017.00
COAL PRODUCTS	193,095.00
FULLER'S EARTH	169,210.00
GEMS, PRECIOUS STONES	28,427.00
GLASS SAND	3,641.00
LEAD ORE	208,306.00
LIME	4,742,329.00
MANGANESE ORE	2,299,356.00
MANGANIFEROUS	767,761.00
MARL, CALCAREOUS	12,000.00
MERCURY (Flasks)	36,046.00
MINERAL WATERS	2,226,404.00
NATURAL GAS	50,993,863.00
NAT. GASOLINE	21,171,491.00
OILSTONES	2,549,147.00
PETROLEUM	372,042,000.00
PHOSPHATE ROCK	129,615.00
SAND, GRAVEL	17,138,277.00
SAND-LIME BRICK	172,946.00
SLATE	88,869.00
STONE	15,584,359.00
TRIPOLI	152,447.00
ZINC ORE	5,274,578.00
MISCELLANEOUS	7,425,001
TOTAL	$731,156,760.00





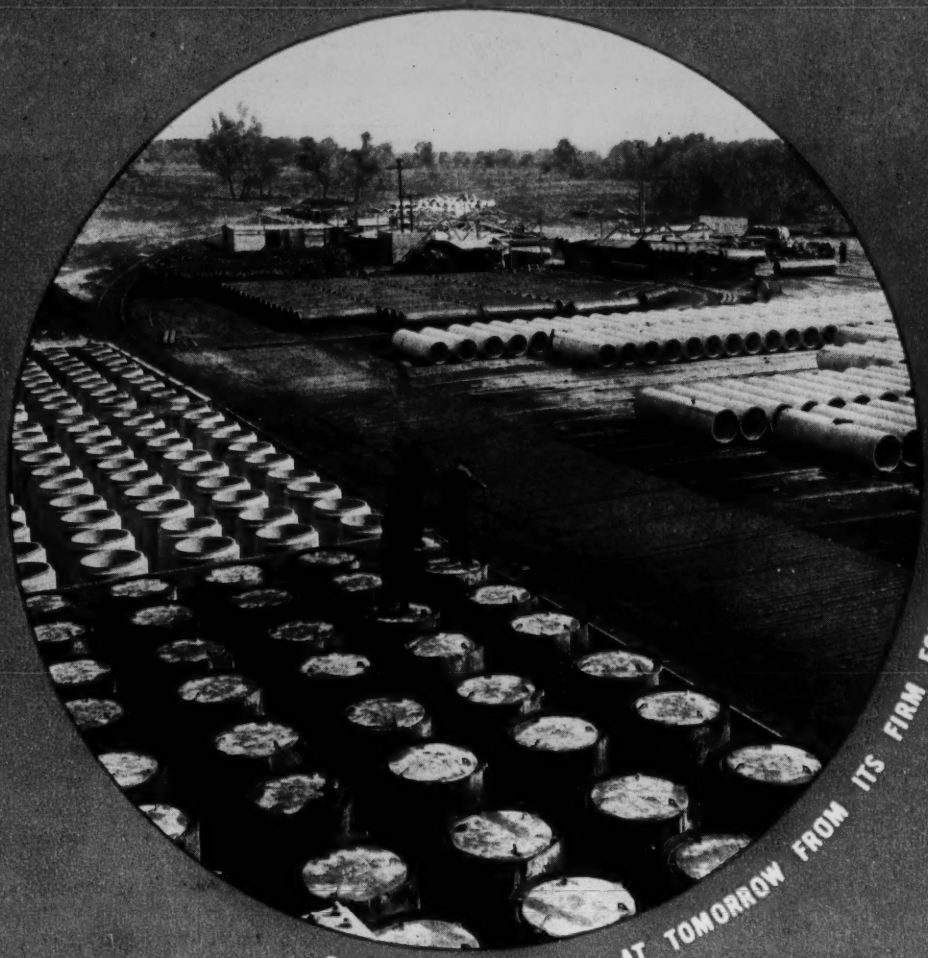
LARGEST PRIMARY SUPPLY OF BAUXITE (BASIC ORE FOR ALUMINUM) IN NORTH AMERICA

● TYPICAL OF HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS NOW CONVERTING ONLY A PART OF 500,000 H.P. POTENTIAL IN ARKANSAS'S STREAMS

Oil Company

ANSWERING INDUSTRY'S DEMAND FOR POWER

More than a half million horsepower available for hydroelectric energy! One of the most valuable natural resources of Arkansas! For, of the 527,800 horsepower it has been conservatively estimated that the streams of the state can provide, none of this natural power can be exhausted by use! ● ● Of eleven streams within the state which may be expected to provide major power, not one is estimated to develop less than 1,000 h. p. (primary) 100 per cent of the time. The total primary power is estimated at 364,700. To this is added the total economic secondary power available less than 100 per cent of the time, or 163,100. ● ● That industry values this great natural resource is evidenced by the substantial investment made in hydroelectric plants by Arkansas public utility interests. Today this one industry has five hydroelectric power plants within the state capable of generating 94,530 h. p. from three streams alone. ● ● Two of of the power dams are on the Ouachita River in the Ouachita Mountains region. The Carpenter dam is near Hot Springs National Park and the Remmel dam is ten miles below. These plants, built at a cost of approximately 10 million dollars, have a combined generator capacity of 87,200 h. p. The power is fed into a comprehensive system now serving some 250 cities, towns and rural communities. The 1930 Census of Arkansas listed 5,121 farm homes as reporting electric connections. This number has increased substantially in the succeeding years, in keeping with the constantly growing desire for electrical conveniences. ● ● With the completion of a third dam on the Ouachita River, and another at Wild Cat Shoals on the White River in the northern part of the state, the total hydroelectric power that can be developed will approximate 42 per cent of the 527,800 h. p. total that has been estimated to be available. ● ● The influence of water power in localizing industry has always been recognized. In the early days it was one of the principal factors in the centralization of many industries. With the development of steam power there came a period of years when water power was not so important. But today—with the rising cost of fuel and steam power, the constant cry for efficient power at lower cost, and with the demand for electric power increasing at a rapid rate—industry is again giving serious attention to the utilization of one of the nation's greatest natural resources . . . water power . . . of which Arkansas has an abundance. ● ● So, if it is efficient, low-cost power that has to be considered, industry is invited to investigate Arkansas.



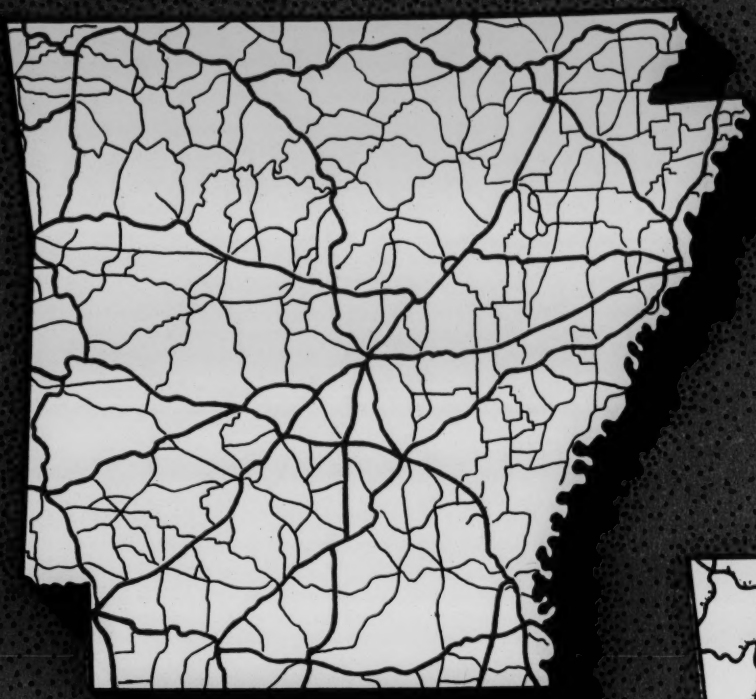
MANUFACTURE LOOKS AT TOMORROW FROM ITS FIRM FOUNDATION OF TODAY

MANUFACTURING--from the materials at hand

Richly endowed with fertile soils, vast forests and an abundance of fuel minerals, it is but natural that Arkansas has given its major attention to agriculture, lumbering and mineral extraction. Yet, from the United States census reports, it is found that in 1930 the manufacturing and mechanical industries of Arkansas paid the wages of 12.3 per cent of all who were gainfully employed . . . that the manufactured products (exclusive of lumber and timber) contributed 29.7 per cent to the total value of all products manufactured, mined or grown within the state. ● ● Scanning these reports more closely, it likewise is found that manufactured products (exclusive of lumber and timber) have been contributing from 20 to 30 per cent of the value of all products since 1920 . . . and that today the general trend of manufacturing is decidedly upward, as shown by the accompanying tabulation taken from summaries of the Census of Manufactures and which include lumber and timber products.

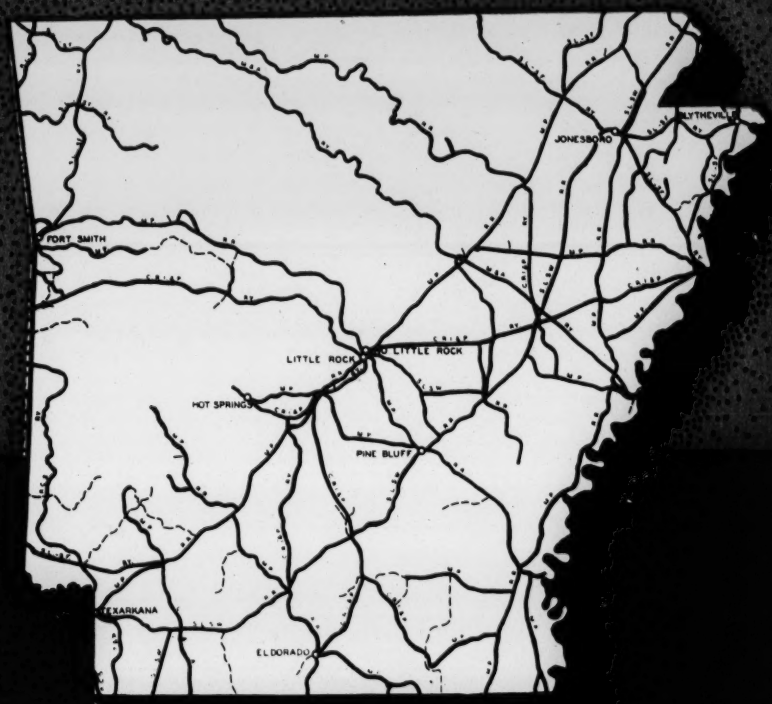
	1933	1935	1935 Increase over 1933
Number of establishments	819	1,070	30.6%
Number Wage Earners (excl. salaried employees)	25,955	30,549	17.7%
Wages	$14,039,389	$ 18,927,719	34.8%
Cost Materials, Fuel, Power, etc.	$44,263,203	$ 73,442,786	65.9%
Value of Products	$81,105,402	$122,482,108	51.0%
Value added by Manufacture	$36,842,199	$ 49,039,322	33.1%

These figures are significant in that they show that Arkansas is giving increasing attention to manufacturing. And even more significant is the fact that the major manufacturing enterprises are contingent upon some one, or all of the State's natural resources. ● ● Lumbering and the manufacture of boxes, charcoal, chemicals such as acetic acid and methanol, coffins, furniture, millwork, kraft paper and paper products, and woodenware—all dependent upon the forests—are responsible for nearly 60 per cent of the state's industrial payroll and for 46 per cent of all products manufactured. ● ● The annual value of Arkansas-refined petroleum products averages $8,000,000. Arkansas cotton fields produce another 8 million dollars in Arkansas-made cotton-seed oil, cake and meal; and overalls, work clothing and cotton fabric (including broadcloth) produced in Arkansas add 5 million dollars more. Canned goods, including dried fruits and vegetables, preserves, jellies, pickles and sauces, contribute nearly 2 million dollars annually. Eight Arkansas rice mills have a total investment of more than a million and a half dollars and the annual payrolls of three mills alone total $250,000. Non-alcoholic beverages, drawing heavily upon Arkansas's vineyards, have a total annual value of two million dollars. And the brick and tile industries . . . those engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers, pearl buttons, cheese, window glass, glass bottles, lamp chimneys and globes, pottery, monuments . . . creameries, mattress and tent and awning factories . . . indeed, there are but few industries in Arkansas that do not depend either directly or indirectly upon the state's natural resources. ● ● Here then is positive proof that the manufacture of a great diversity of products can be carried on profitably from the raw materials, labor, fuel and power that are close at hand . . . proof that Arkansas is looking and moving ahead towards a new industrial horizon.



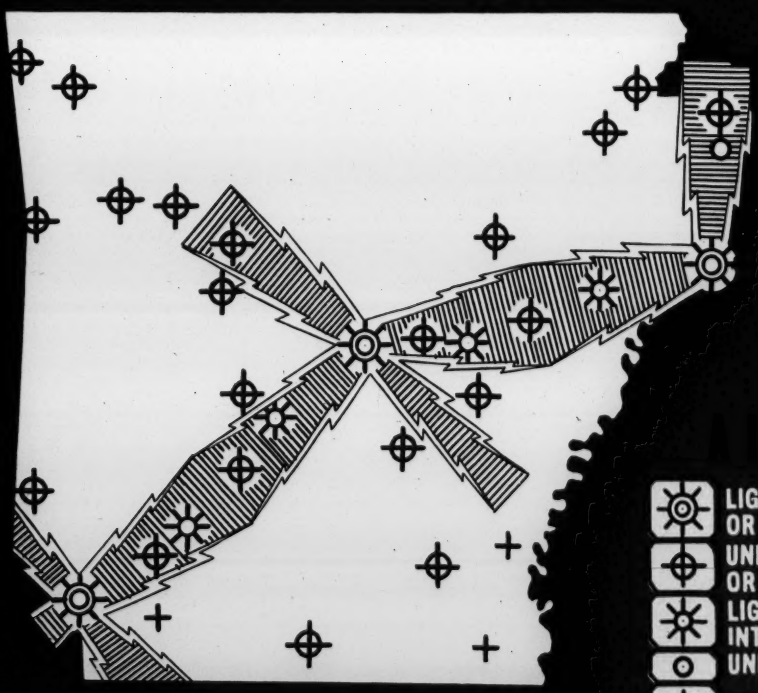
HIGHWAYS

U. S. HIGHWAYS
STATE HIGHWAYS



RAILROADS

LINES OF MAJOR COMPANIES
OTHER RAILROADS

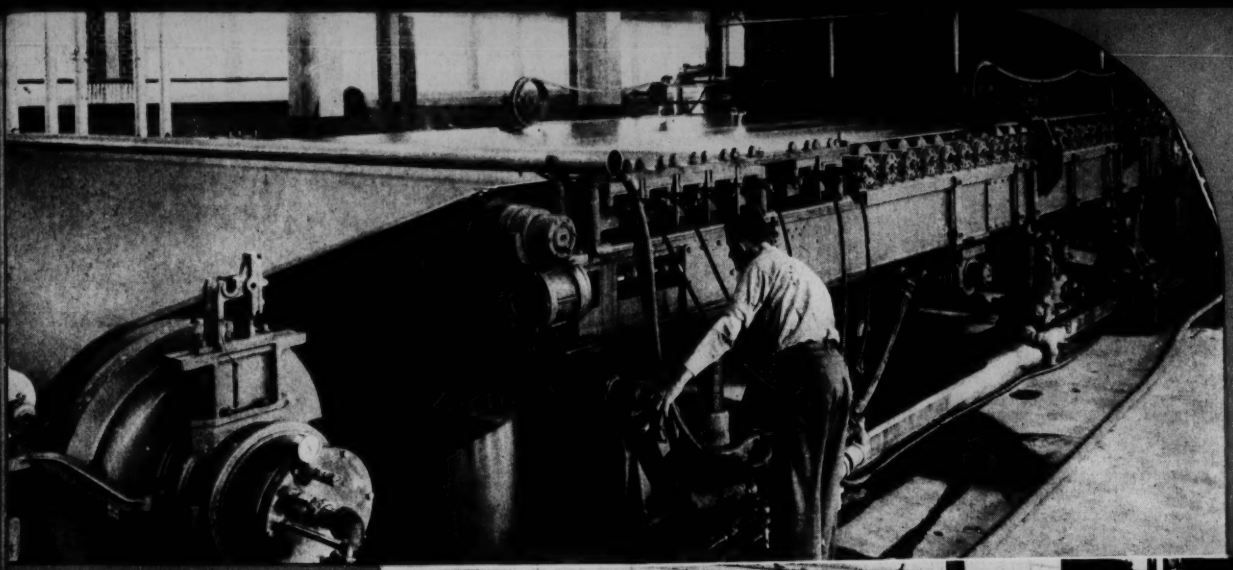


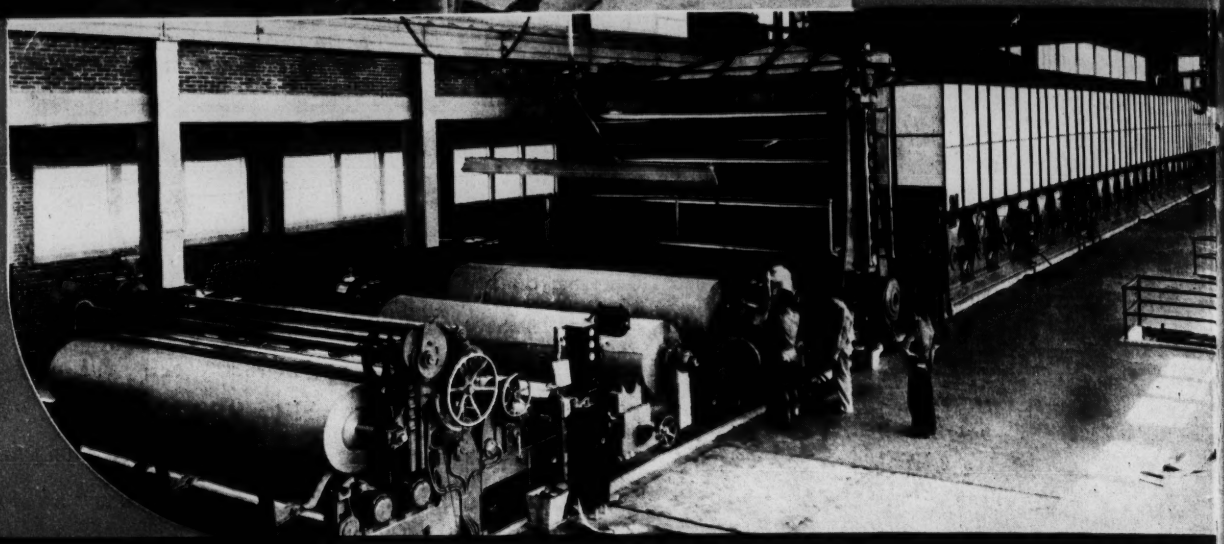
AIRWAYS

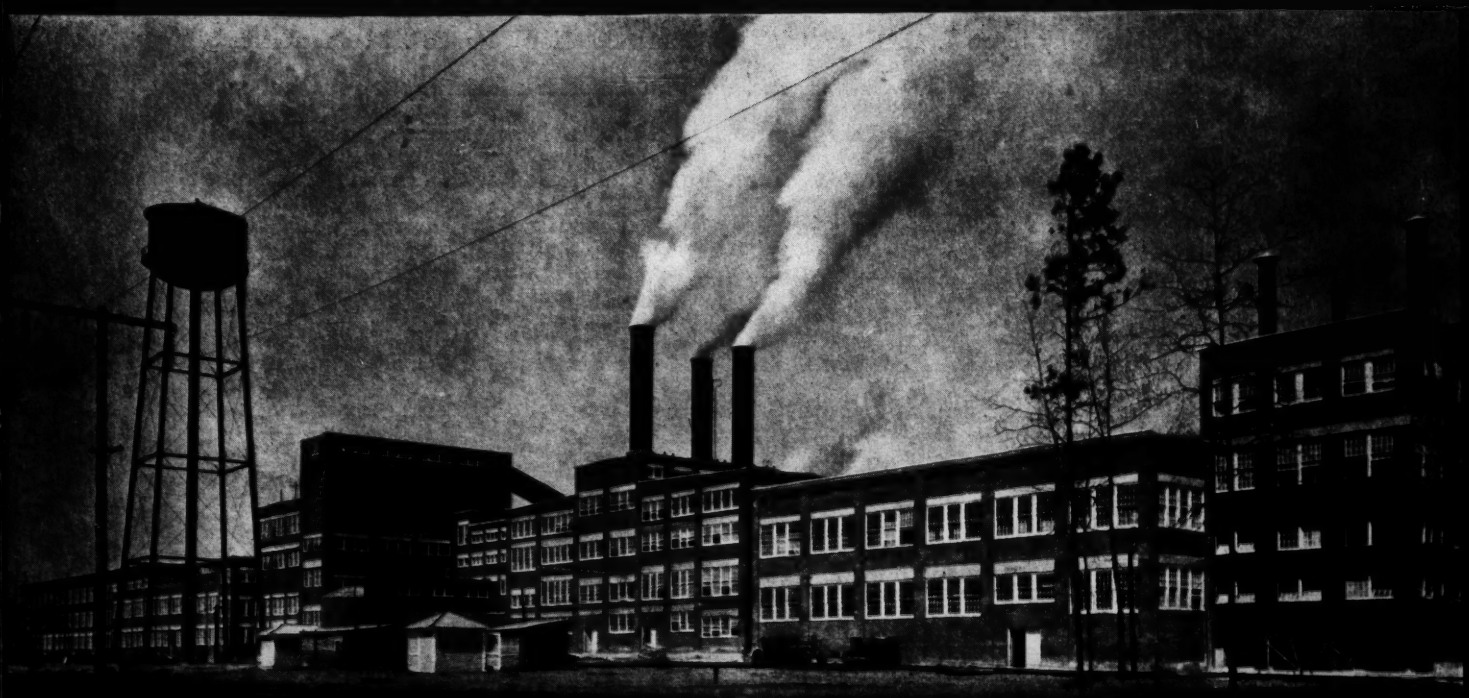
LIGHTED COMMERCIAL OR MUNICIPAL FIELD
UNLIGHTED COMMERCIAL OR MUNICIPAL FIELD
LIGHTED DEPT. OF COMMERCE INTERMEDIATE FIELD
UNLIGHTED DEPT. OF COM. FIELD
MARKED AUXILIARY FIELD
RADIO RANGE

GETTING THE GOODS TO MARKET

The coming of the railroads and their extensions in the state to make rich areas accessible and to provide market outlets have done more than any other one factor to promote and accelerate Arkansas industry. Today Arkansas is served by 4,740 miles of rail of which 90.5 per cent are owned by seven major companies including six trunk line railroads. These companies are: The Missouri Pacific; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (Rock Island); St. Louis & Southwestern (Cotton Belt); St. Louis & San Francisco (Frisco); Kansas City Southern; Louisiana & Arkansas; and Missouri & Arkansas. These roads afford unexcelled service to the principal markets of the Mississippi Valley and to the Gulf ports, as well as through service to mid-west gate-way points and to the Pacific Coast. ● ● In addition to the seven major roads there are 27 short lines, built primarily to haul lumber from near-by forests to mills, but valuable in developing various sections of the state and serving as feeders to the major lines. ● ● With the community growth that came with the development of industry, a network of highways gradually took form and today the mileage for surfaced roads in Arkansas is above the average for all states. ● ● The total state highway system of Arkansas comprises 9,112 miles. Of these, 5,476 miles were graveled and 2,274 miles were hard-surfaced as of January 1, 1937. The latter mileage is increasing constantly with the conversion of gravel to hard-surface. Five national motor highway routes pass through the state . . . the Broadway of America route from New York to San Diego . . . the Courtesy Highway from Columbia, S. C., to Santa Fe, New Mexico . . . the Lakes to Gulf Highway from Port Arthur to New Orleans . . . the Pan-American Highway from Quebec to Mexico City . . . the Jefferson Highway from International Falls to New Orleans. ● ● In June, 1931, the first regular air service across the state was established with landing field at Little Rock. The American Airlines, Inc., now provides two transcontinental services daily for this city. In addition to the field at Little Rock there are 32 other landing fields in the state. ● ● Mississippi River barge lines plying this stream and the lower waters of the White and Ouachita rivers, provide eastern and southeastern Arkansas with direct water transportation to and from New Orleans and the Gulf. ● ● Transportation charges within the state are exceptionally advantageous to industry for both raw materials or manufactured goods and reasonably competitive rates are effective on manufactured products to territory outside the Southwest. ● ● Seven major railroads including 6 trunk lines; a network of national and state hard-surfaced, all-weather highways; through standard air service; Mississippi River barge lines; favorable freight rates . . . Thus Arkansas has answered another important question in this matter of decentralization.



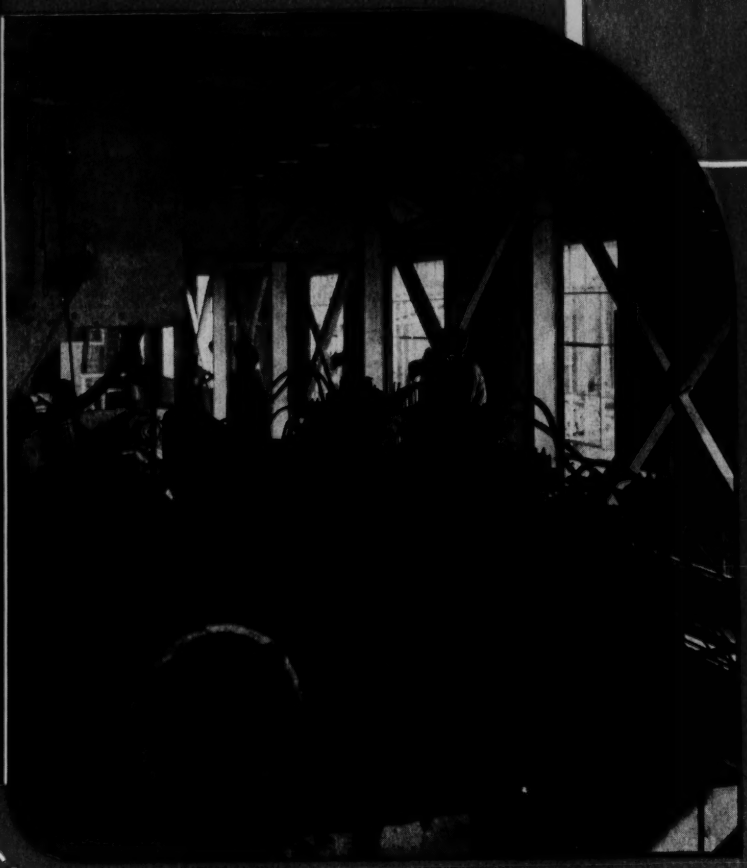




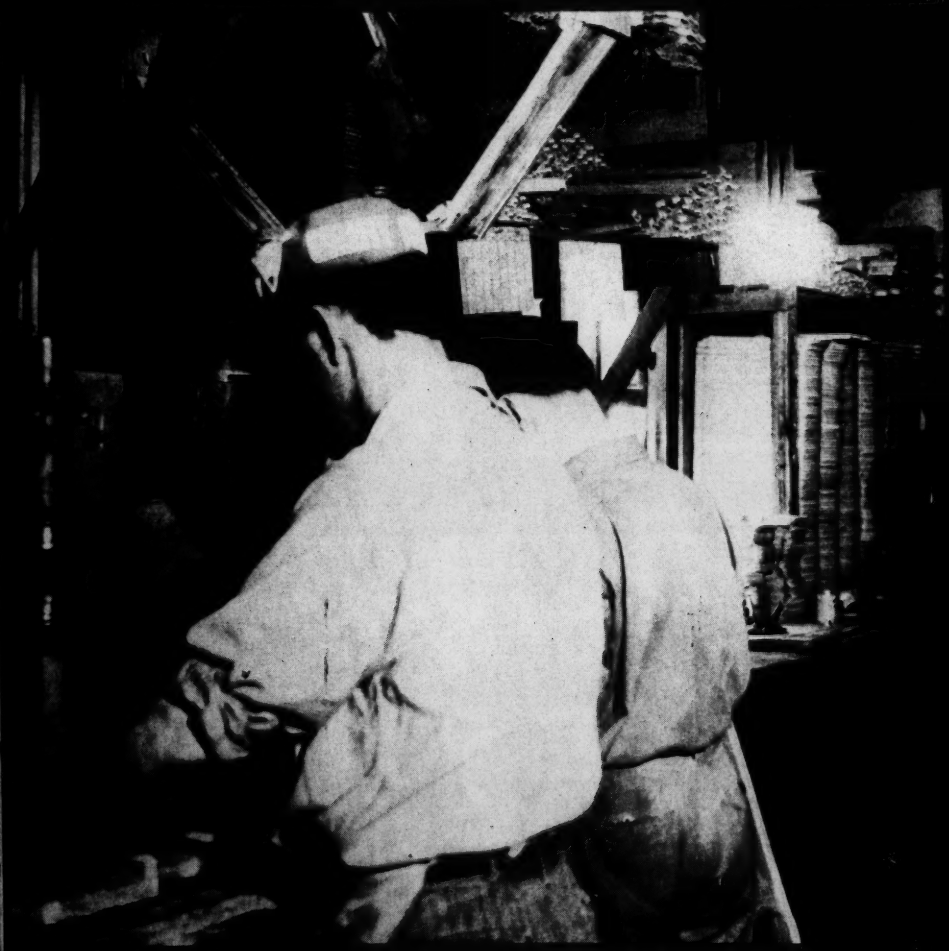
NEWEST MAJOR FACTOR ON THIS NEW INDUSTRIAL HORIZON IS THE PRODUCTION OF PULP AND KRAFT PAPER

BEYOND THE HORIZON

The foregoing statistics have shown that the future of Arkansas industry rests not upon availability of raw materials, favorable climate, adequate transportation or power and labor . . . nor upon near-by substantial markets . . . for Arkansas has all of these, and more. Instead, it rests with industry itself . . . with industry making the most of the opportunities Arkansas holds in store. ● ● These opportunities are many. Take the diversified and far-reaching field afforded by cotton alone. In 1933 Arkansas's textile mills—three of them—produced fabrics valued at 1½ million dollars. This is but a small fraction of the $849,027,000 credited to a total of 1,057 mills in the United States . . . and small again when it is considered that the textile mills of the South consume 88 per cent of all the raw cotton used in domestic manufacture. Notwithstanding, Arkansas ranks third in the production of raw cotton. ● ● In the light of these statistics it requires nothing more than simple arithmetic to see that Arkansas should be, and is destined to be one of the ranking textile manufacturing states of the nation—and too, for other products of which cotton and cottonseed are derivatives. The linters, hulls and meats of the cottonseed furnish material for more than 100 products ranging from explosives to paints, from fertilizers to blotting paper, from salad oils to steering wheels, from pipe stems to building materials. ● ● The yellow pine and hardwood forests promise to supply raw material for many industries other than those now engaged in the manufacture of building materials, furniture, boxes, coffins, woodenware, staves and the other conventional wood products. As an example, the pine forests recently began supplying pulpwood for a new industry on Arkansas's industrial horizon. It is the paper and pulp industry, still young, but significant of what is to come. At the present time there are two paper and pulp mills operating in Arkansas—one at Camden, costing approximately five million dollars, and the other at Crossett built at a cost of four million dollars. ● ● Even now these two new enterprises are drawing other and related industries; and it may be but a matter of time before Arkansas will be producing newsprint of a quality second to none. ● ● Minerals, as well as



● THOUSANDS OF HOME OWNERS "LOOK OUT OF THE WINDOW" THROUGH ARKANSAS-MADE GLASS



● ARKANSAS WOOD PRODUCTS REACH EVERY STATE IN THE UNION AND MANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

cotton and timber, are coming into greater and greater importance as base materials for manufacture. Bauxite, the mineral of aluminum, is a typical example. Over ninety per cent of American bauxite comes out of Arkansas. Approximately 50 per cent of the Arkansas bauxite goes to the metal industries, 25 per cent to chemicals and 25 per cent to abrasives. With abundant hydroelectric power available at low cost, and with ample transportation facilities, why shouldn't Arkansas be manufacturing some of the products of which Arkansas-mined bauxite is the base raw material? ● ● A new producing deep sand in southwestern Arkansas gives further stimulus to the petroleum industry in the state. ● ● Reserves of semi-anthracite and semi-bituminous coal are conservatively estimated at 500 million tons, assuming a 50 per cent recovery. Large deposits of lignite and oil shales also hold many future opportunities, particularly for the chemical and synthetic products that are predicted to play such important roles in the lives of future generations. ● ● For those catering to a nation of beverage drinkers, Arkansas's orchards and vineyards will provide fruits of finest quality. For the chemurgic industries, the orchards, farms and forests will provide just about everything that can be grown in the South. And to the smaller, specialized manufacturer, Arkansas says, "Come! The materials and opportunity are here." ● ● As further evidence that the foundation for industrial development has been well laid in Arkansas, here are figures from the 1935 Biennial Census of Manufactures, showing the value of manufactured goods produced in certain cities: Little Rock, $15,792,760; North Little Rock, $2,967,403; Fort Smith, $10,634,480; Pine Bluff, $3,413,594. Besides the cities just mentioned, there are many others producing manufactured goods in appreciable quantity. And, as an example of how industry can center and grow in small Arkansas communities, take Camden. A city of only 7,500 population; but it has 15 factories with 1,800 workers and an annual payroll of more than $1,200,000. There is plenty of room and plenty of opportunities for many more "Camdens" in Arkansas.

ECONOMIC SUMMARY 1935

Total Area	53,335
Land Area	52,525
Population	1,999,000
Property, estimated value	$1,883,000,000
Property, assessed value	$428,320,000
Manufactures:	
Products, value	$122,447,739
Mineral Products, value	$18,408,000
Public Utility Output:	
Electricity, Kilowatt Hours	239,112,000
Cotton Manufacturing:	
Products, value (1933)	$1,129,000
Spindles, number active	40,232
Looms, number active	675
Cotton consumed, Bales	17,287
Cottonseed Oil Mills:	
Products, value	$14,795,000
Furniture Made, value (1933)	$3,977,000
Lumber Cut, Board Feet (1934)	627,647,000
Petroleum, Barrels	10,973,000
Natural Gas, Cubic Feet (1934)	7,024,000,000
Coal Mined, tons	2,570,000
Lead Mined, tons	35
Bauxite Mined, tons (1934)	145,764
Cement Consumed, Barrels	537,000
Stone Sold, tons (1934)	397,000
Sand, Gravel, tons (1934)	1,122,000
Approximate Land Area, acres	33,616,000
All land in farms, acres:	17,742,000
Available crop land, acres	9,398,000
Number of Farms	253,013
Value Farm Land and Buildings	$376,088,000
Farm Products, value	$152,500,000
Farm Crops, value	$107,203,000
Farm Crops, acres	5,500,000
Cotton, acres	2,140,000
Bales	890,000
Value Lint	$50,062,000
Cottonseed, value	$13,464,000
Cottonseed, tons	396,000
Corn, acres	2,000,000
Bushels	26,000,000
Value	$19,500,000
Wheat, acres	53,000
Bushels	424,000
Value	$369,000
Oats, acres	132,000
Bushels	2,244,000
Value	$1,010,000
Cattle, number	1,033,000
Sheep, number	68,000
Swine, number	860,000
Horses, number	125,000
Mules, number	289,000
Banking resources	$151,776,000
Capital stock	$14,334,000
Individual deposits	$115,343,000
Savings deposits	$37,136,000
Clearing House exchange	$302,409,000
Life Insurance Written (1934)	$98,773,000
Total in force (1934)	$476,613,000
Railroad Mileage	4,577
Motor Vehicles, number	211,103
Highway Expenditures	$12,000,000
Public School Expenditures (1934)	$9,069,000
School enrollment (1934)	456,680

AN INVITATION

What has been presented on the foregoing pages is an accurate close-up of Arkansas's resources and opportunities. It has been compiled and published in this form as a straightforward statement of facts, properly checked and safeguarded against over-statement. ● ● To those enterprises or individuals who may be giving serious consideration to new locations, it is offered not only as an authentic source of information, but, too, as an invitation to detailed investigation. To that end the undersigned organizations tender their comprehensive facilities and invite correspondence.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE

ARKANSAS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING . . . . LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
State Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas

STATE PUBLICITY ADVISORY COMMISSION
State Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas

ARKANSAS STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
112 Scott Street, Little Rock, Arkansas

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FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

Agriculture, Commerce, Bureau of Mines, Soil Conservation Service, Weather Bureau

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